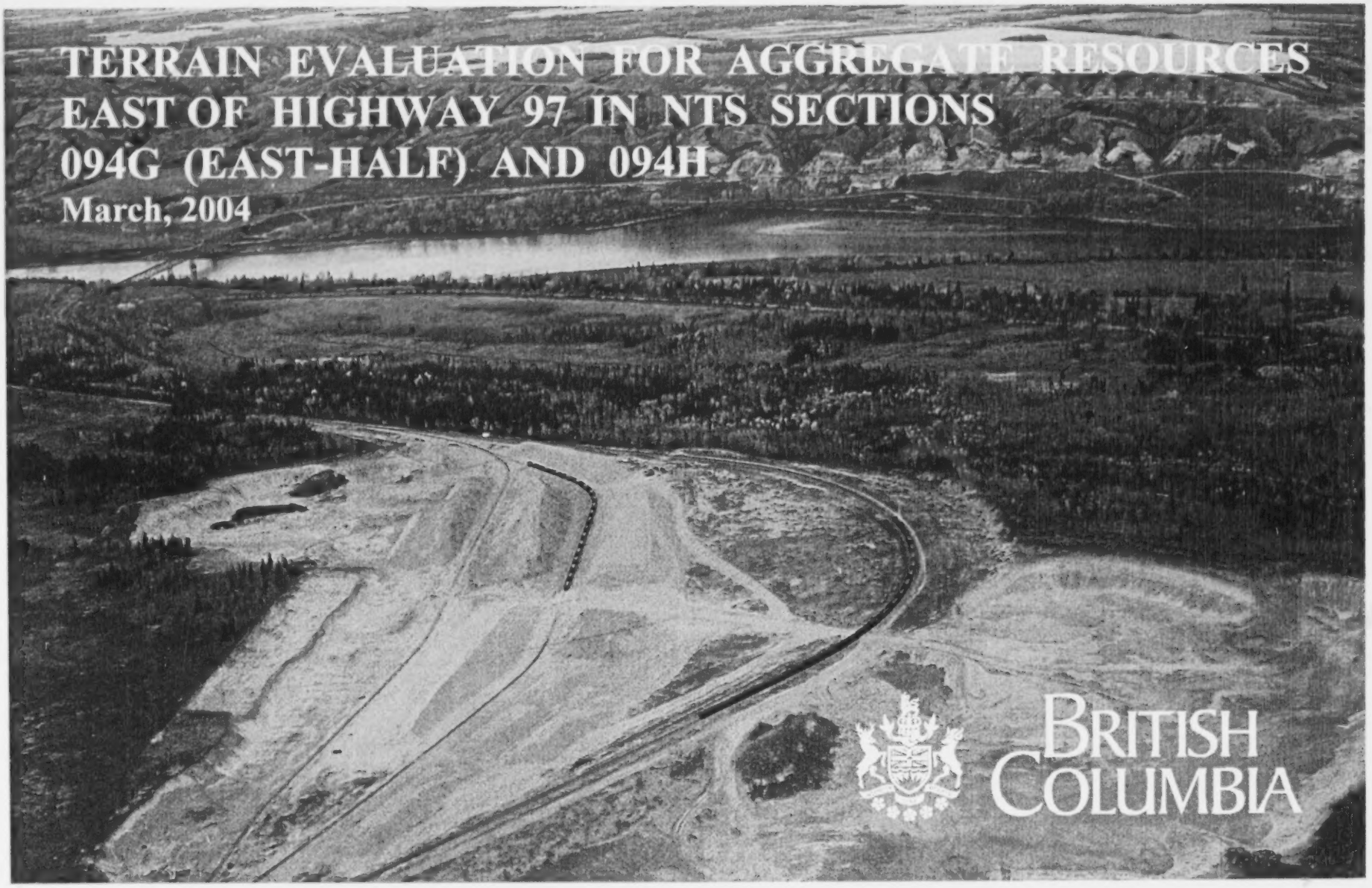
TERRAIN EVALUATION FOR AGGREGATE RESOURCES EAST OF HIGHWAY 97 IN NTS SECTIONS 094G (EAST-HALF) AND 094H

March, 2004



BRITISH COLUMBIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Executive Summary	1
Preface	2
Acknowledgements	2
1.0 INTRODUCTION	3
2.0 PREVIOUS WORK AND RECONNAISSANCE	3
3.0 MAPPING PROCEDURE / TERRAIN EVALUATION	4
3.1 HIGH POTENTIAL	5
3.2 MODERATE POTENTIAL	5
3.3 LOW POTENTIAL	6
4.0 GENERAL SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA	6
4.1 GENERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN NTS SECTION 94 G (east-half)	7
4.2 GENERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN NTS SECTION 94 H	8
5.0 FUTURE WORK	10
6.0 PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING AGGREGATE POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM HARD COPY TO DIGITAL	10
7.0 LITERATURE EVALAUTED FOR THIS PROJECT	10
APPENDIX A - POTENTIAL AGGREGATE SOURCE MAPS	*i*
APPENDIX B - TABLE ILLUSTRATING LEVELS OF AGGREGATE RESOURCE POTENTIAL MAPS IN CANADA	*iii*
APPENDIX C - RECONNAISSANCE MAP REFERENCE LIST	*iii*

BRITISH COLUMBIA

TERRAIN EVALUATION FOR AGGREGATE RESOURCES EAST OF HIGHWAY 97 IN NTS SECTIONS 094G (EAST-HALF) AND 094H

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the result of a reconnaissance level mapping project to identify potential aggregate resources in NTS sections 094G (east-half) and 094H. The purpose of this project was to identify and map landforms within this area that may contain developable amounts of sand and gravel. From the mapping provided, it may now be possible to plan for the future development of the resource.

Landforms that may contain aggregates were identified from aerial photography taken predominantly at 1:15,000 scale. Once a landform was identified on the photography, the actual photo itself was scanned and georeferenced by rubber-sheeting to TRIM orthophoto mosaics. Polygons and lines were then digitized and exported as shape files.

It was necessary to develop a ranking system such as high, moderate, and low to convey a landforms potential to yield aggregates. Aggregate potential is based in part on the variability in the quality and quantity of aggregates in any given landform and its potential/ability to be operationally effective. These factors are heavily influenced by the genesis of the landform.

Typically, glaciofluvial deposits are considered to have the highest potential for aggregate resource development. Thicker (greater than 10 metres) glaciofluvial landforms such as terraces, outwash plains, and fans were mapped as having high potential for development. Landforms with moderate potential typically include thinner (5 – 10 metres thick) glaciofluvial plains, and terraces. Modern day fluvial features such as fans and floodplains, as well as colluvial cones were mapped as having low potential for

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development. These landforms typically contain higher percentages of silts, clays, and organic material such as logs, stumps, bushes or broken rock and boulders.

Note: Talus and subaqueous deposits were not considered as aggregate sources for this project. Closer inspection into the feasibility of these sources as potential aggregate resource sites may be warranted in the future.

PREFACE

To effectively manage what is essentially a non-renewable resource, a government agent, planner, or contractor needs the proper tools. Managing aggregate resources at the most fundamental level entails the understanding of the extent and location of these resources, particularly within a defined area. Necessary tools at this level, therefore, are pertinent maps. Arguably, the most useful are aggregate resource, surficial geology, and, better yet, potential aggregate source maps.

Bound within this report are 150 potential aggregate source maps defining both the extent and location of aggregate bearing landforms within the project area. The project area is illustrated in Figure 1. These maps show the boundaries or subaerial extent of the landforms in space as well as a qualitative measure of operability based on landform size and thickness.

This report addresses the procedure carried out in mapping this area as well as a description of the legend and aggregate potential classes.

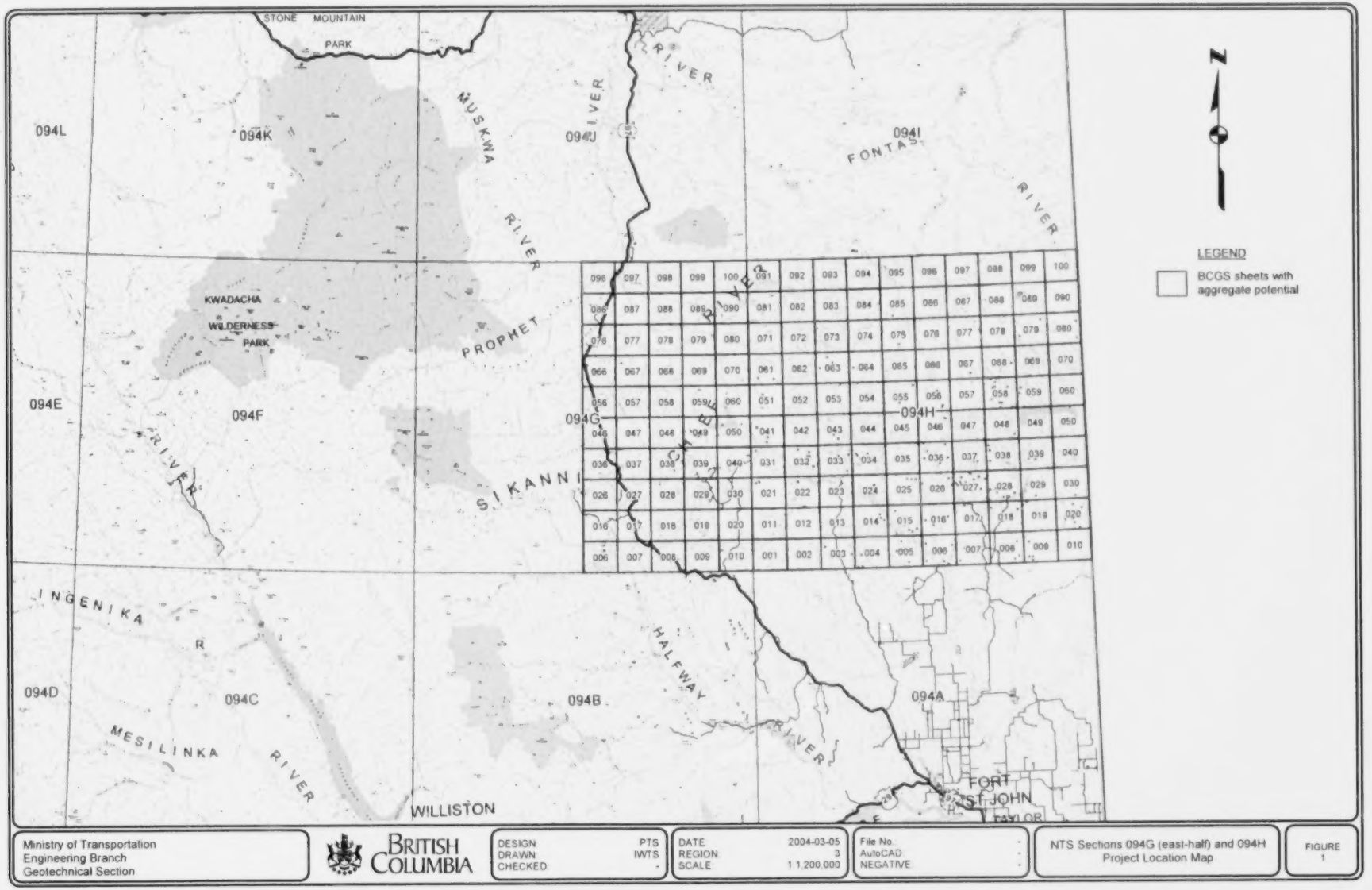
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you for your support.

Ministry of Transportation

Ministry of Energy and Mines

British Columbia Land and Water Inc.



Ministry of Transportation Engineering Branch Geotechnical Section	BRITISH COLUMBIA	DESIGN PTS DRAWN IWTS CHECKED -	DATE 2004-03-05 REGION 3 SCALE 1:1,200,000	File No. - AutoCAD - NEGATIVE -	NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H Project Location Map	FIGURE 1

BRITISH COLUMBIA

TERRAIN EVALUATION FOR AGGREGATE RESOURCES EAST OF HIGHWAY 97 IN NTS SECTIONS 094G (EAST-HALF) AND 094H

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This terrain investigation for landforms with developable aggregate potential was initiated on request from three parties: the Ministry of Transportation, the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and British Columbia Land and Water Inc. The investigation is a reconnaissance level mapping project in northeastern British Columbia, north of Fort St. John in NTS sections 094G (east-half) and 094H. The purpose of this project was to identify and map variable landforms interpreted to contain sand and gravel in the area outlined in Figure 1. The end result is the potential for the enhanced management of the resource by government agents, planners, and contractors alike.

Although two days were spent in the field visiting select areas in early October, it is up to the government agent, planner, contractor, and consultant to investigate and determine the exact quality and quantity of aggregates for each area delineated as having aggregate potential in this project. Ascertaining quality and quantity may be achieved by intrusive testing methods using excavator or backhoe. As a lengthy field component was not afforded to this project due to winter, it is recommended that on-site inspections of areas delineated with significant aggregate potential first be conducted before testing is initiated.

One hundred and fifty maps at 1:20,000 scale were mapped for aggregate potential. Reduced copies of these maps are provided in Appendix A at an approximate scale of 1:50,000. Base mapping for the 1:20,000 scale maps comes from TRIM data files provided by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management. The 1:20,000 scale TRIM II maps employed in this project are indicated on Figure 1.

The mapping performed for this project potentially equates to a level II rating according to a classification scheme for Canadian Aggregate Resource Potential Maps devised by Dixon–Edwards (Appendix B). This is primarily attributable to the scale of mapping performed in the production of the potential aggregate source maps (1:20,000 or larger). Notably, no geotechnical, or water well data was referenced, nor were the majority of the aggregate source boundaries verified in the field. Therefore, the mapping is at a Level III degree of reliability.

Deliverables/Products. The following are considered deliverables as part of this project:

- Aerial photographic interpretation of the project area (Figure 1) for aggregate potential and production of aggregate potential source maps.
- A report outlining the procedure used in the production of these maps.
- Production of shape files of the maps saved on CD-ROM.

2.0 PREVIOUS WORK AND RECONNAISSANCE

Pertinent maps were acquired and analyzed for useful information to facilitate aerial photographic interpretation. The source of reconnaissance information was from the archives of the Ministry of Transportation as well as the Internet. Scientific literature as well as applicable aggregate resource and surficial geology maps pertinent to the project area were evaluated. For a list of maps that served as reconnaissance mapping for this project see Appendix C. Oftentimes, the most applicable maps are the Ministry of Transportation's sand and gravel resource maps for British Columbia produced in the late 1980's. They are 1:50,000 scale reconnaissance maps that are a compilation of various works. These maps include work done by the Ministry of Energy and Mines and Petroleum Resources in the early 1980's by D. Hora, and were supplemented with a selective interpretation of the Ministry of Lands and Parks work done in the late 1970's and early 1980's under the Environmental Land Use Commission, Secretariat. The

twenty-four 1:50,000 scale sand and gravel resource maps for British Columbia that comprise the project area were reviewed, although all but five were blank.

3.0 MAPPING PROCEDURE / TERRAIN EVALUATION

To produce potential aggregate source maps at 1:20,000 scale one would ideally interpret aerial photographs taken as site-specific or block photography at approximately 1:20,000 scale or larger. Ubiquitous 1:15,000 scale photographic coverage of varying ages exists for the project area save for two relatively small "holes" in the coverage. Smaller scale photography was interpreted at these locations. Predominantly black and white photography was interpreted over the project area as a whole. The aerial photographs interpreted for this project are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Aerial photographs interpreted for this project.

Film Roll #	Frame Numbers	Year	Approximate Scale
BC 7384	40 - 45	1971	1:18,000
30 BC 83040	163 - 192	1983	1:15,000
30 BC 87090	63 - 94, 245 - 300	1987	1:15,000
30 BC 87094	230 - 248	1987	1:15,000
30 BC 87095	15 - 57, 74 - 115, 141 - 188, 197 - 206, 218 - 243, 274 - 289	1987	1:15,000
30 BC 87102	16 - 49, 80 - 116, 149 - 187, 208 - 245	1987	1:15,000
30 BC 89025	91 - 146, 158 - 203	1989	1:15,000
30 BC 89028	8 - 13, 31 - 43, 51 - 148, 151 - 241	1989	1:15,000
30 BC 89029	3 - 51, 56 - 84, 89 - 132, 135 - 185, 197 - 242, 247 - 297	1989	1:15,000
30 BC 89030	6 - 44, 49 - 98, 110 - 151, 161 - 219, 227 - 277	1989	1:15,000
30 BCB 92034	1 - 128, 132 - 182, 231 - 279	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92096	54 - 101, 105 - 153	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92098	267 - 310	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92099	1 - 43, 45 - 129, 131 - 221, 233 - 268	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92102	1 - 21, 23 - 69	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92105	147 - 167, 172 - 194	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92123	15 - 83, 87 - 130, 133 - 185	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92124	35 - 43	1992	1:15,000

Table 1 continued. Aerial photographs interpreted for this project.

Film Roll #	Frame Numbers	Year	Approximate Scale
30 BCB 92142	52 - 76, 83 - 180, 184 - 205	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92143	1 - 27, 31 - 76, 84 - 127	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92144	1 - 20, 26 - 41, 44 - 92, 97 - 148, 153 -209	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 92145	1 - 24, 29 - 133, 138 - 189, 194 - 239, 243 - 269	1992	1:15,000
30 BCB 95027	182 - 233	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95028	1 - 50, 201 - 253	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95029	1 - 206	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95030	1 - 99, 103 - 104, 122 - 267	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95051	1 - 53, 57 - 260	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95052	1 - 259	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95053	123 - 175, 183 - 194	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95055	107 - 185, 224 - 245	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95056	1 - 213	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95059	45 - 165	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95073	1 - 102	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95074	1 - 189	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95075	1 - 321	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95077	1 - 163, 191 - 244,	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95078	1 - 21, 55 - 79, 116 - 123, 175 - 205	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95101	1 - 138	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 95107	85 - 204	1995	1:15,000
30 BCB 97019	1 - 215	1997	1:15,000
30 BCC 97024	8 - 51	1997	1:15,000
30 BCB 97028	1 - 204	1997	1:15,000
15 BCB 97074	98 - 103	1997	1:40,000
30 BCB 97077	1 - 263	1997	1:15,000
30 BCB 97078	1 - 286	1997	1:15,000
30 BCC 97095	172 - 208	1997	1:15,000
15 BCB 97102	32 - 38	1997	1:40,000
30 BCC 97178	174 - 181	1997	1:15,000
30 BCC 97179	127 - 178	1997	1:15,000
30 BCC 97191	130 - 174, 191 - 211	1997	1:15,000
30 BCC 98013	32 - 74, 98 - 99, 139 - 163	1998	1:15,000
30 BCC 98025	31 - 59, 170 - 174	1998	1:15,000
30 BCC 98026	28 - 41, 100 - 125	1998	1:15,000

Maps produced from this interpretation delineate areas likely to contain aggregates. Each area determined to contain aggregates was assigned a rank of high, moderate, or low potential. The purpose of these classes is twofold: firstly, each class is designed to reflect aggregate potential from a genesis standpoint. For example, it is recognized that landforms whose origins are attributable to glaciofluvial deposition generally yield the best aggregates, therefore, they achieve the highest ranking. Landforms likely to contain clays or silts were rated as low as the potential to produce "good" aggregates would be difficult.

Secondly, deposits which will likely produce larger volumes of aggregates (greater than 1,000,000m^3) are ranked as high, as they have greater potential from an operations standpoint. It is possible for a glaciofluvial landform to be ranked as low simply because from an operations standpoint, it may be too small or thin for practical operations. Photogrammetry was not conducted at any time for this project. However, a qualitative measure of landform size and thickness was possible and necessary upon being recognized in the photography. For example, a 1cm^2 glaciofluvial terrace as it appears on a potential aggregate source map at 1:20,000 scale has the potential to yield 1,000,000m^3 of aggregate if it were 25 metres thick. However, not every glaciofluvial terrace was ranked as high potential. Generally, identifiable glaciofluvial landforms anticipated to be less than 5 metres deep and/ or less than or equal to 1cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale map were ranked as low potential. Those anticipated to be between 5 and 10 metres deep and/ or less than 3cm^2 on a similarly scaled map were ranked as moderate potential and those anticipated to be greater than 10 metres deep and/ or greater than or equal to 3cm^2 were considered as high potential. The term "aggregate potential" for this project represents a synthesis of the geological/geomorphological attributes of a landform and its potential to be a viable aggregate operation.

In this project, measures were taken to reduce the amount of line work that appears on the finished maps between adjacent areas of equal potential, an occurrence attributable to equally ranked, albeit different landforms. This practice was conducted in part to streamline the creation of the digital maps.

3.1 HIGH POTENTIAL

High potential identifies an aggregate bearing landform with the potential to yield large volumes of sand and gravel. Therefore, the landform has a high development potential for the production of aggregate resources. All the landforms in this category are anticipated to be greater than 10 metres thick and are generally greater than 3cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale map. This category includes glaciofluvial and fluvial features such as terraces and plains. Of note, is that steep (greater than 70%) scarp portions of some terraces may not have been included within an aggregate bearing polygon. This predominantly occurred where the scarp itself extended down towards water and/ or was not considered to be sand and gravel from top to bottom. Glaciofluvial fans/deltas and fluvial fans/deltas deposited in the immediate post-glacial are also included here. The glaciofluvial features may be kettled in places.

Sand and gravel comprising these landforms may be devoid of structure (massive) or exhibit planar and or cross-bedding. Sand and gravel may be well to poorly sorted, and subangular to subrounded in form. These sediments may be highly permeable as their genesis should indicate that they are "clean," or free of fines (i.e. silt and clay whose upper limit grain size is less than 0.0625 millimetres).

3.2 MODERATE POTENTIAL

This category contains landforms of fluvial origin that consist of terraces and plains. Other landforms in this category include thinner or smaller glaciofluvial terraces, plains, and fans. All of these landforms are anticipated to be between 5 and 10 metres thick and generally have an area less than 3cm^2 but greater than 1cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale potential aggregate source map. Some of these landforms exhibit considerable weathering such as concave, scallop-like failures of the landform, gullying, and/ or sloughing. Not only does weathering diminish the size of some landforms, it may promote the incorporation of colluvium (rubble, detritus, and or fines) in, around, and on top of the landform. This potentially lowers a landforms development potential and renders it a moderate ranking.

Ice-contact landforms such as eskers were predominantly mapped as moderate potential. Exceptions exist where they were seen to be less than 1 centimeter long on a 1:20,000 scale map and/ or anticipated to be less than 5 metres thick, at which time they were assigned low potential. All other ice-contact glaciofluvial landforms such as kames and hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits anticipated to be greater than 5 metres deep and generally greater than 1cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale map were mapped as moderate potential. If a kame or other ice-contact glaciofluvial feature was anticipated to be less than 5 metres thick and/ or generally less than or equal to 1cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale map, it was assigned low potential. Conceivably, ablation till or moraines may have been mistaken for select ice-contact glaciofluvial

landforms in places and as such, offer less development potential, if any. Infrequently, select ice-contact glaciofluvial features greater than 1cm^2 (on a similarly scaled map) and greater than 5 metres thick were mapped as low potential if they were anticipated to occur simultaneously with other undesirable sediments such as till (e.g. $F^{G}r$ / Mr or $F^{G}h$ / Mh).

Gravel comprising the landforms in this category may generally be poorly to moderately well sorted and may vary in texture from coarse gravel to sand. The sand and gravel comprising these features may be well stratified and exhibit planar and/ or cross-bedding, they may be massive, or they may exhibit convolute bedding in the sense that faulting of sediments may have occurred in the post-depositional environment. Lenses of silt or till may be interstratified within the gravel found in ice-contact deposits, lowering the development potential of some of these landforms.

3.3 LOW POTENTIAL

This category is generally reserved for landforms of modern day fluvial origin including fans, floodplains, and deltas typically found on lower gradients than those channel planforms included in the moderate potential category. Fluvial features that exhibited a high water table and/ or an associated high organics content were not intentionally mapped for aggregate potential. Colluvium in the form of fans, cones, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan is also included here. Talus and colluvial cones predominantly affected by snow avalanche were not intentionally mapped for aggregate potential. However, it is possible that portions of these features were included as part of a colluvial cone in places. As previously noted, colluvial and fluvial landforms typically contain higher percentages of silts, clays, and organic materials such as logs, stumps, bushes or broken rock and boulders. Initially, this lowers their ability to yield higher quality aggregates. Fluvial and colluvial sediments may be well to poorly sorted and well to imperfectly drained. Colluvial sediments are more likely to be more poorly sorted and comprised of more angular clasts than fluvial sediments as transport or weathering distances are typically shorter.

Generally, all of these landforms are anticipated to be less than 5 metres thick. This inhibits their ability to yield a significant volume of sand and gravel, therefore, most of these landforms should generally be considered for borrow sites. Exceptions, however, do exist as some glaciofluvial landforms and fluvial fans for example, may have the ability to yield large volumes of sand and gravel.

Glaciofluvial hummocks, plains, fans, terraces, and ridges generally less than or equal to 1cm^2 (on a 1:20,000 scale map) and anticipated to be less than 5 metres thick were also assigned low potential. As previously noted, select ice-contact glaciofluvial features greater than 1cm^2 (on a similarly scaled map) and greater than 5 metres thick were mapped as low potential if they were anticipated to occur simultaneously with other undesirable sediments such as till (e.g. $F^{G}r$ / Mr or $F^{G}h$ / Mh).

4.0 GENERAL SURFICIAL GEOLOGY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA

The entire project area was completely engulfed and overridden by glacial ice during the Pleistocene Epoch, particularly during the last and greatest advance-the Wisconsinan. Both Laurentide and Cordilleran ice affected the project area which is a transition from the Rocky Mountain Foothills in the east to the Alberta Plateau portion of the much larger Interior Plains of Canada. The last great flood of ice served to blanket the entire project area in drift, some of which is moulded into drumlins. The rocks underlying this mass of drift are predominantly gently dipping or flat-lying sedimentary rocks. They give rise to gentle hills, domes, plateaus, and cuestas where capped by more resistant rock types as well as other landforms. Within the project area as a whole, meltwater channels were established and then abandoned as ice surfaces stagnated and actively wasted away. Ice marginal and ice-dammed lakes abounded in major and tributary valleys. Sand and gravel laden waters discharged into these temporary lakes, forming developable deposits in places. These lakes also fostered the accumulation of glaciolacustrine silts that are also present in places within the project area.

Any given portion of a valley wall within the project area may be relatively devoid of surficial cover or lined with till, diamicton (an unconsolidated, massive, poorly sorted sediment not necessarily deposited directly by ice), a combination of sediments, or by the presence of the previously mentioned glaciolacustrine silts. These surficial sediments may quickly grade to exposed rock at relatively higher elevations within a valley, and the steeper portions of cuestas for example. Where glacial erosion has increased the severity of some slopes, bedrock overlain by a thin veneer of colluvium may be found.

4.1 GENERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN NTS SECTION 94 G (east-half)

The southwesternmost map sheet in the project area (94G.006) has a relative wealth of aggregate resources, particularly along its western margin where a relatively thick terrace is present. East of this high potential deposit, reconnaissance mapping portrays a continuous, relatively large glaciofluvial deposit centered primarily at the confluence of Two Bit Creek and the Halfway River. It is anticipated that significant portions of this deposit are relatively high in fines and as a result, it was mapped as having low aggregate resource potential. Greater aggregate potential may exist as pockets within this large feature. Other terraces and plains anticipated to be relatively free of fines were mapped as having moderate potential at, and east of this confluence. Borrow exists in places on either side of Pink Mountain on this sheet as well.

Relatively few aggregate resource sites are present on adjacent map sheets to the east which comprise the southernmost row of maps in the eastern half of NTS 094G. Moderate potential occurs in places where glaciofluvial deposits are anticipated to exist. Low potential occurs in a select few fluvial deposits, and in a thinner glaciofluvial deposit that straddles the highway. The fluvial plains of the Beatton River that are mapped as low potential should generally be considered as borrow sources. They often exhibit a high water table and organics content in places which suggests a higher fines content.

The next row of map sheets to the north (94G.016 – 94G.020) offer few significant deposits. The best reside on sheet 94G.016. Here, moderate potential, ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits are present, albeit at a relatively high and inaccessible location. Should the northernmost of these moderate potential ice-contact features be till, considerably less potential, if any, will be found. Interestingly, the easternmost cone on the north side of the divide splitting the relatively large, unnamed mountain present on this sheet may have a glaciofluvial component to it and as a result, offer greater aggregate resource potential.

The westernmost map sheet in the next row of maps to the north (94G.026 – 94G.030) has a significant number of high potential aggregate bearing landforms. They occur along the Sikanni Chief River as glaciofluvial terraces, some of which have been developed already. The high potential terrace depicted on the northern bank of Moose Lick Creek may have a glaciolacustrine component to it and as a result, offer less potential, if any. The fluvial plains of the Sikanni Chief River, like the Beatton River, should generally be considered as borrow sources as they often exhibit a high water table and organics content. There is a moderate potential, glaciofluvial fan in the northwest corner of map sheet 94G.026. Significantly less potential will be offered by this feature if it is not glaciofluvial in nature.

East of the bridge over the Sikanni Chief River on map sheet 94G.027 is a moderate potential polygon on its northern bank in what is anticipated to be a relatively shallow glaciofluvial terrace. There will be considerably less potential than expressed by the mapping if the feature itself is glaciolacustrine (as per the reconnaissance) rather than glaciofluvial in nature. A gravel pit appears to have been developed in the feature, but the quality of the deposit is unknown. The last significant deposit in this row of map sheets occurs on map sheet 94G.029, northwest of the Jedney Airfield, in the form of eskers.

Few deposits, save for those in the Sikanni Chief River valley, are present on the next row of map sheets to the north (94G.036 – 94G.040). A high potential deposit in the form of a glaciofluvial terrace is, however, present on map sheet 94G.038. The glaciofluvial deposit immediately adjacent to it to the south may have greater potential than expressed by the mapping as it could be more than 5 metres thick. Both of these deposits are not as extensive as what is portrayed by the reconnaissance mapping in this area. There is a moderate potential glaciofluvial terrace on the next map sheet to the east (94G.039), north of which may be a thin glaciofluvial deposit that may have even less potential than expressed by the mapping. The glaciofluvial deposits on this map sheet (94G.039), like the adjacent map sheet to the west, are not as extensive as what is portrayed by the reconnaissance mapping. Field inspections will be required to ascertain the true aggregate resource potential in this area.

On the next row of map sheets to the north (94G.046 – 94G.050), a high potential deposit is present along the northern bank of Kahta Creek (94G.046). It is anticipated to be a glaciofluvial terrace, a portion of which resides on the map sheet to the north. Portions of this feature to the northwest and southeast were mapped as having moderate potential. The deposit appears to be readily accessible as it lies fairly close to the old Highway 97 alignment. This should facilitate inspection and development of the feature. Interestingly, bedrock is seen to dip 10 degrees to the east in the reconnaissance mapping for this area.

Larger portions of the Minaker River floodplain were not mapped as having any level of aggregate potential (on map sheets 94G.046, 94G.056, and 94G.066) due to a high organics and/ or fines content. Moreover, "drier" portions are smaller than 1cm^2 on a 1:20,000 scale map, on the aforementioned sheets. Similarly sized fluvial plains and bars appear in the Buckinghorse River valley and were not intentionally

mapped as having any level of aggregate resource potential. Some of these features in the Buckinghorse River valley appear to be seasonally under water as well.

There are few aggregate resource sites on the next row of map sheets to the north (94G.056 – 94G.060), save for the glaciofluvial deposits in Kahta Creek (94G.056). The terrace-like feature on the western bank of Daniels Creek (94G.057, approximately centred at 6380850 N and 516550 E UTM Zone 10) is anticipated to be bedrock, as outcrops are visible in the reconnaissance mapping.

Moderate potential is depicted in a relatively large polygon in the northeastern corner of map sheet 94G.066. It represents the largest deposit in the next row of map sheets to the north, in the eastern half of NTS 094G (94G.066 – 94G.070). The terrace-like deposit present here may also be bedrock. A field check will be necessary to ascertain the aggregate resource potential at this location.

Low potential fluvial deposits were found in the next row of map sheets to the north (94G.076 – 94G.080). They reside in the Sikanni Chief and Minaker River floodplains as well as in Trutch Creek. Low potential floodplains are also present in the Prophet River in the next row of map sheets to the north (94G.086 – 94G.090). Higher potential is found in a glaciofluvial terrace on map sheet 94G.089. The low potential polygon in the southwest corner of map sheet 94G.088 may have greater potential than expressed by the mapping. Northeast of this deposit is a landform approximately centered at 6409700 N and 529000 E UTM Zone 10. The feature is likely bedrock, but may be worth a field check as a large volume of water moved over some of the terrain on this map sheet.

The last row of map sheets comprising the eastern half of NTS 094G (94G.096 – 94G.100) has a number of potential aggregate resource sites. This is particularly evident on map sheet 94G.098, where ice-contact, glaciofluvial landforms of differing levels of aggregate potential abound. These features are present on top of the dissected plateau surface, and not within the valley bottoms, suggesting that the aggregates comprising these features may have been sourced from more competent rock than what is seen locally. Perhaps the best aggregate source is the deposit in the southern, central portion of this sheet. Access to the deposits on the southern portion of this sheet appears to be favorable as a road actually intersects some of them. This will facilitate inspection and development of these landforms. Eskers, and other lesser ranked glaciofluvial landforms, are present on the northern portion of this map sheet as well. Two eskers are noted to extend off of this sheet to the north and are present at approximately 528450 E and 531400 E UTM Zone 10. There are three noteworthy features on this sheet, approximately centred on the following coordinates: 6426800 N and 529500 E; 6426200 N and 528825 E; and 6425875 N and 528825 E UTM Zone 10. The two westernmost features may be bedrock, but ascertaining their true aggregate resource potential must be accomplished by means of field checks.

The Prophet River spans map sheets 94G.096 and 94G.097. The reconnaissance mapping portrays relatively large glaciofluvial terraces in the Prophet River valley on these map sheets. It is anticipated that significant portions of these deposits are relatively high in fines and as a result, were mapped as having low aggregate resource potential. Greater aggregate potential may, however, exist as pockets within these features. Terrace-like features exist at the mouths of Bunch and Dethseda Creeks, as well at the mouth of an unnamed creek, between Dethseda and Sass Creeks, in the Prophet River valley (94G.096). They are anticipated to be glaciolacustrine in nature and offer no aggregate resource potential. Similarly, the terrace-like feature on the north bank of the Prophet River across from the area between Dethseda Creek and the unnamed creek west of Sass Creek (94G.096) was determined to have no aggregate resource potential as it too, is anticipated to be glaciolacustrine in nature.

The fan-shaped feature on the western side of Mt. Yakatchie (94G.097) may have greater potential than expressed by the mapping, should it be glaciofluvial in nature. Lastly, a single esker exists on the northeasternmost map sheet in NTS 094G (94G.100).

4.2 GENERAL AGGREGATE RESOURCES WITHIN NTS SECTION 94 H

There is a paucity of aggregate resource sites in the southernmost rows of map sheets in NTS section 094H (94H.001 – 94H.010 and 94H.011 – 94H.020). Only two sites were identified as having any level of aggregate resource potential. The best lies in the Beatton River valley on map sheet 94H.011 in what is anticipated to be a portion of a glaciofluvial fan and/ or terrace. Even less potential is offered in the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.021 – 94H.030).

Greater potential is seen in the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.031 – 94H.040), especially in the La Prise Creek valley. A sizeable deposit is present on its eastern side, where Bratland Creek enters

the valley (94H.031). Northern portions of this deposit exhibit meltwater channels on the surface. Southern portions are kettled, dry, and ice-contact in nature. The entire deposit was mapped as having moderate potential because it is uncertain as to whether it is wholly comprised of sand and gravel (i.e. it may be sand and gravel over top of glaciolacustrine silts). Moreover, it could have a significant glaciolacustrine component to it and/ or exhibit a higher fines content as a whole and therefore, offer less, if any, aggregate potential. A field check is required to ascertain the landforms true development potential and it is recommended that one be conducted before the arrival of any heavy machinery. Conversely, if the feature is entirely comprised of sand and gravel, there will be considerably more aggregate resource potential than expressed by the mapping. The planar feature in the bottom of the La Prise Creek valley, immediately northwest of the lake approximately centred at 6361000 N and 565200 E UTM Zone 10 (94H.031), is not anticipated to be sand and gravel, but may be worth a field check. The La Prise Creek floodplain itself was not mapped as having any level of aggregate resource potential, because it is anticipated to have a high fines and/ or organics content.

The larger of the two low potential polygons spanning sheets 94H.033 and 94H.034 south of the Beatton River Airfield, may have greater potential than expressed by the mapping. The colluvial fans on map sheets to the east (94H.037 – 94H.038), are anticipated to have the potential for borrow quality aggregates at best. A relatively large volume of aggregates may be developed in the sizeable, low potential polygon north of the Chinchaga River on map sheet 94H.040. Although anticipated to be less than or equal to 5 metres thick, the deposit covers a relatively large area and may produce larger volumes of aggregates.

A moderate potential, ice-contact glaciofluvial deposit appears to be developed in the La Prise Creek valley (94H.041) in the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.041 – 94H.050). Moderate potential, ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits are present east of Spangler Lake (94H.043). The easternmost deposit appears to be developed in the photography. A road lies in close proximity to the other moderate potential deposits on this sheet and should facilitate their exploration. Moderate potential glaciofluvial deposits are present on the adjacent map sheet to the east as well (94H.044). A road network lies close to the northernmost of these deposits and could conceivably be expanded upon to access the deposits to the south. One can expect greater potential in the moderate potential polygon closest to this sheet's southern border as it may be greater than 10 metres thick. Two eskers are present along the northern margin of the adjacent map sheet to the east (94H.045). One of these eskers continues on to the map sheet to the north. The low potential colluvial fans present on map sheets 94H.047 – 94H.050 are not anticipated to yield anything better than borrow quality aggregates. Many of them lie at the mouths of gullys and as a result, are likely to offer poorly sorted aggregates in relatively small volumes. Eskers are present on map sheet 94H.048 however, and reside close to an existing road which should facilitate their inspection and development.

Two small eskers are present on map sheet 94H.052, which lies in the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.051 – 94H.060). A terrace-like feature on the west bank of Conroy Creek (94H.053) is anticipated to be bedrock. It is approximately centred on 6384000 N and 588000 E UTM Zone 10 and exhibits a minimal amount of overburden which could facilitate a quarry operation. Two eskers are present on map sheet 94H.054 and lie relatively close to a road which could aid in their development. The westernmost low potential polygon on map sheet 94H.055 is anticipated to be an ice-contact glaciofluvial deposit of some size. It was mapped as having low potential as it does not appear to be consistently greater than 5 metres deep over the length of the landform. The moderate potential polygon southeast of this feature is anticipated to be around 15 metres deep, and as a result, may offer a fair volume of aggregates. Interestingly, a small portion of the low potential polygon immediately east of the moderate potential feature on this sheet (94H.055) is anticipated to be greater than 10 metres thick.

Few significant deposits are present on the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.061 – 94H.070). There are, however, three eskers on map sheet 94H.069, and one on map sheet 94H.070. Similarly, few deposits of consequence exist in the next row of map sheets to the north (94H.071 – 94H.080). Low potential fluvial plains of the Sikanni Chief River, Conroy Creek, and Gutah Creek dominate the aggregate potential seen on the remaining twenty sheets (94H.081 – 94H.090 and 94H.091 – 94H.100) in NTS section 094H. A sole, moderate potential, feature is present within the Sikanni Chief River valley on map sheet 94H.093.

5.0 FUTURE WORK

Future work to refine the mapping of aggregate potential may be directed to the following:

-Forest Inventory Maps: Stand Cover Maps and private logging company files
-Geotechnical drilling information
-Water well records
-Seismic shot-hole logs
-Regional Gravel Manager or road maintenance personnel with detailed local or regional knowledge of isolated deposits
-Industry attribute maps
-Indian Affairs regarding aggregate information
-BC Hydro and their attribute maps or personnel with local or regional knowledge of isolated deposits

Ideally, the boundaries of all landforms mapped in this project should be verified by ground-truthing, especially where access to them is favorable. Subsequent subsurface investigation, especially into the areas mapped as high or moderate potential is warranted to accurately define the volume and quality of the aggregates.

6.0 PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFERRING AGGREGATE POTENTIAL MAPPING FROM HARD COPY TO DIGITAL

Aerial photographs with line work identifying landforms with aggregate resource potential were scanned as high resolution jpeg's and georeferenced by rubber-sheeting to TRIM orthophoto mosaics. Polygons and lines were then digitized on-screen and exported as shape files with associated information included in the attribute table (i.e. aggregate potential, landform, and genesis).

7.0 LITERATURE EVALUATED FOR THIS PROJECT

Bobrowsky, P.T., T. Giles and W. Jackman. 1992. Surficial Geology Map Index of British Columbia. British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Geological Survey Branch. Open File 1992-13.

Buchanan, R.G. 1979. Construction Material Inventory for General Reserves on Highways in British Columbia. British Columbia Ministry of Transportation, Communications and Highways. Geotechnical and Materials Branch.

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Holland, S.S. 1976. Landforms of British Columbia: A Physiographic Outline. British Columbia Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources. Bulletin 48.

Mathews, W.H. 1980. Retreat of the Last Ice Sheets in Northeastern British Columbia and adjacent Alberta. Geological Survey of Canada. Bulletin 331.

Pelletier, B.R. and D.F. Stott. 1963. Trutch Map-Area, British Columbia 94 G. Geological Survey of Canada. Paper 63-10.

Thompson, R.I. 1977. Geology of Beatton River, Fontas River and Petitot River Map-Areas, Northeastern British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada. Paper 75-11.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
POTENTIAL AGGREGATE SOURCE MAPS

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

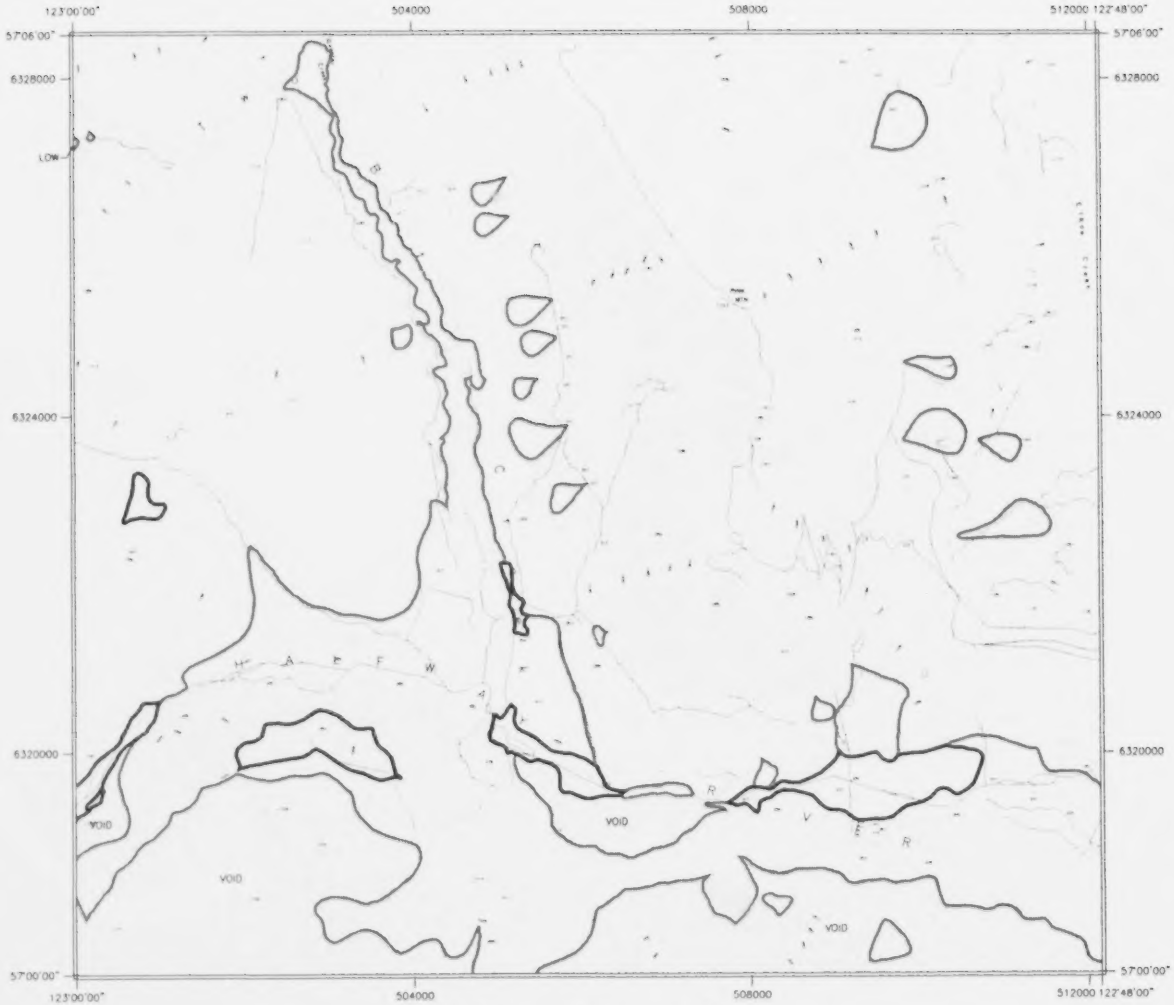
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.006

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

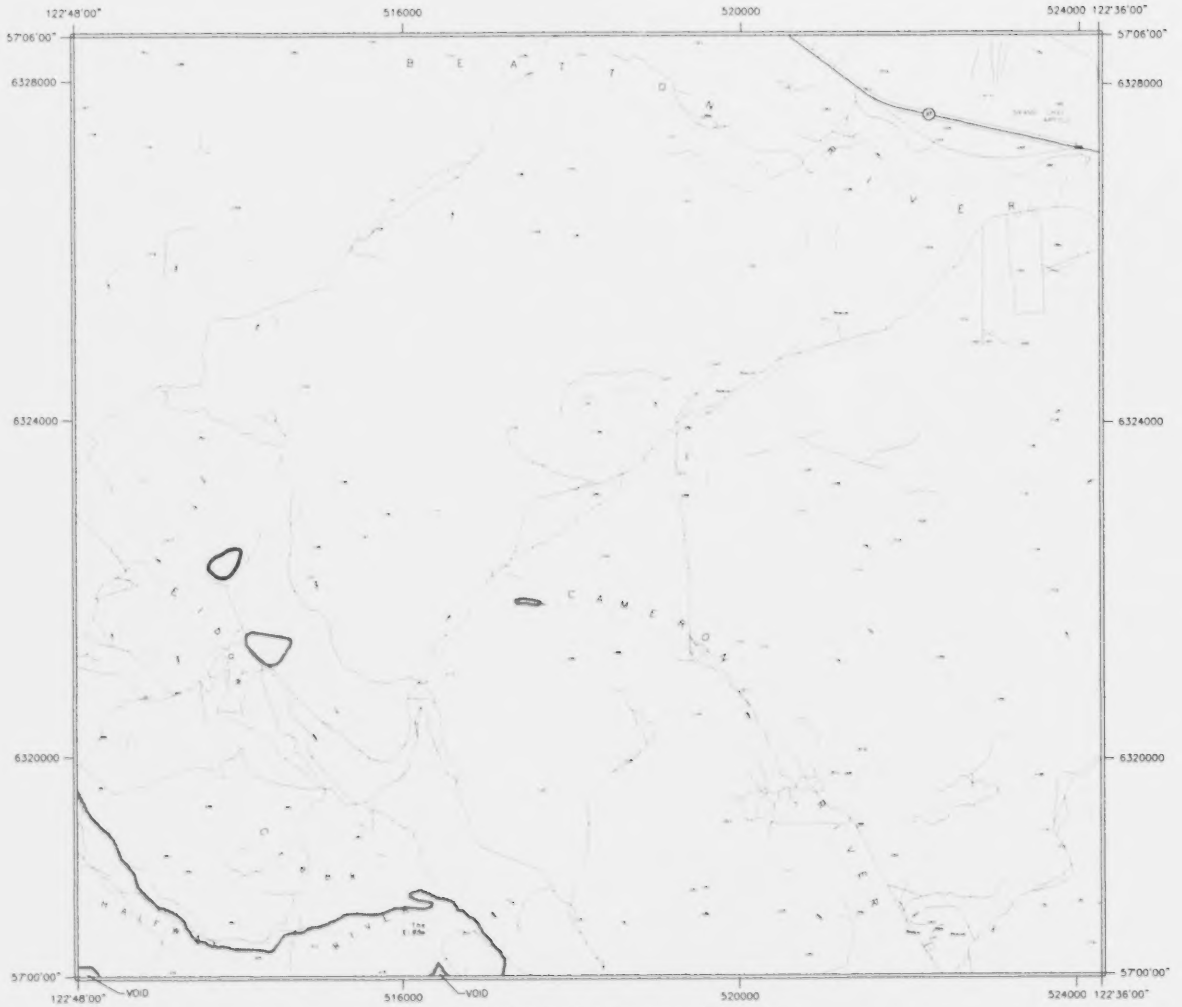
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.007

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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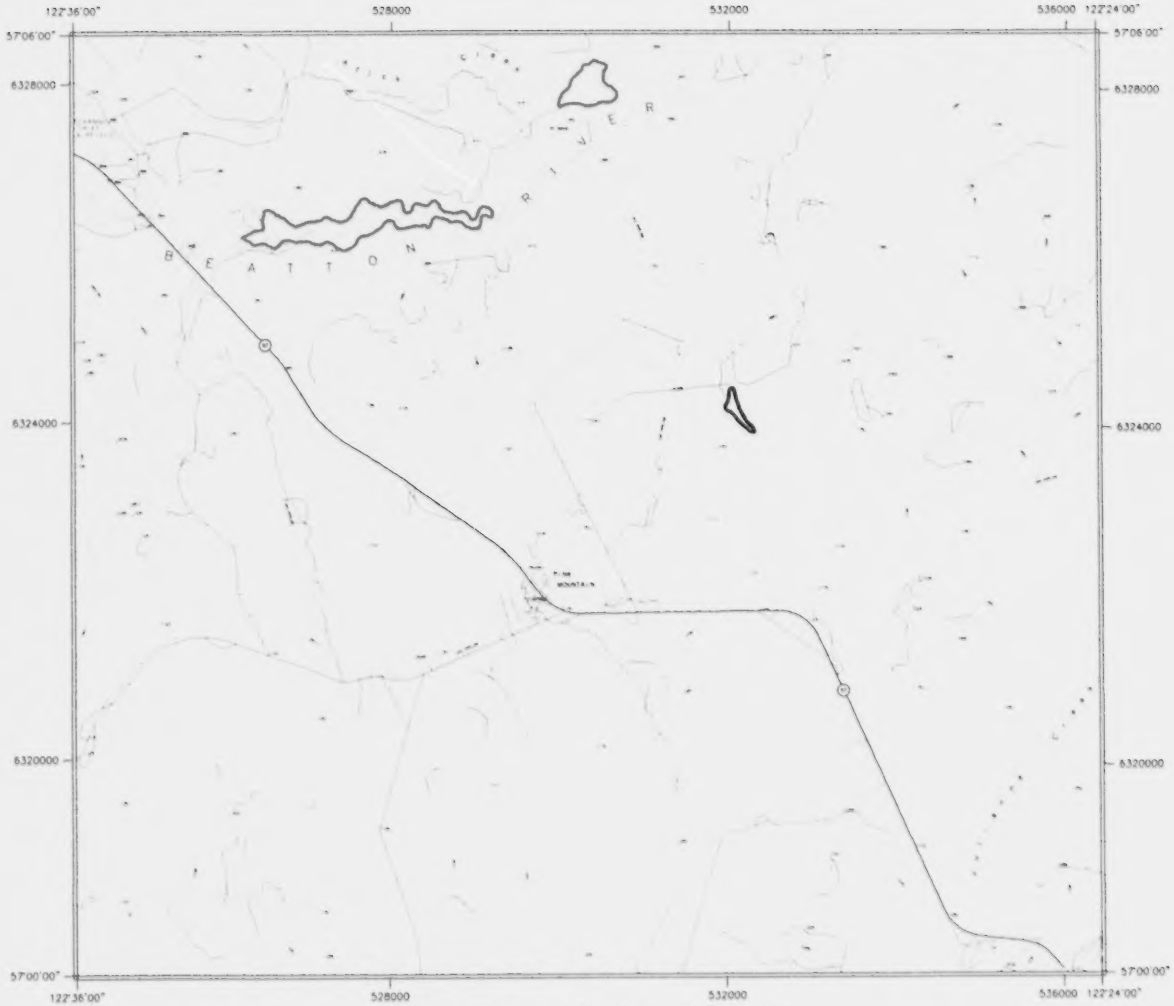
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.008

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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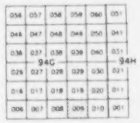
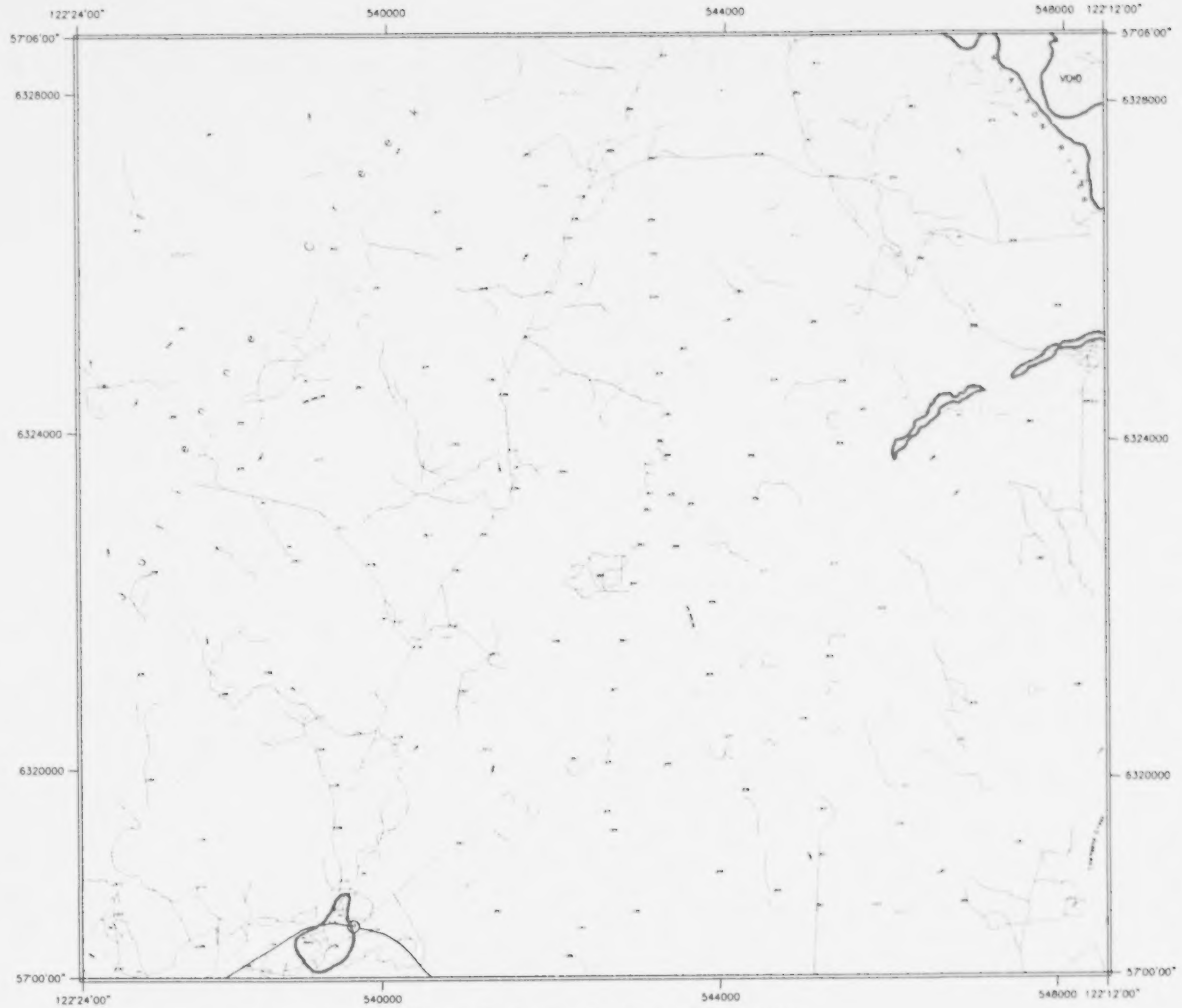
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.009

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

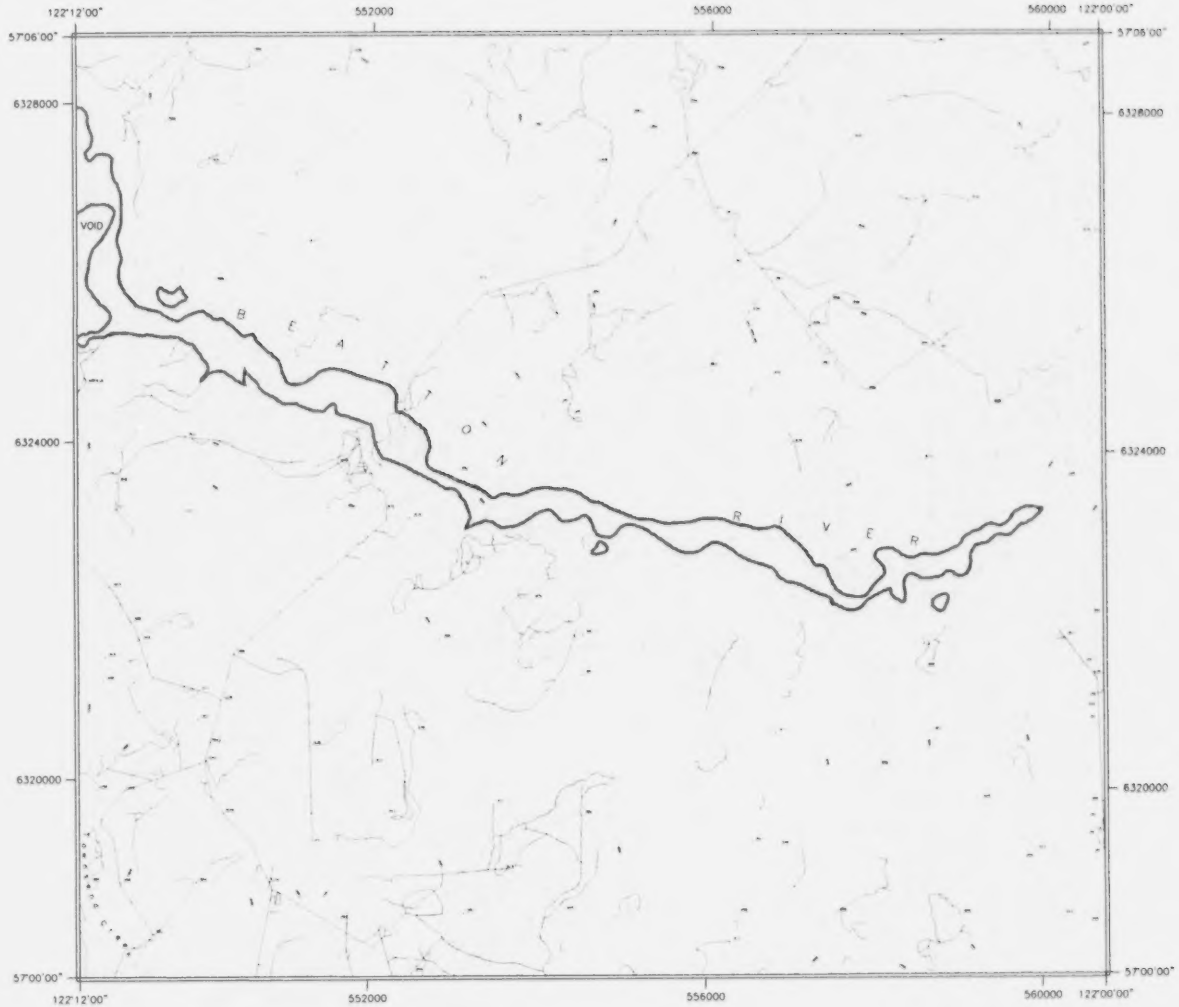
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.010

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

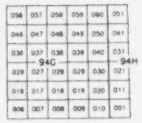
ROADS

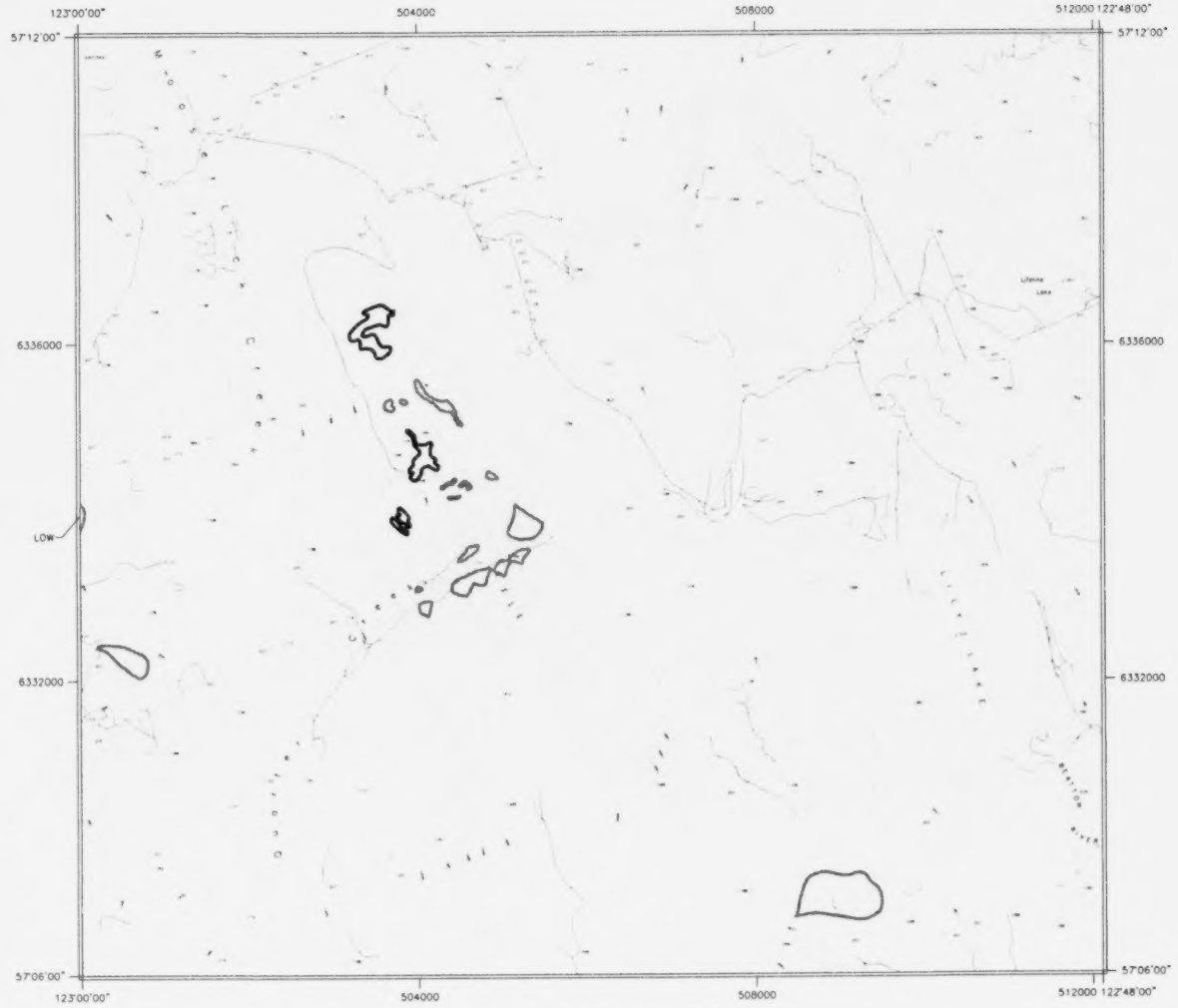
HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.016

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

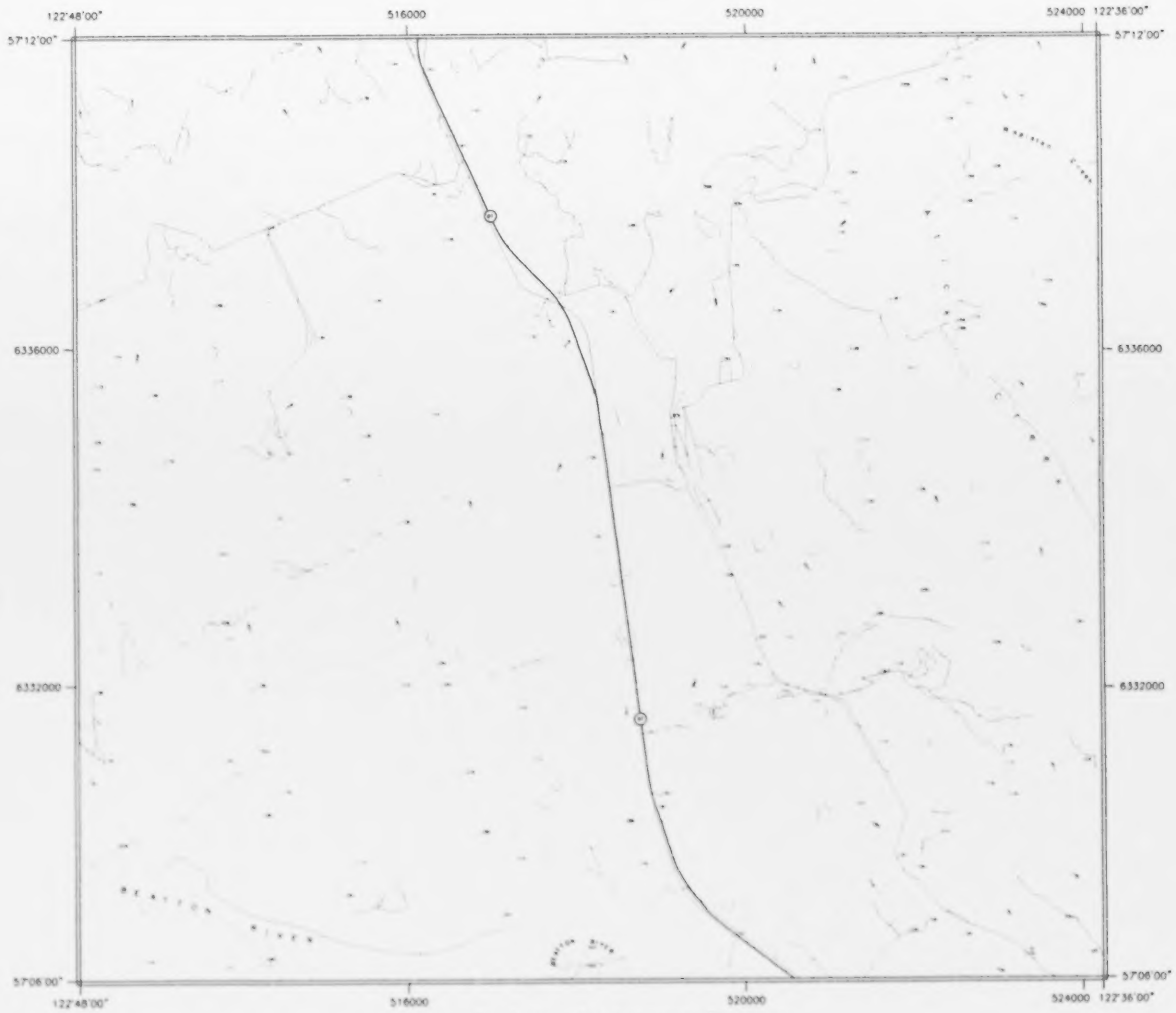
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.017

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

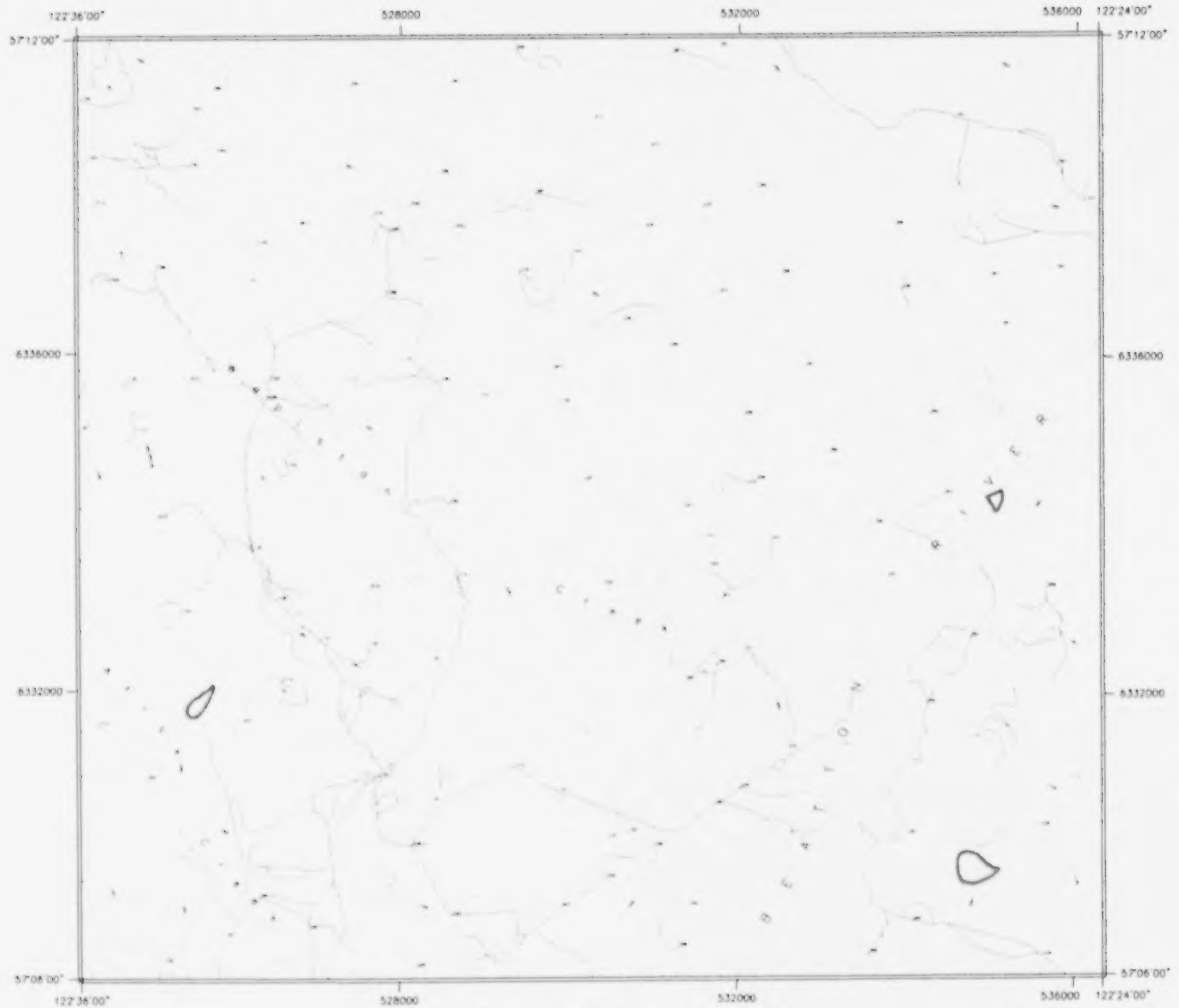
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.018

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

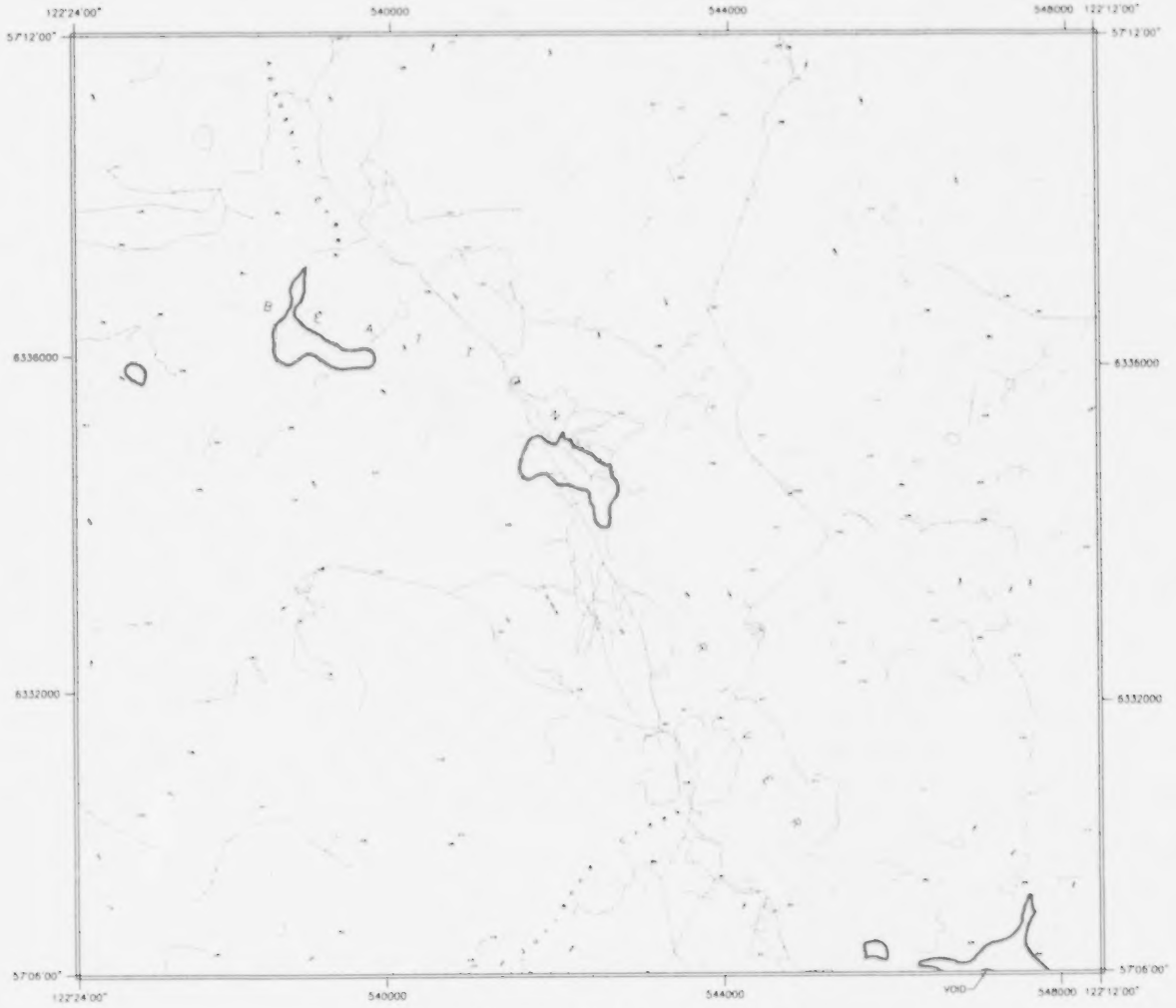
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.019

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

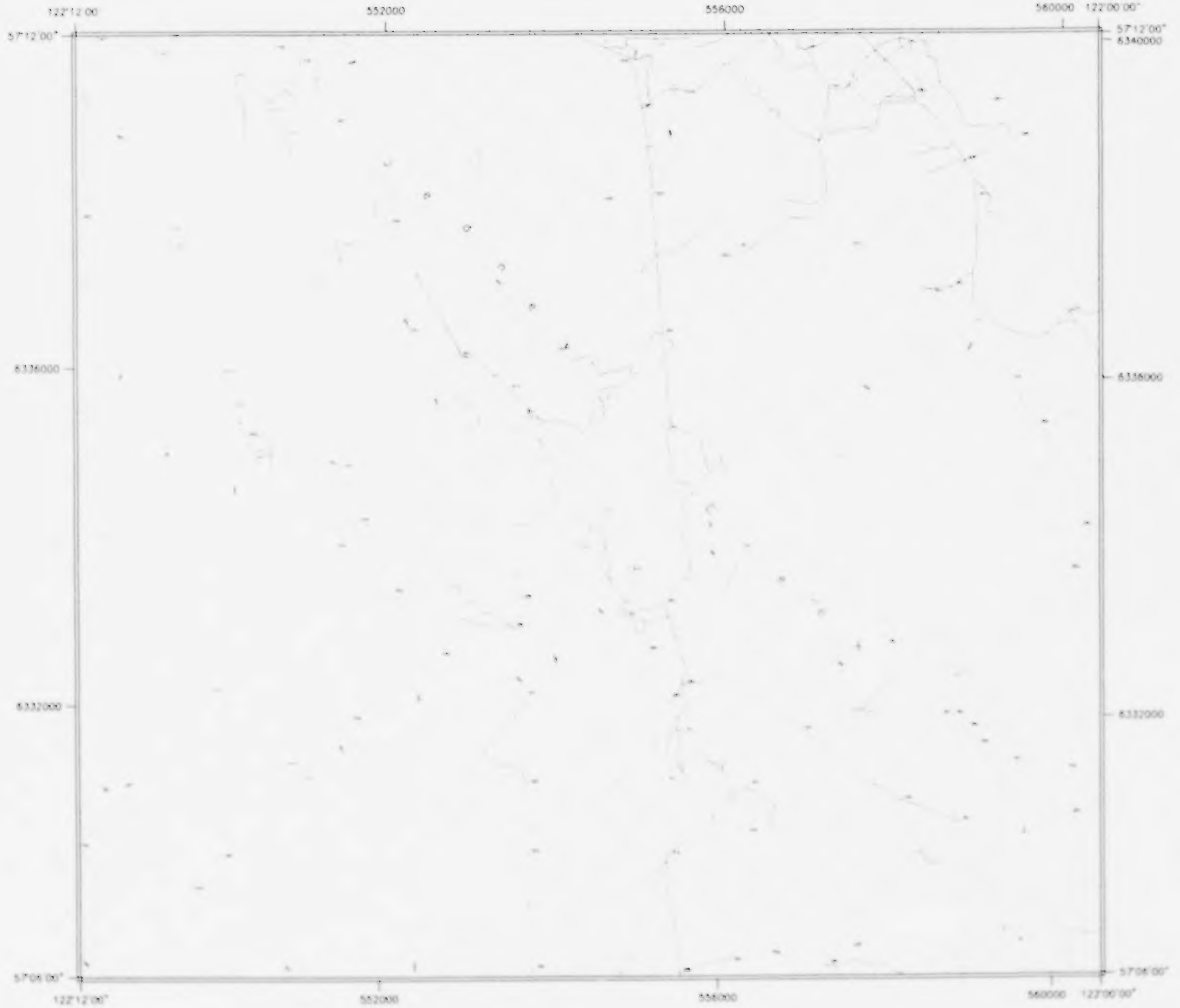
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.020

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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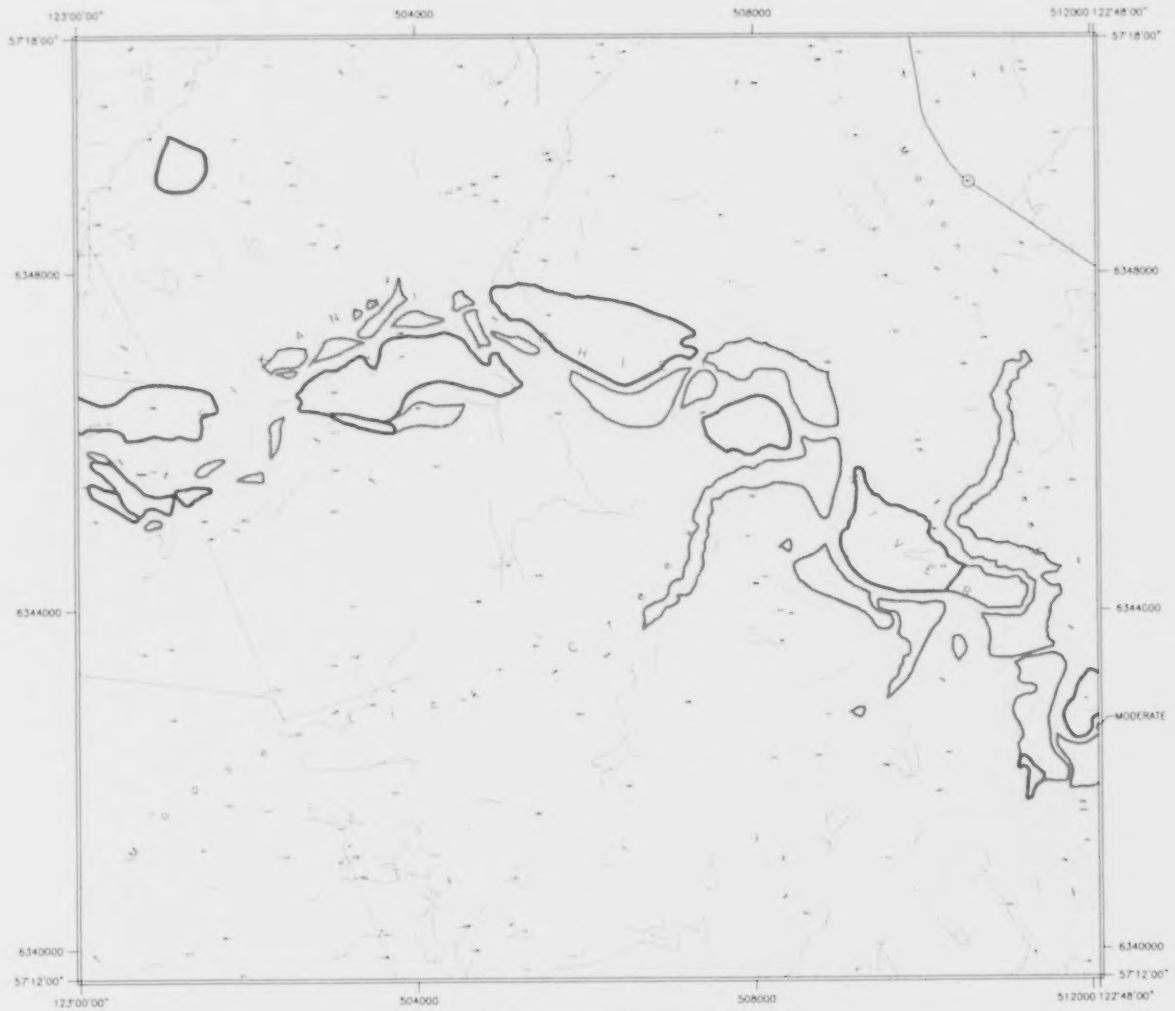
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.026

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

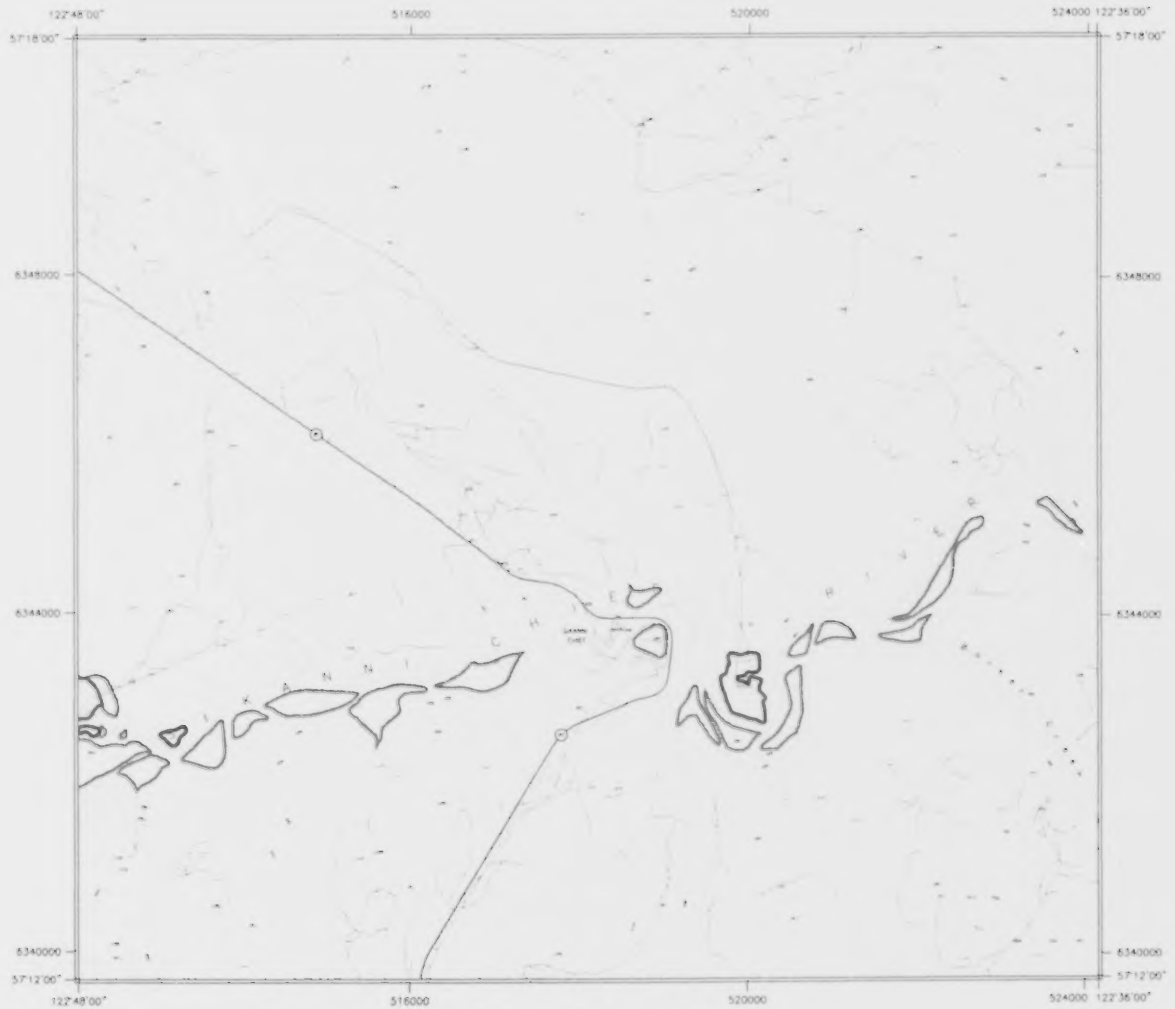
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.027

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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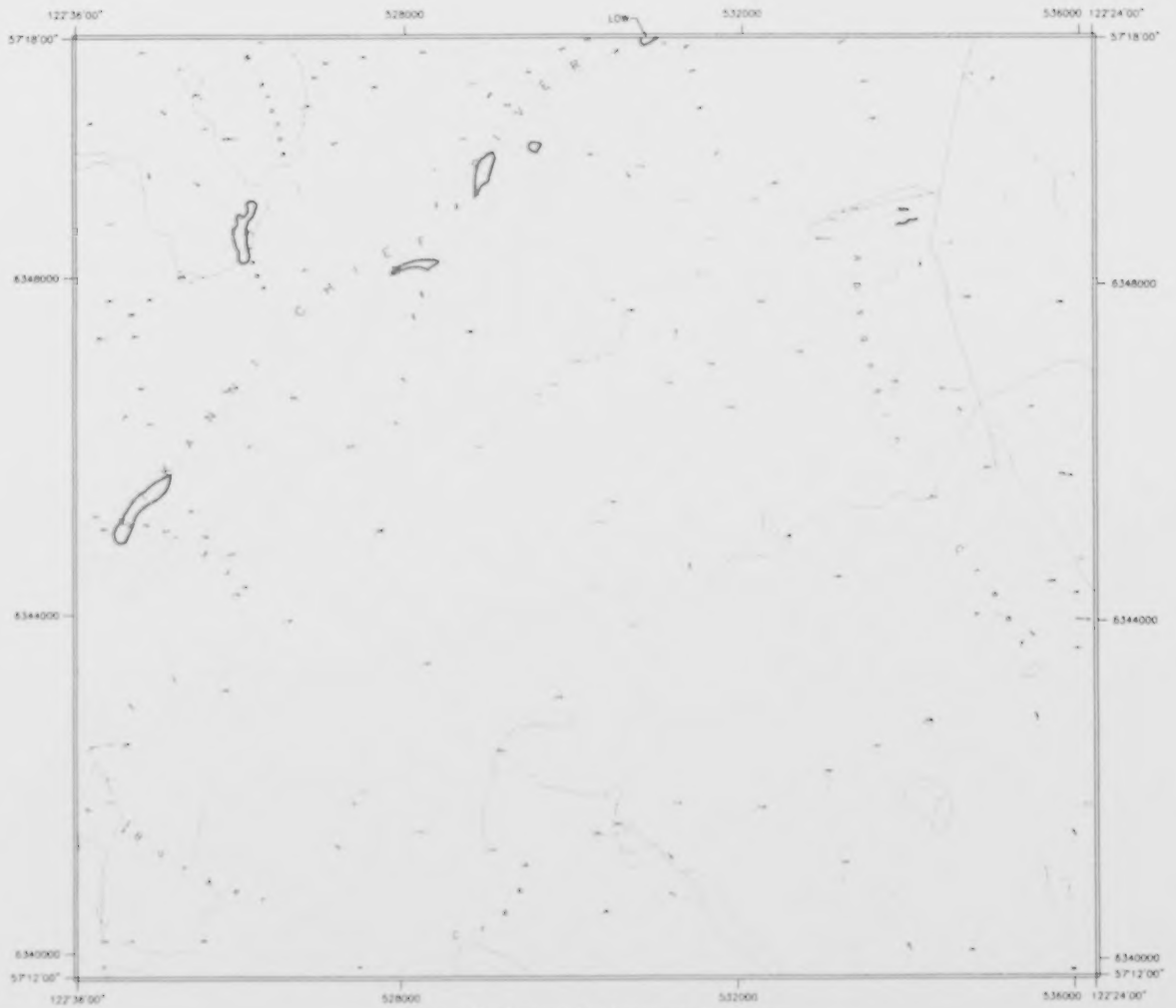
We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

94G.028

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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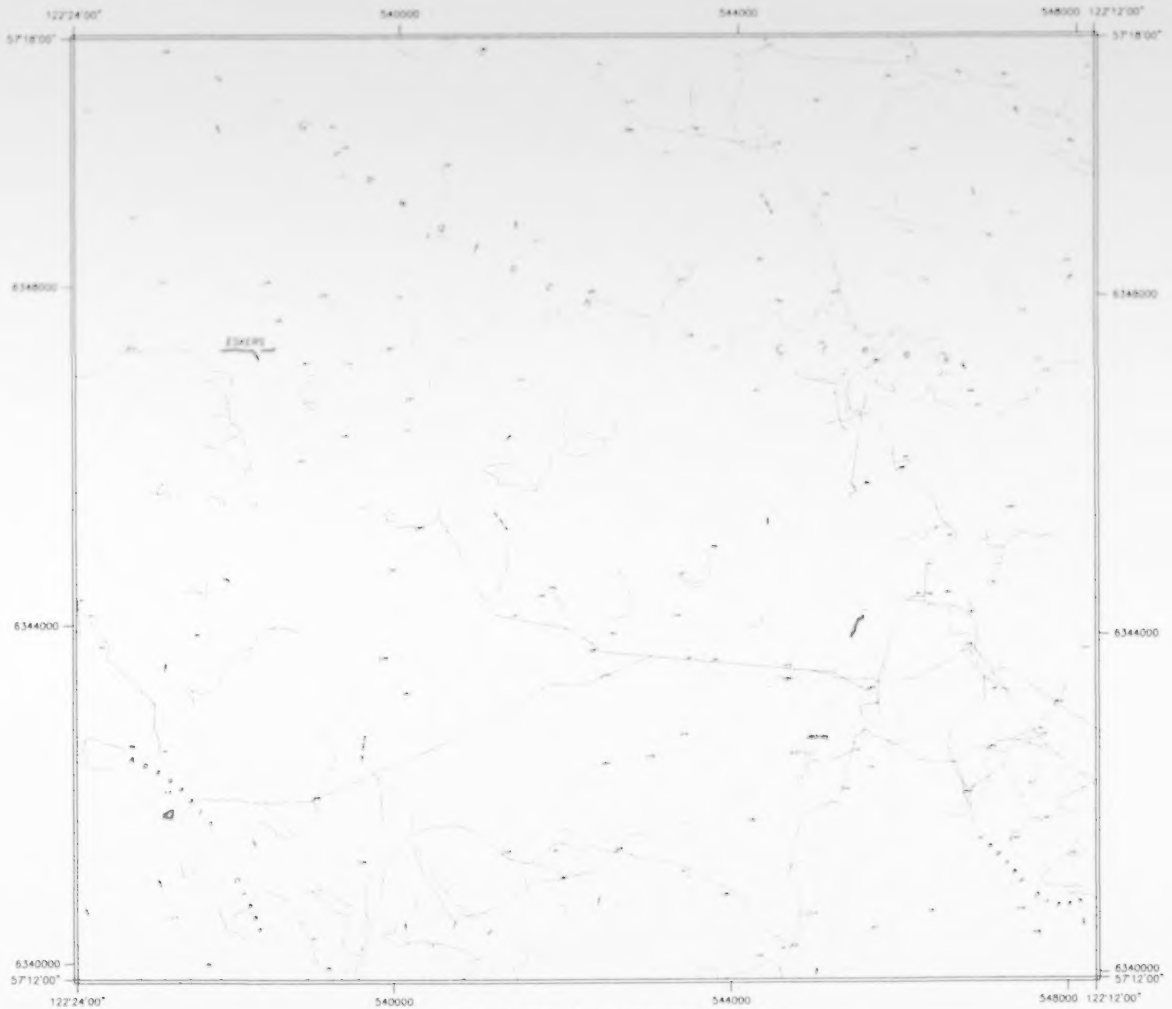
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.029

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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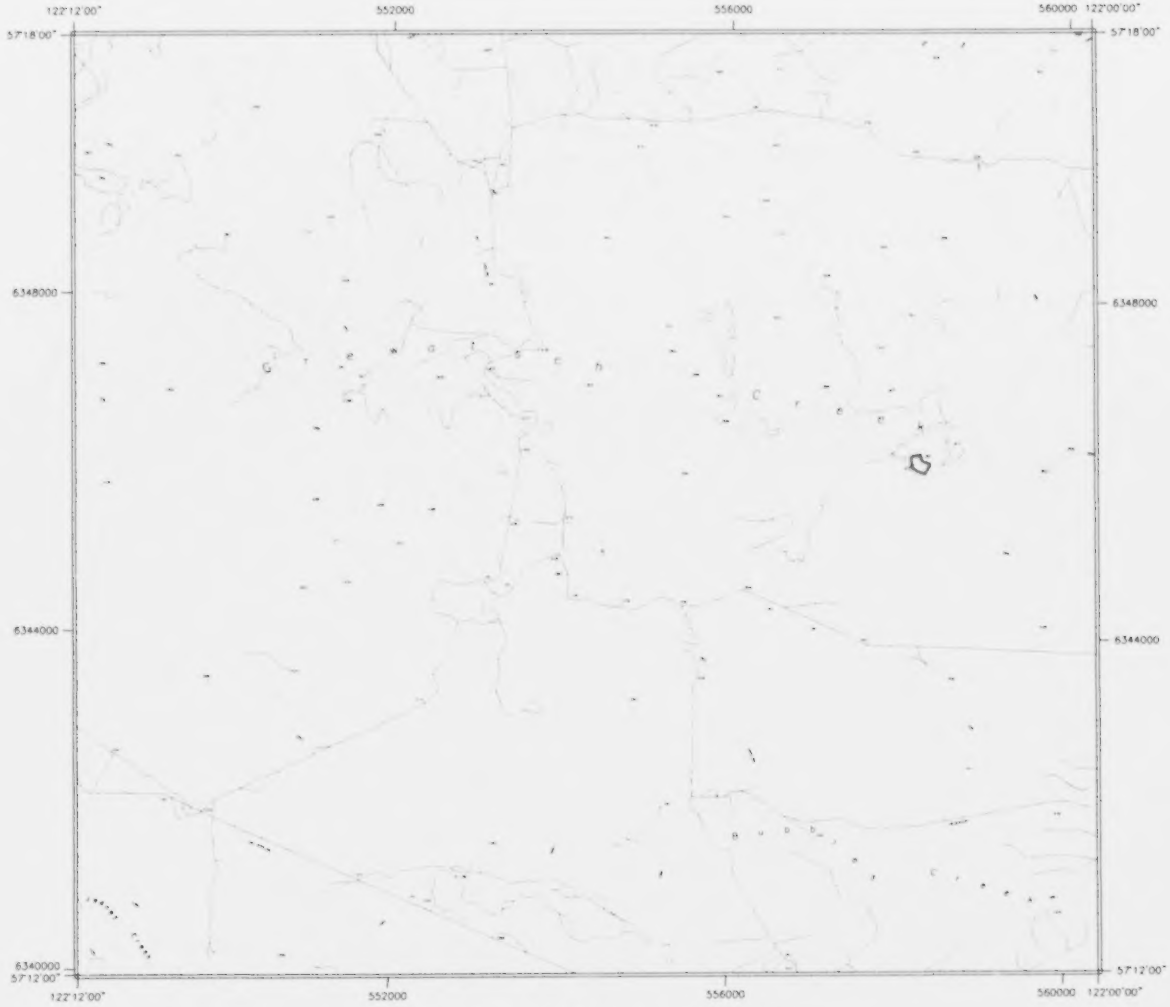
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.030

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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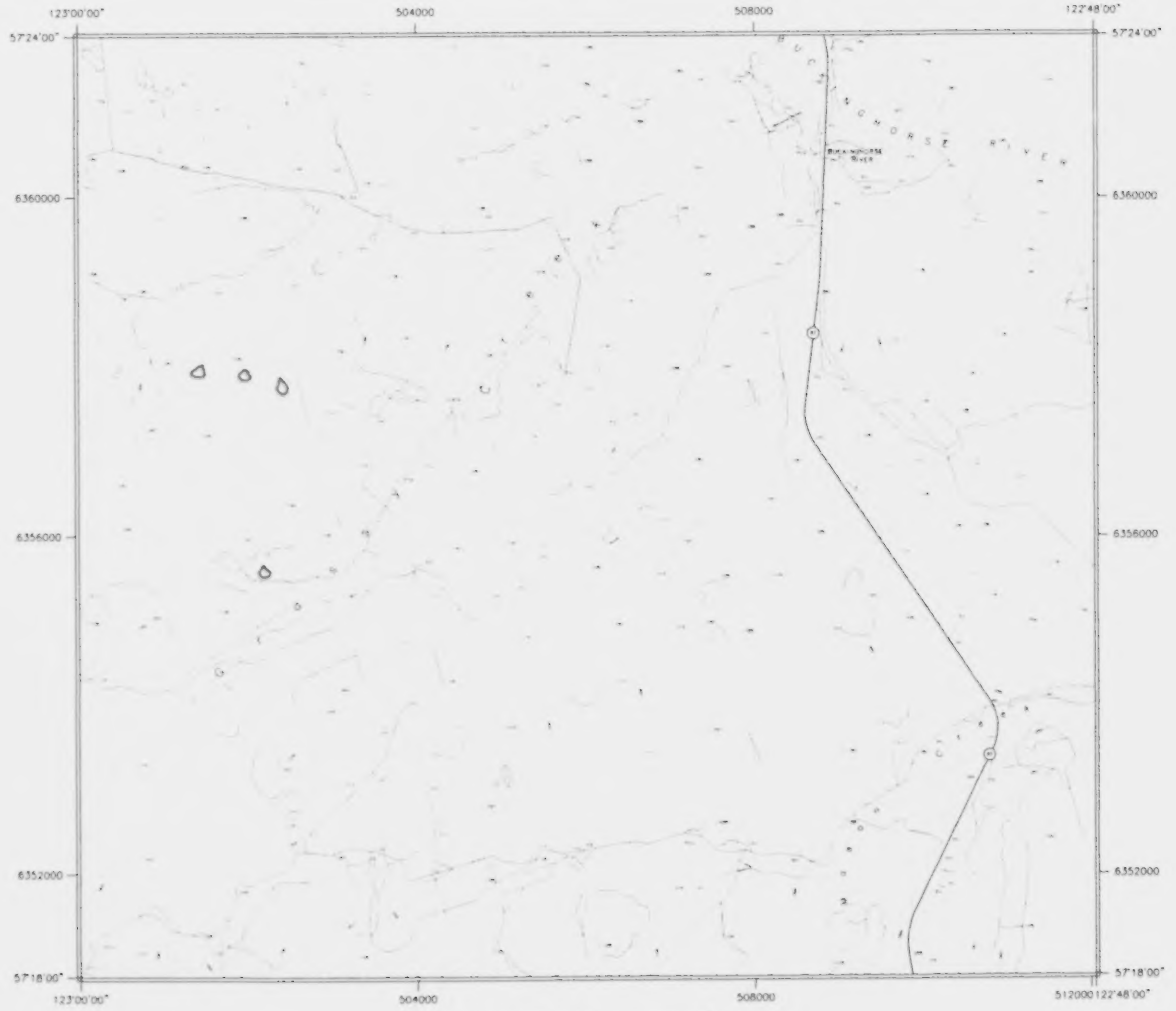
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.036

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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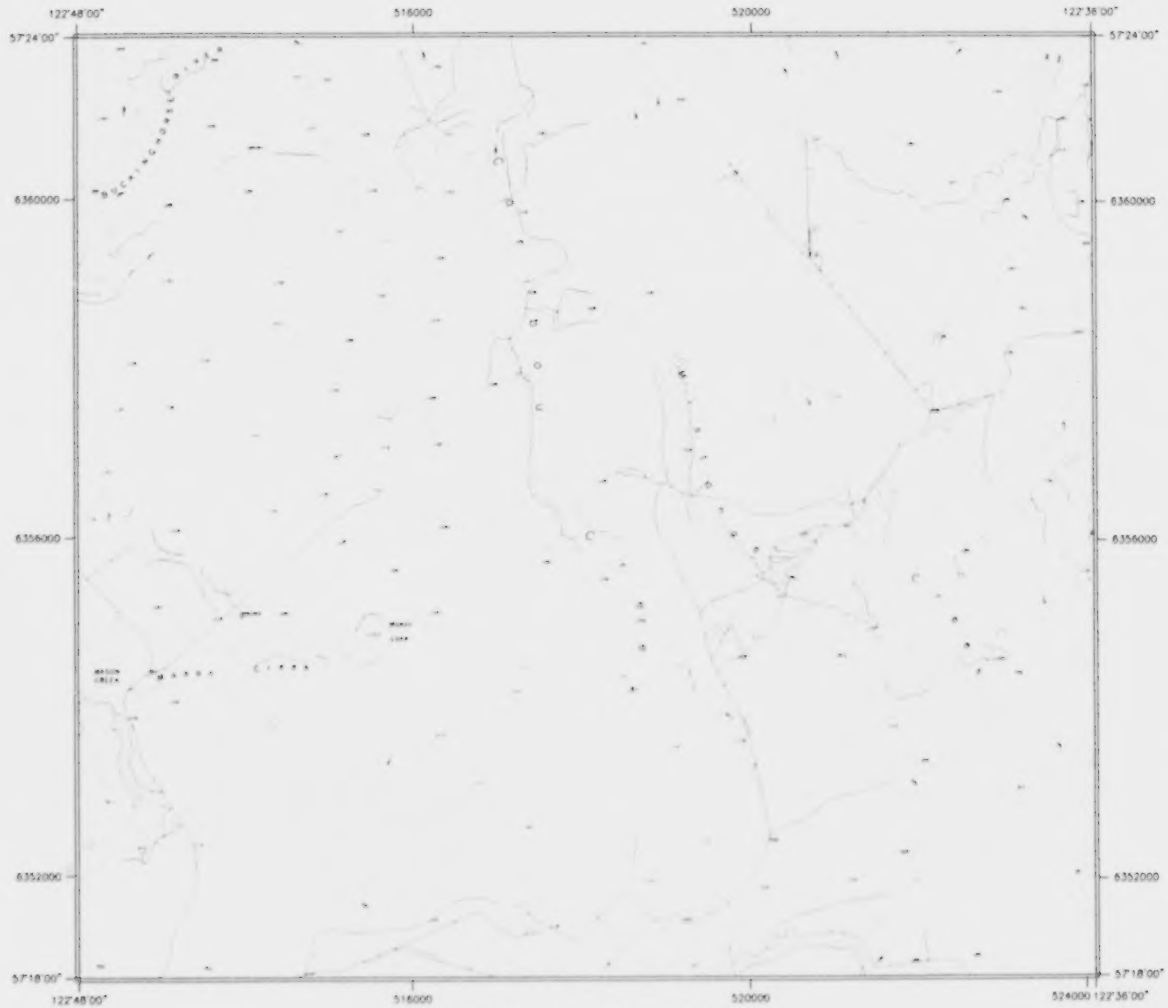
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.037

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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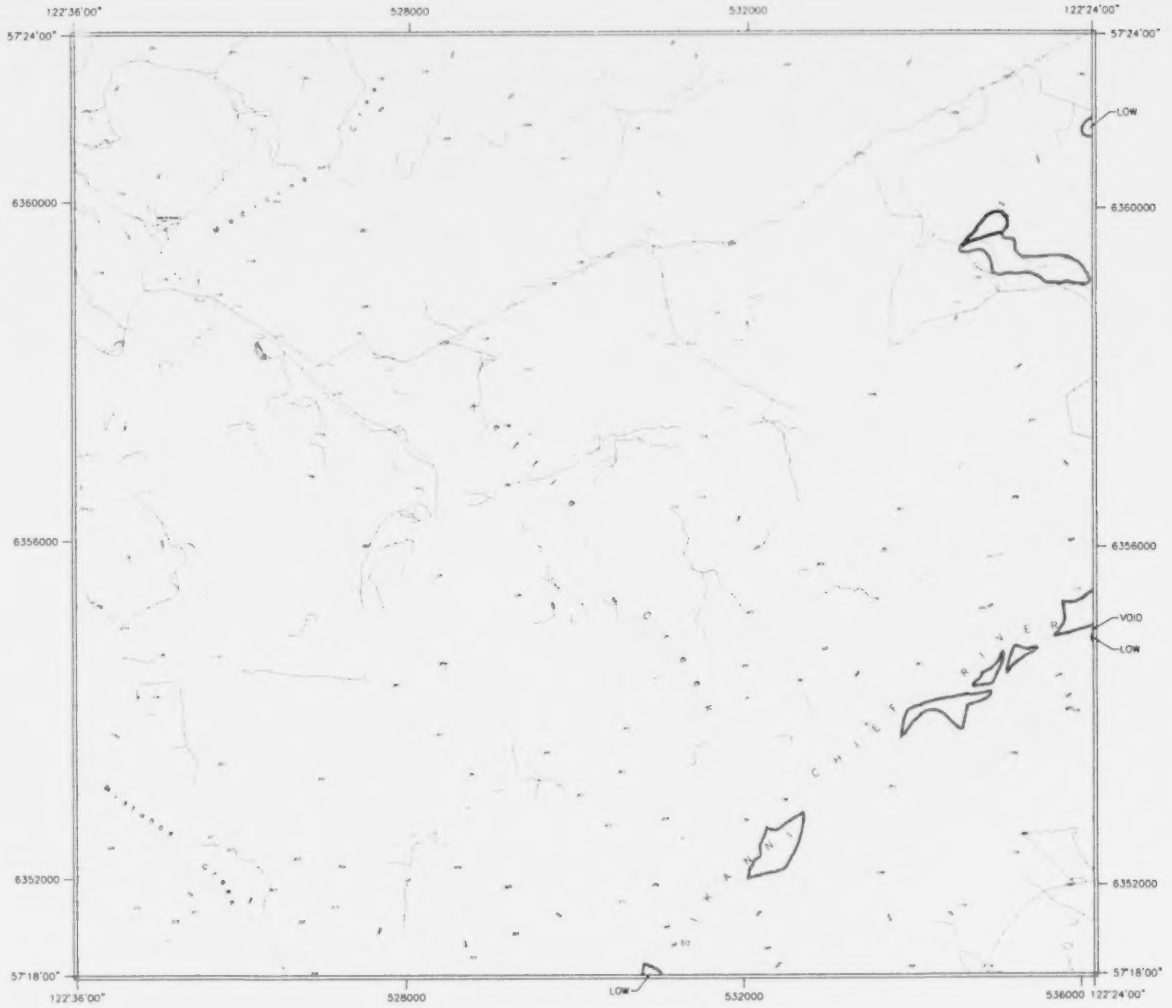
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.038

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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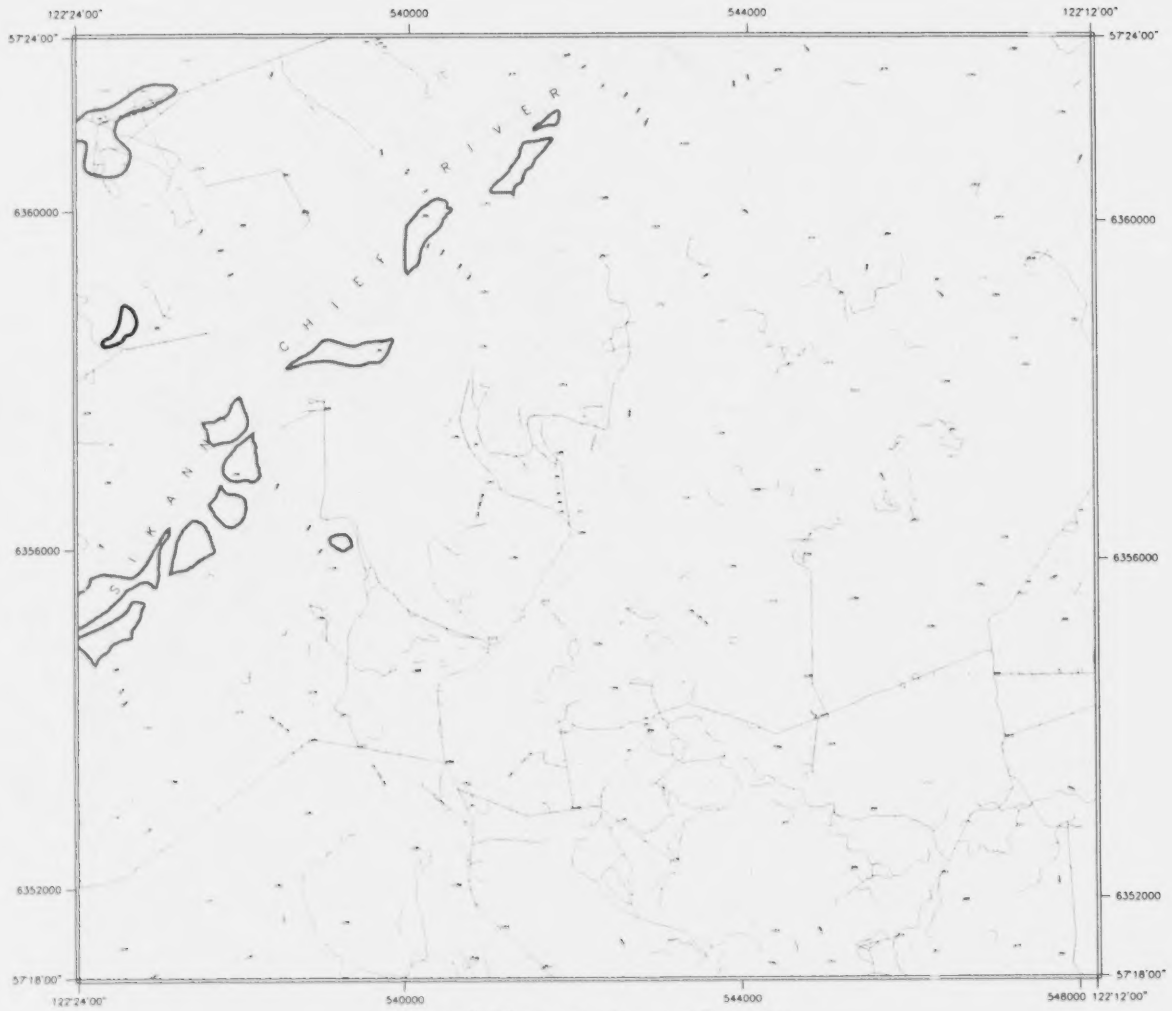
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.039

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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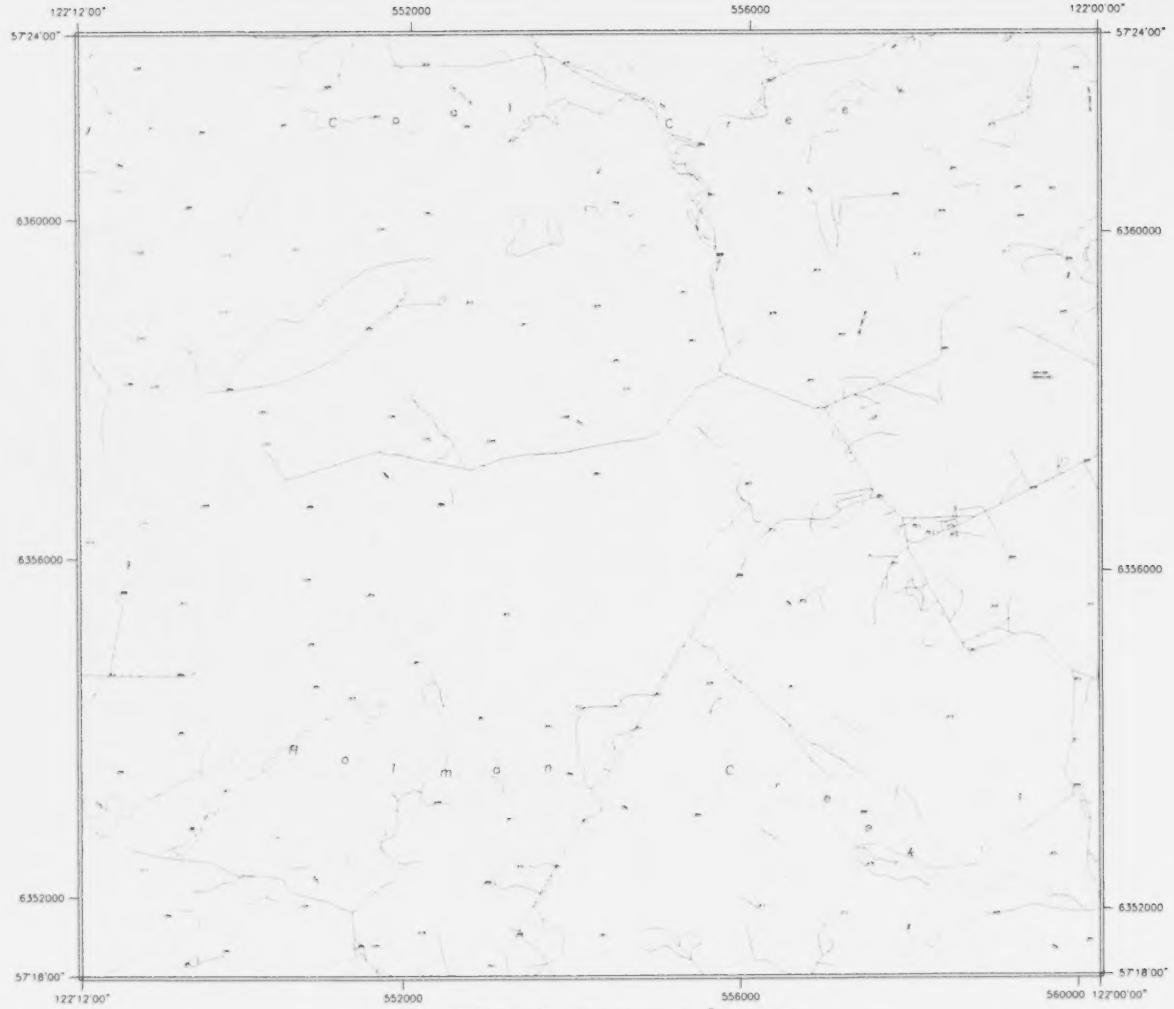
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.040

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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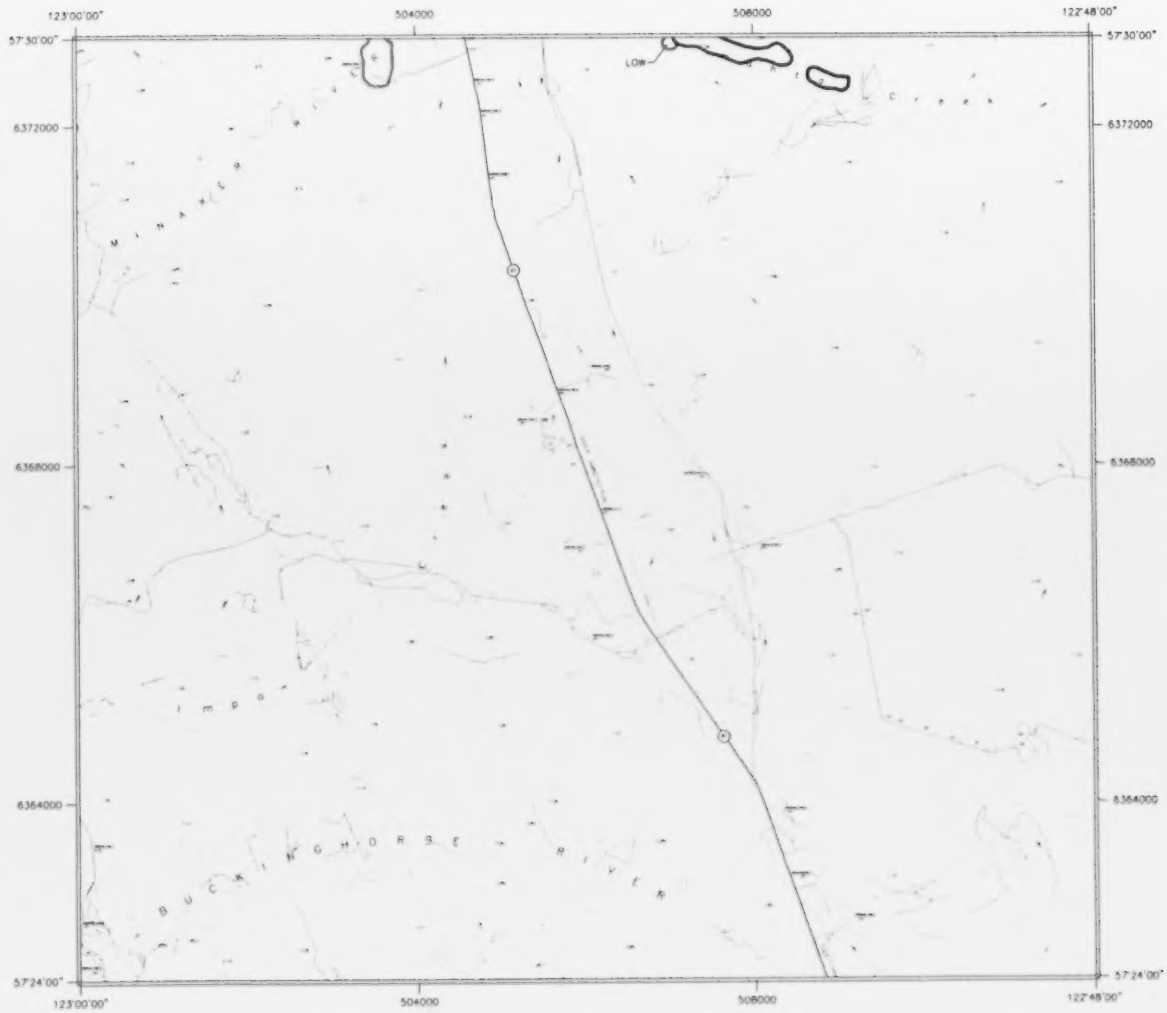
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.046

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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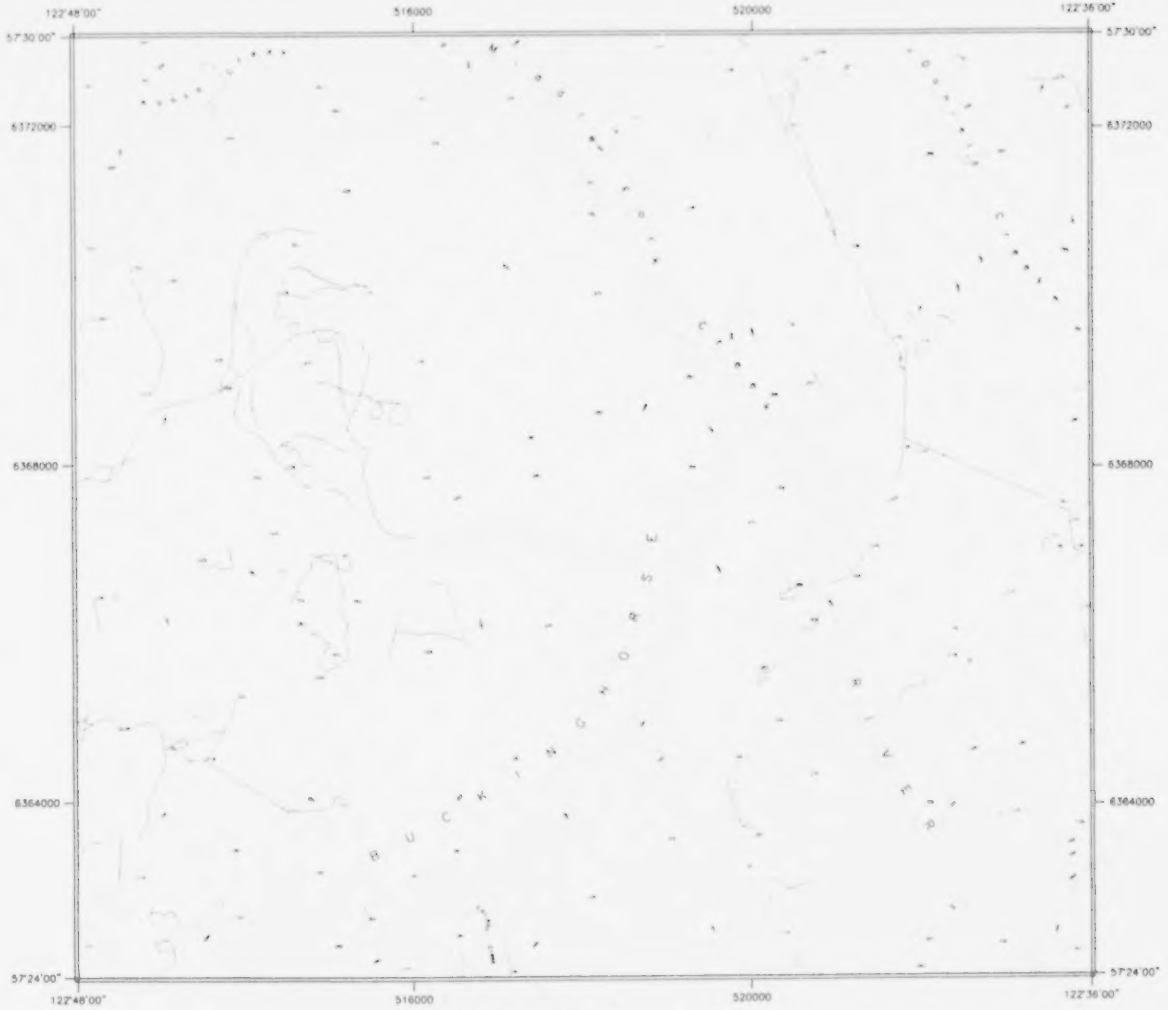
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.047

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

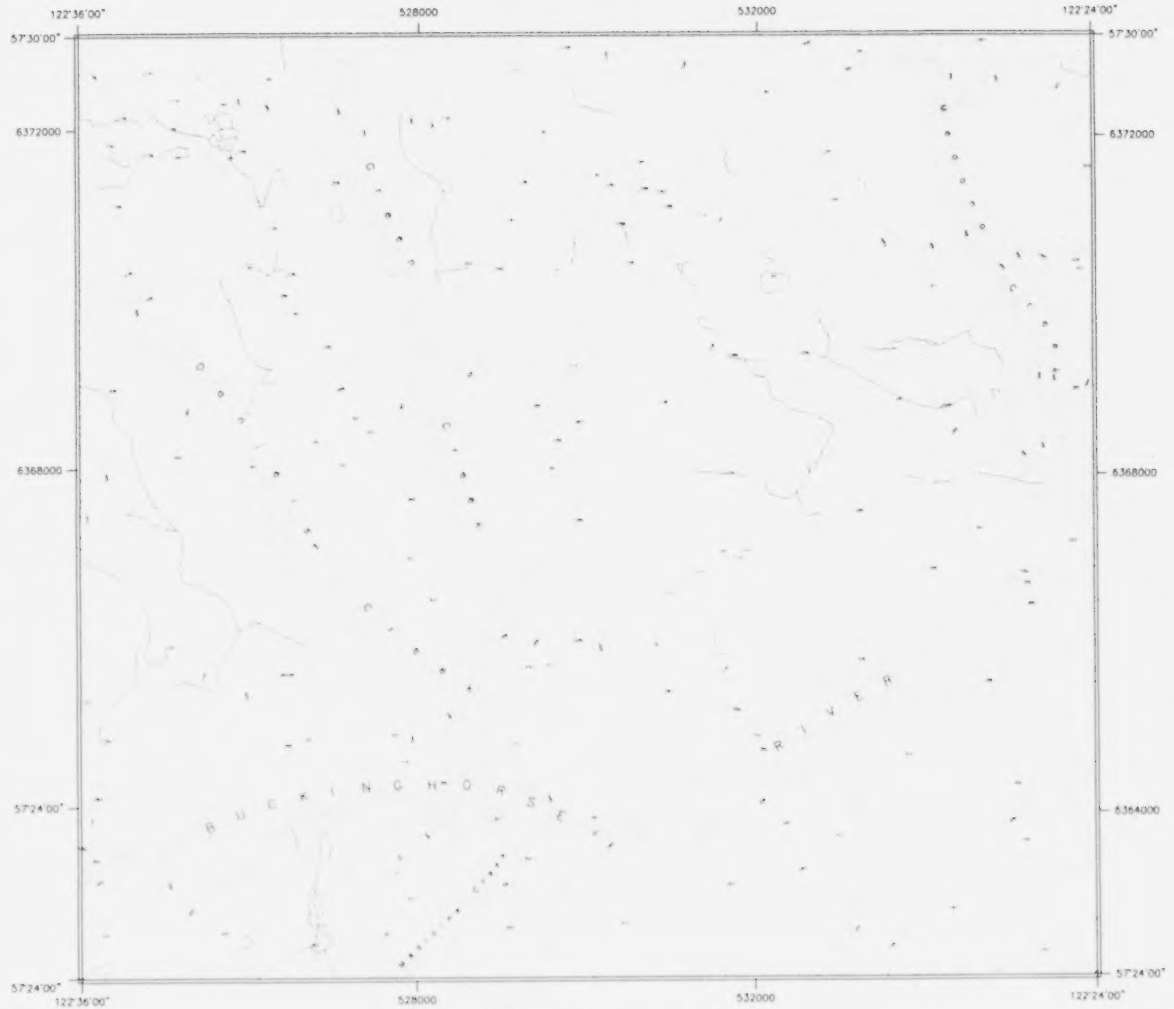
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sovinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.048

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

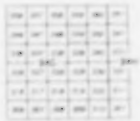
ROADS

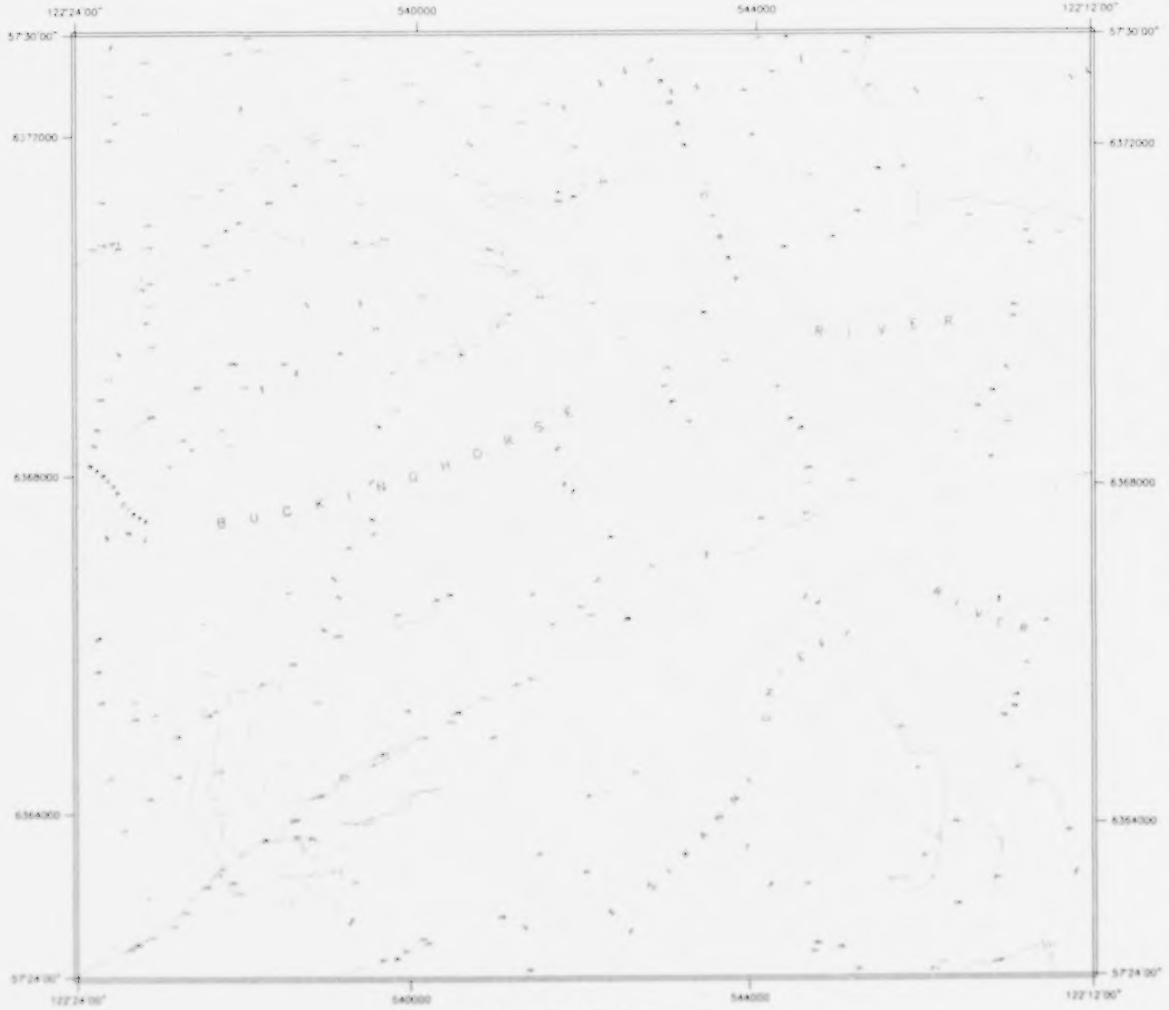
HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.049

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

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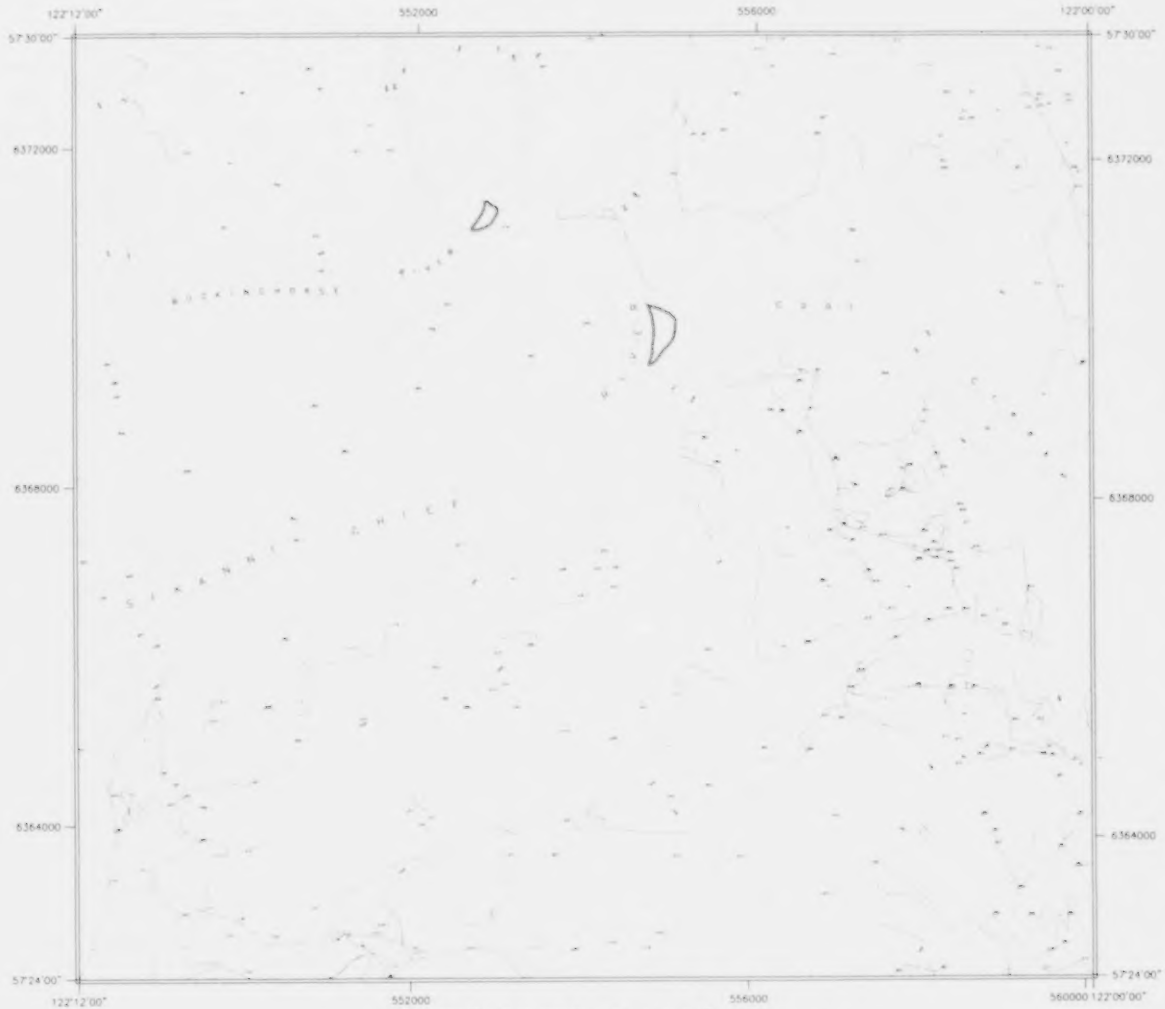
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
2000 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.050

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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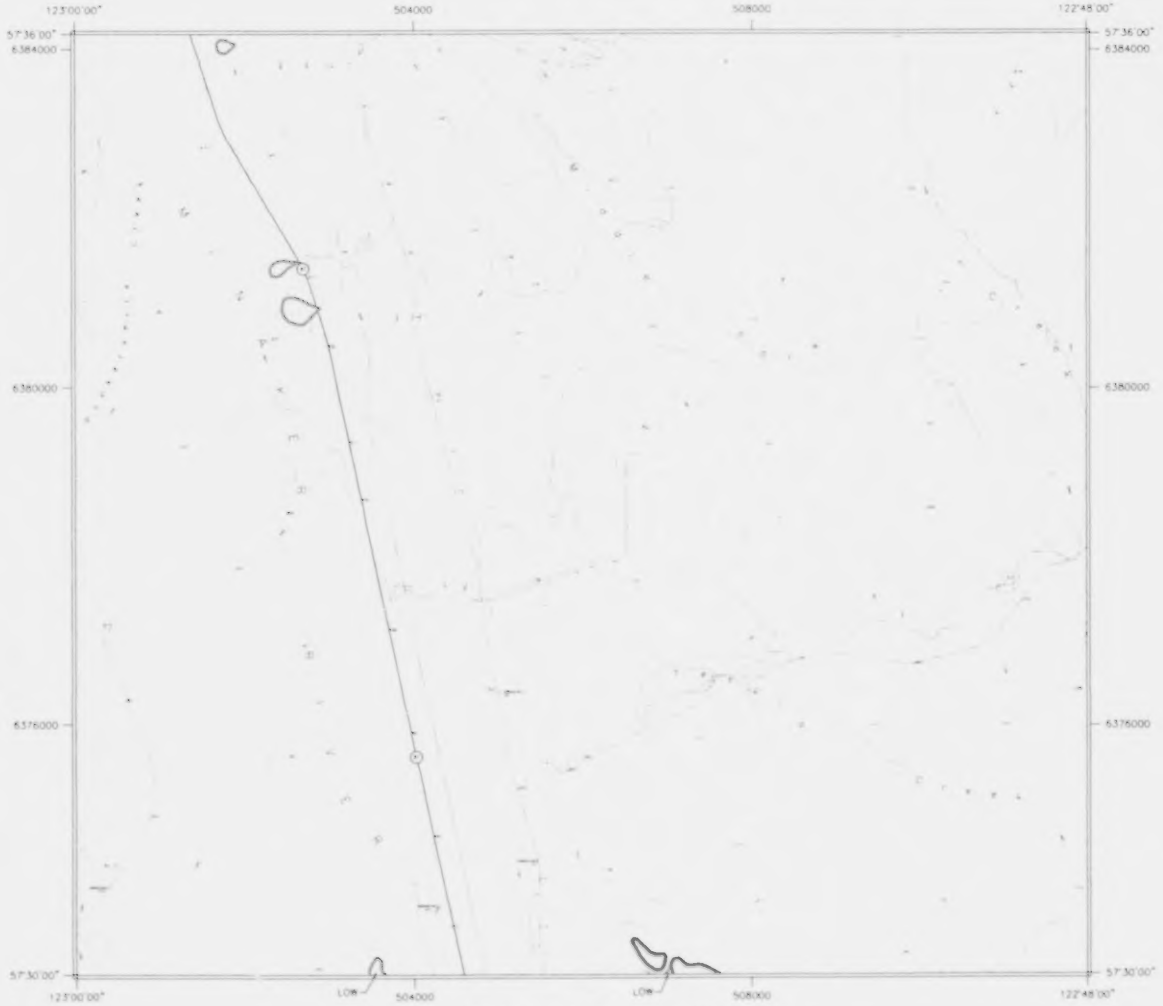
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.056

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sevinkoff GIT

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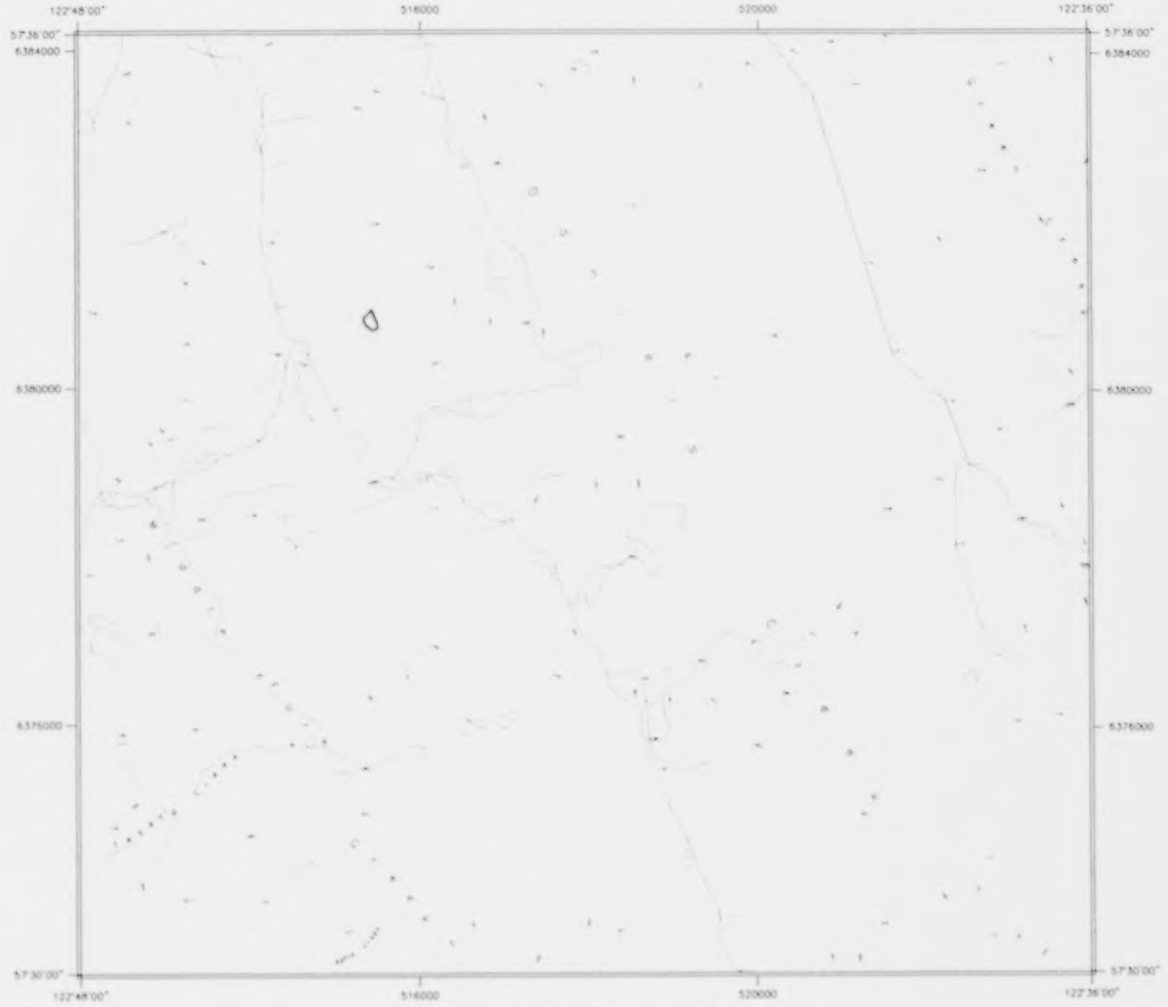
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.057

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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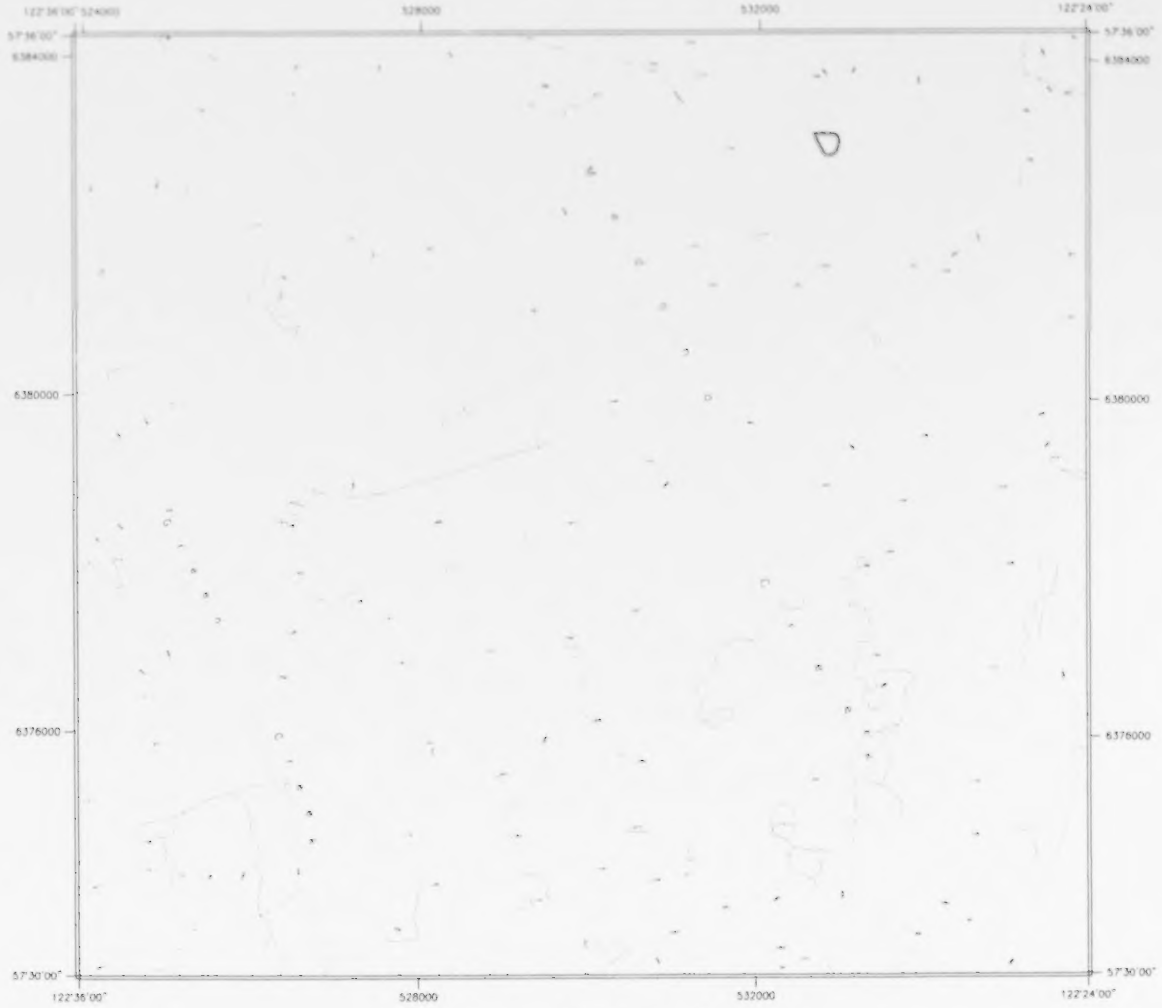

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.058

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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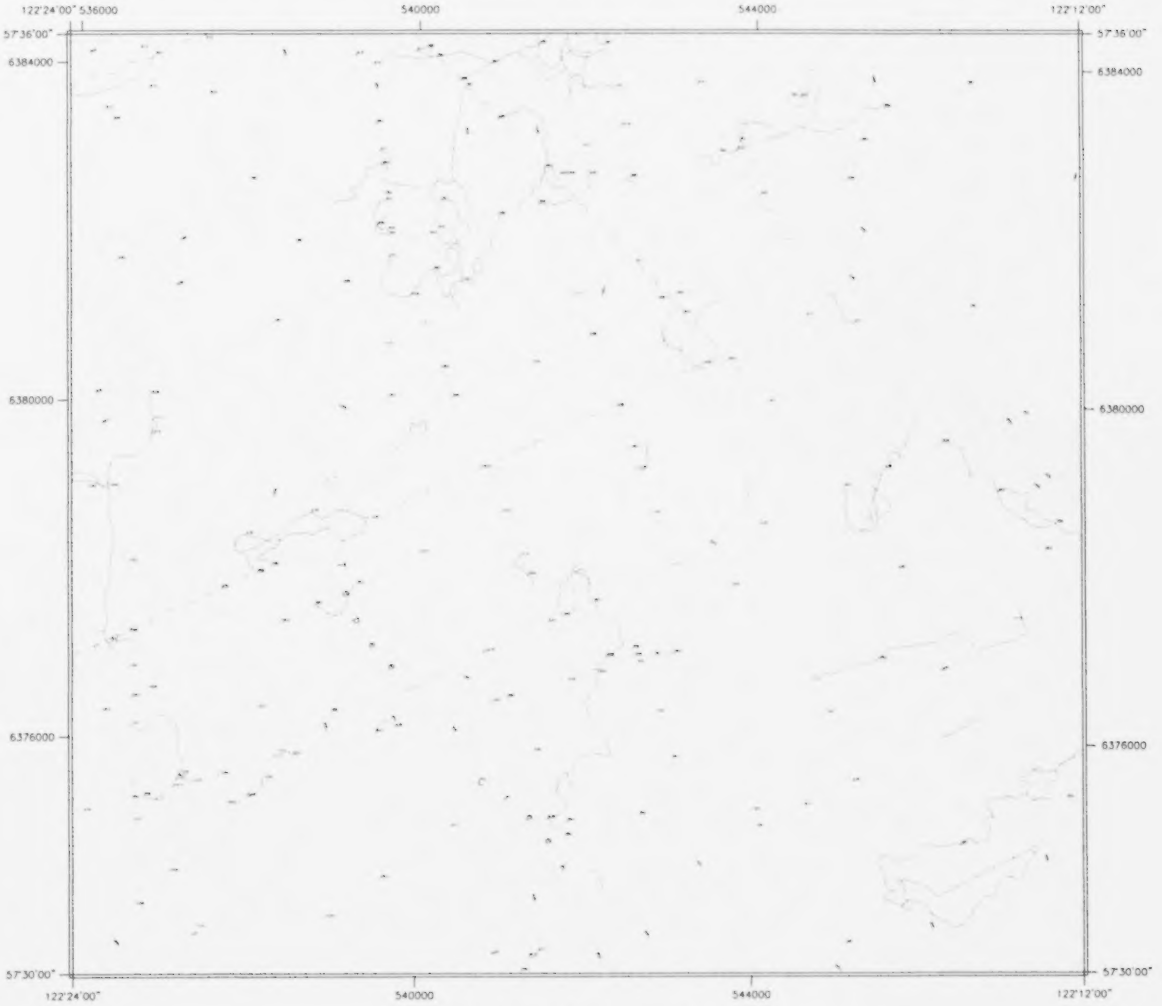

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.059

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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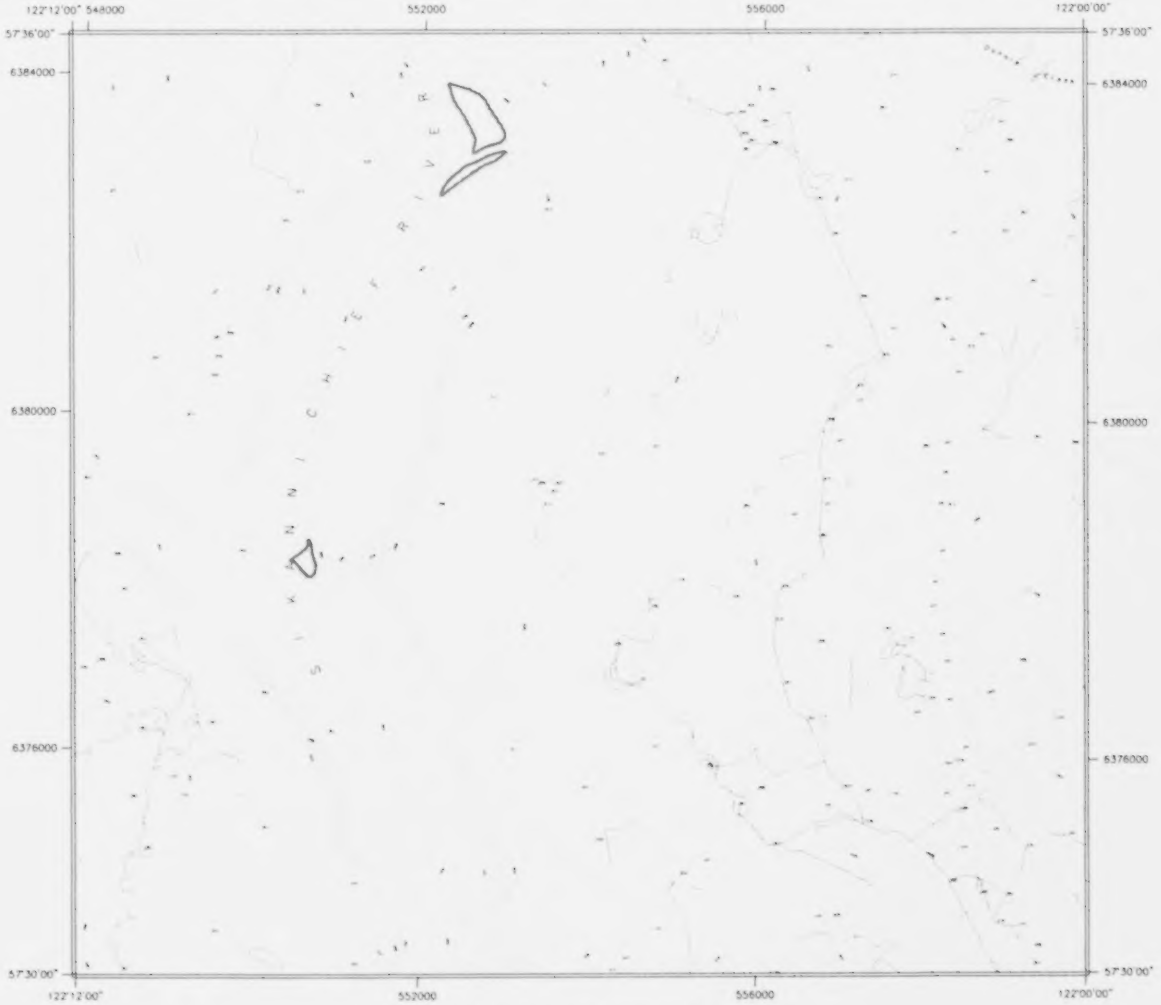

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.060

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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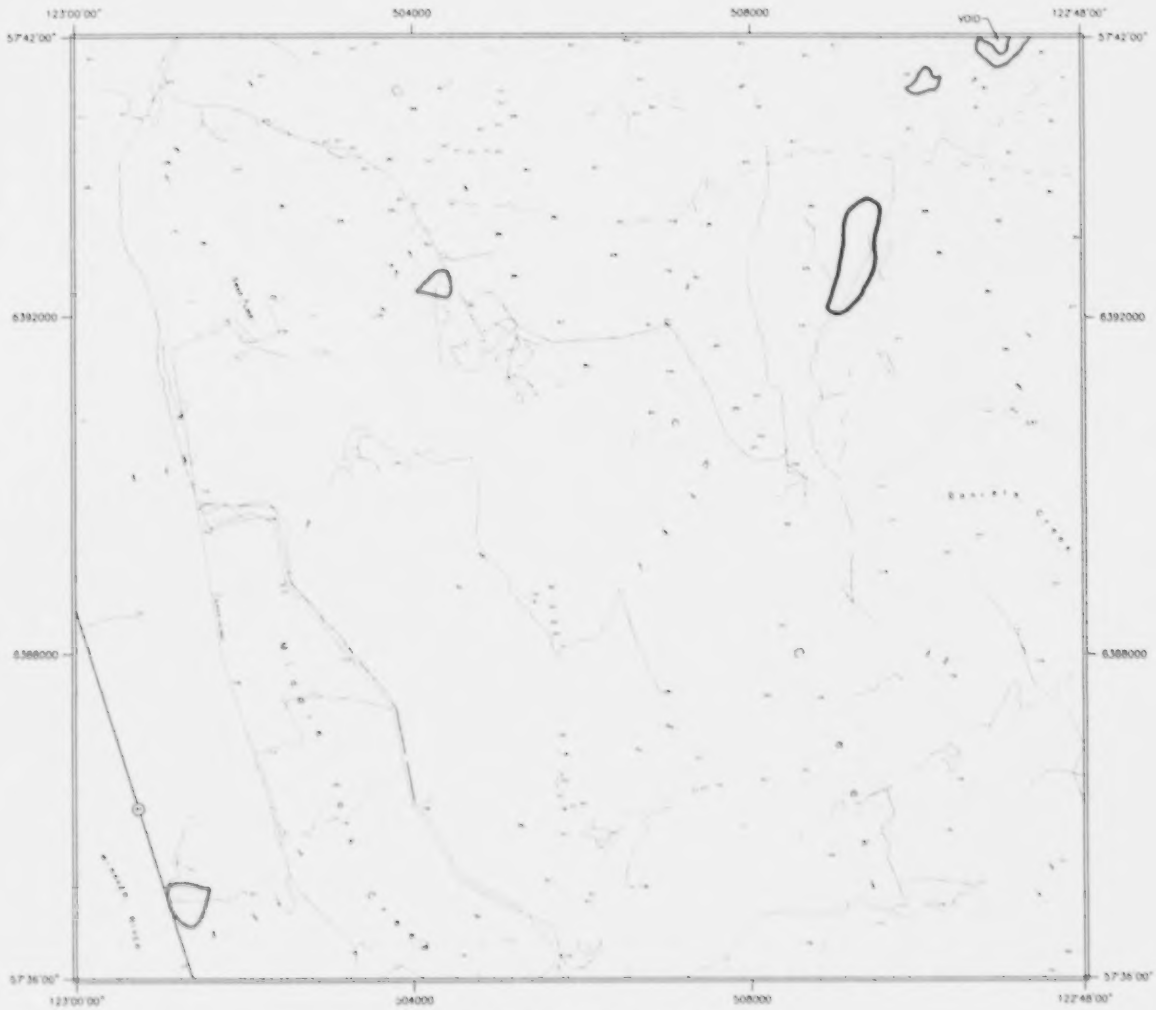
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.066

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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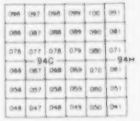
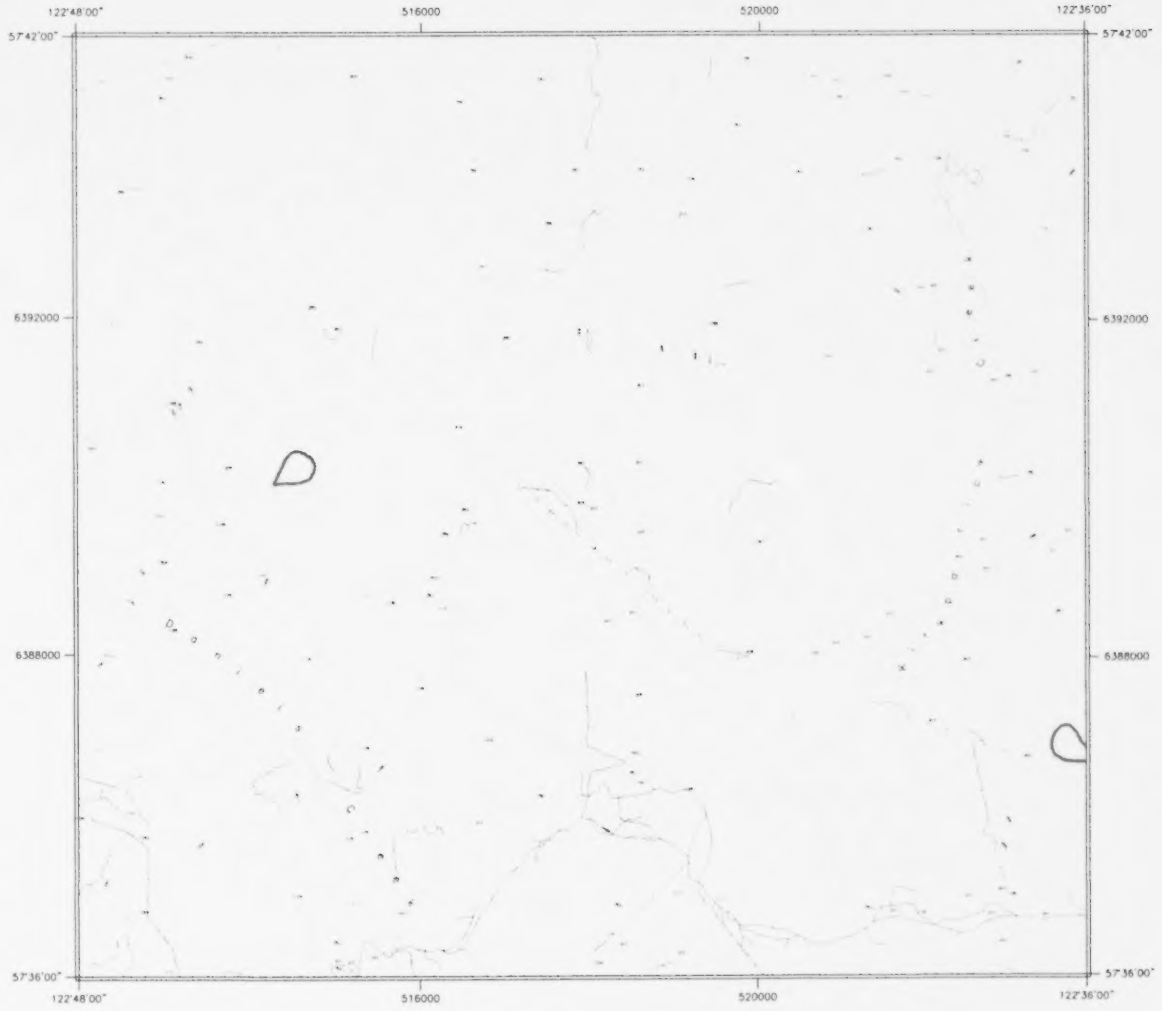
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.067

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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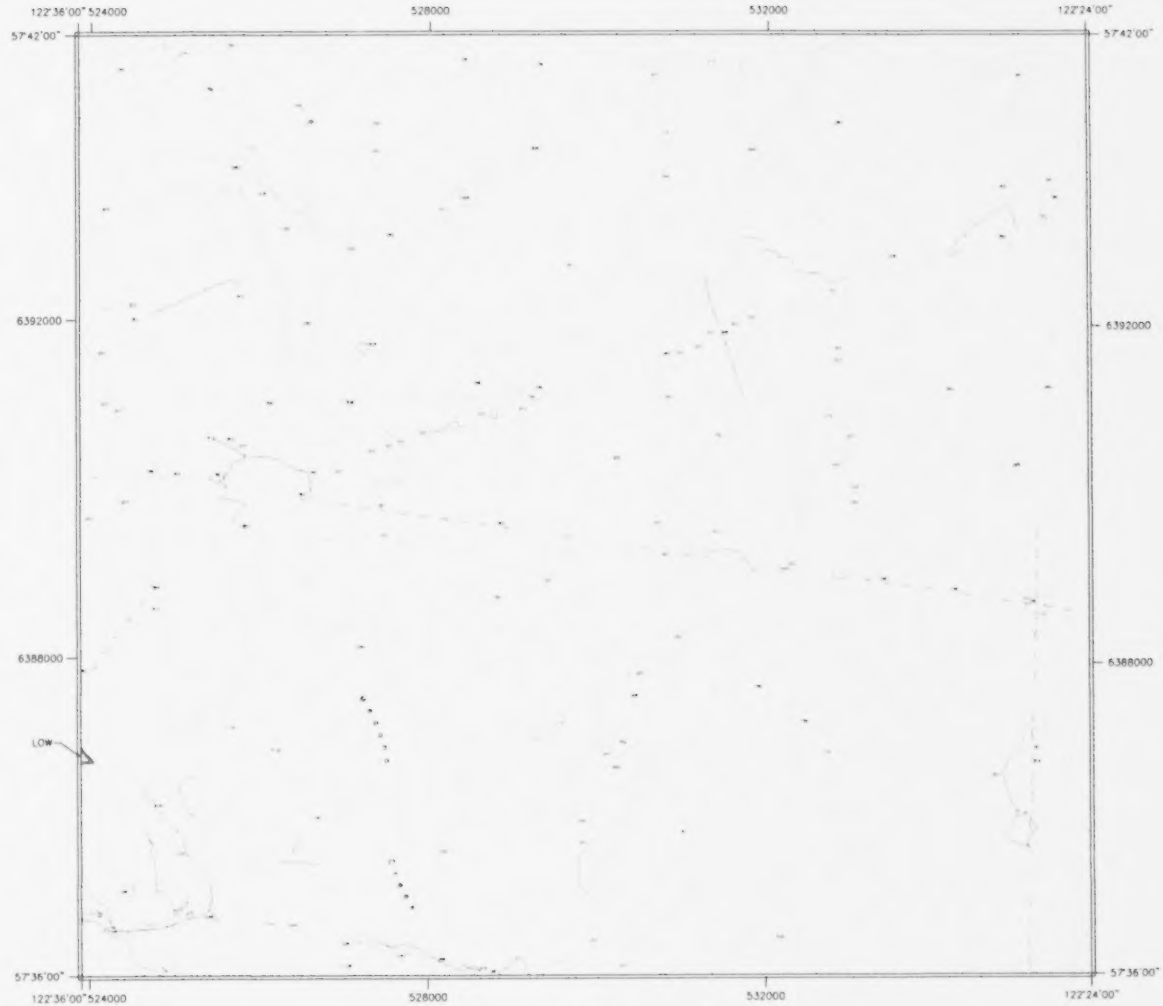

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.068

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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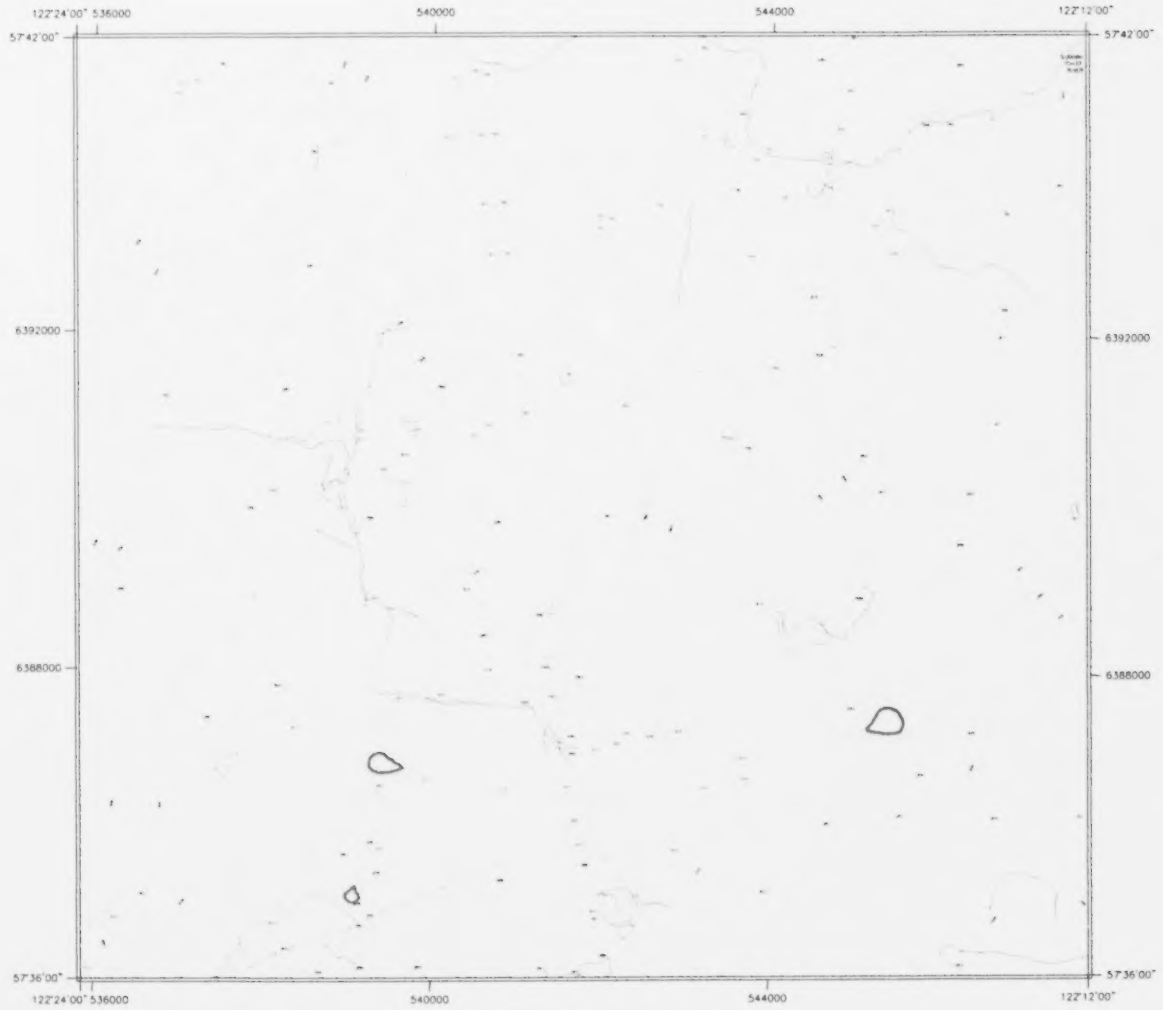

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.069

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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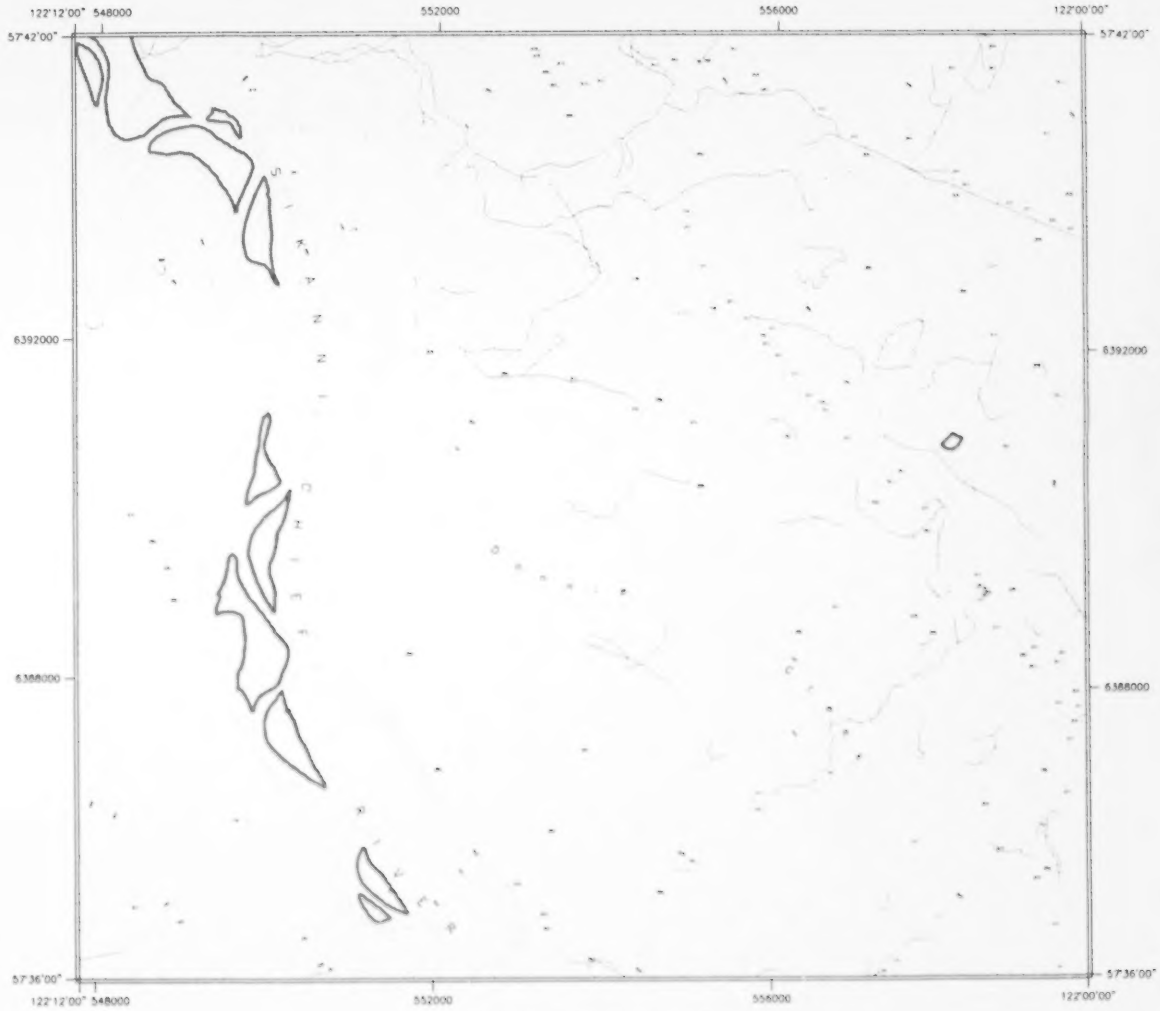

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.070

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

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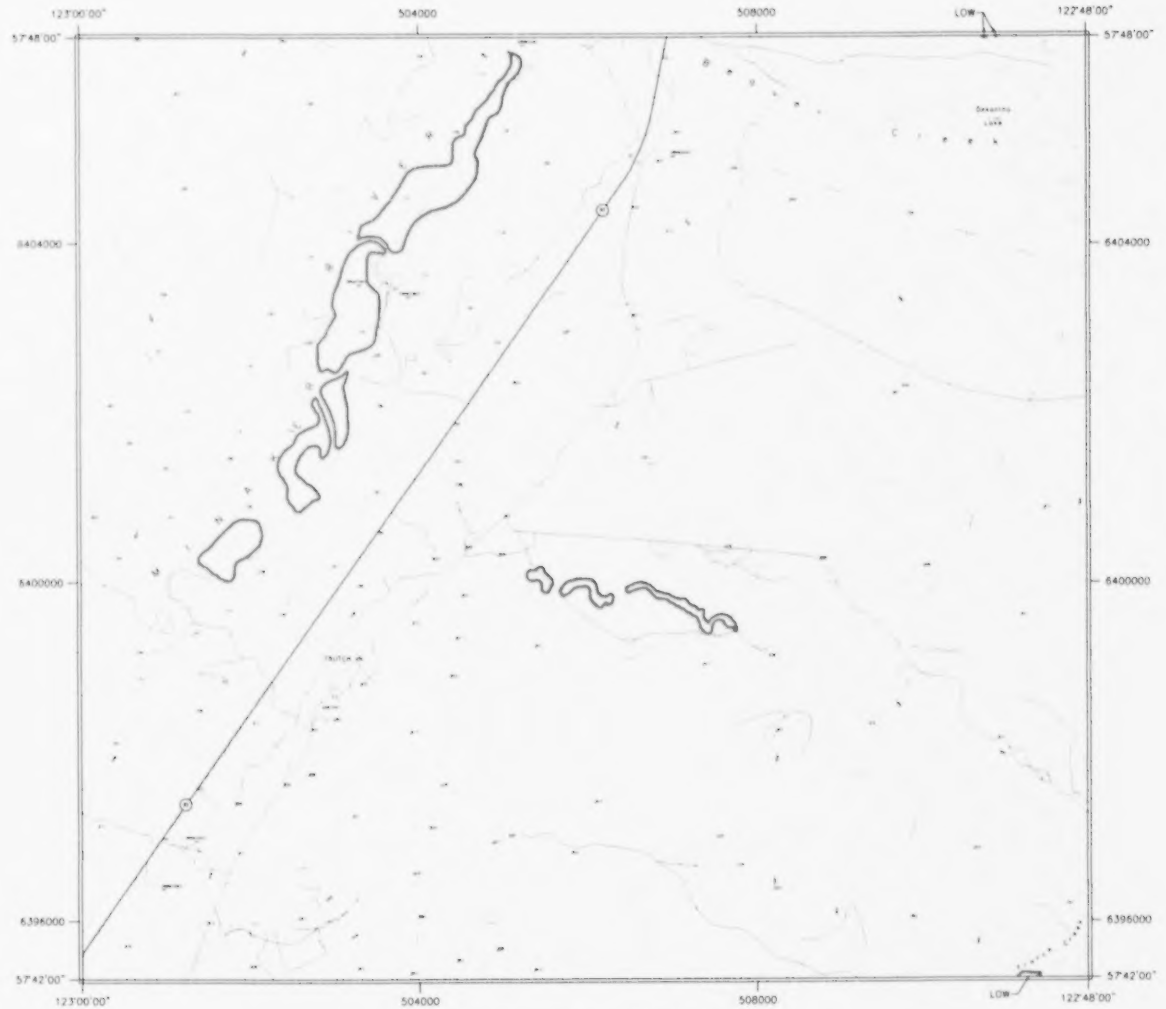


Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.076

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

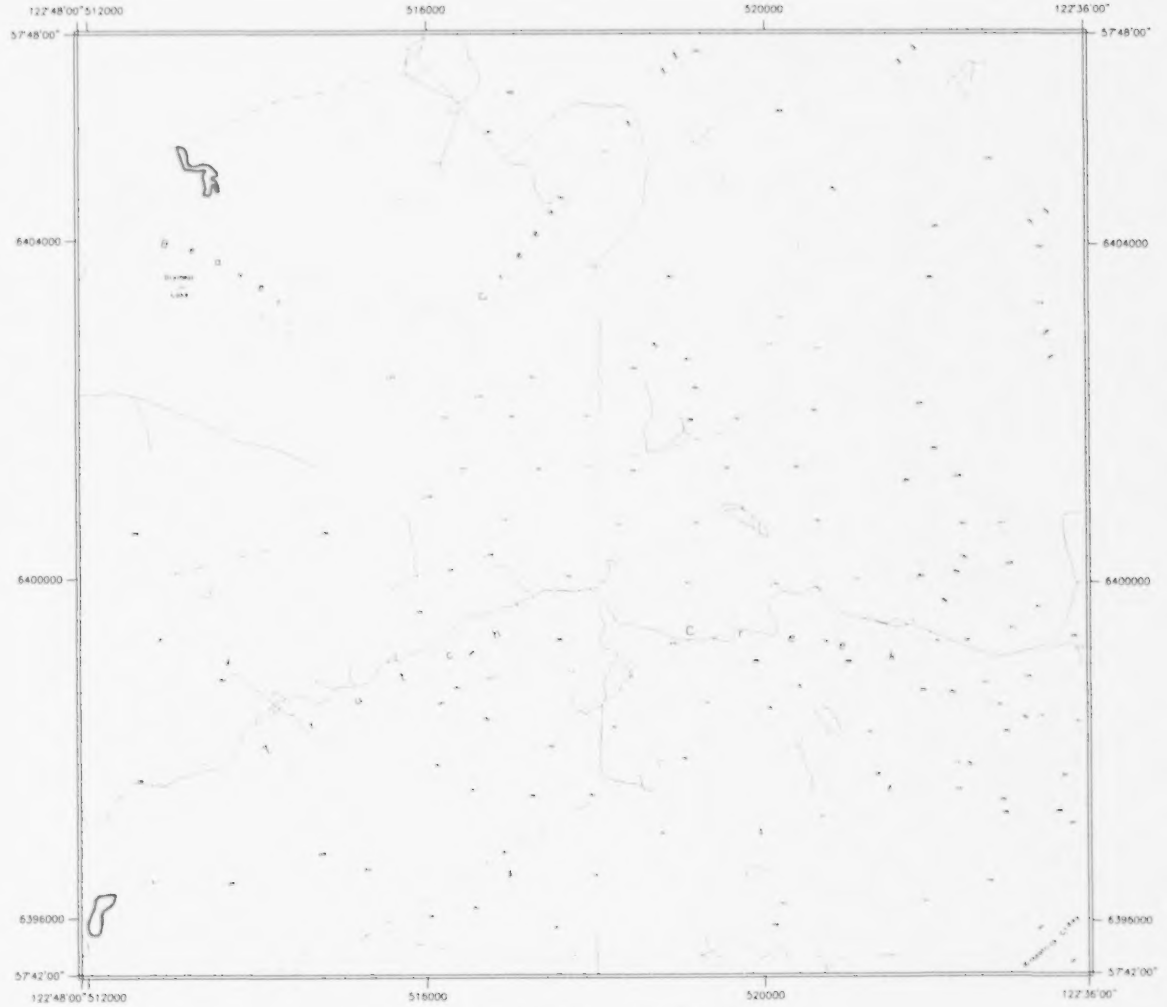
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.077

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sowinski GIT

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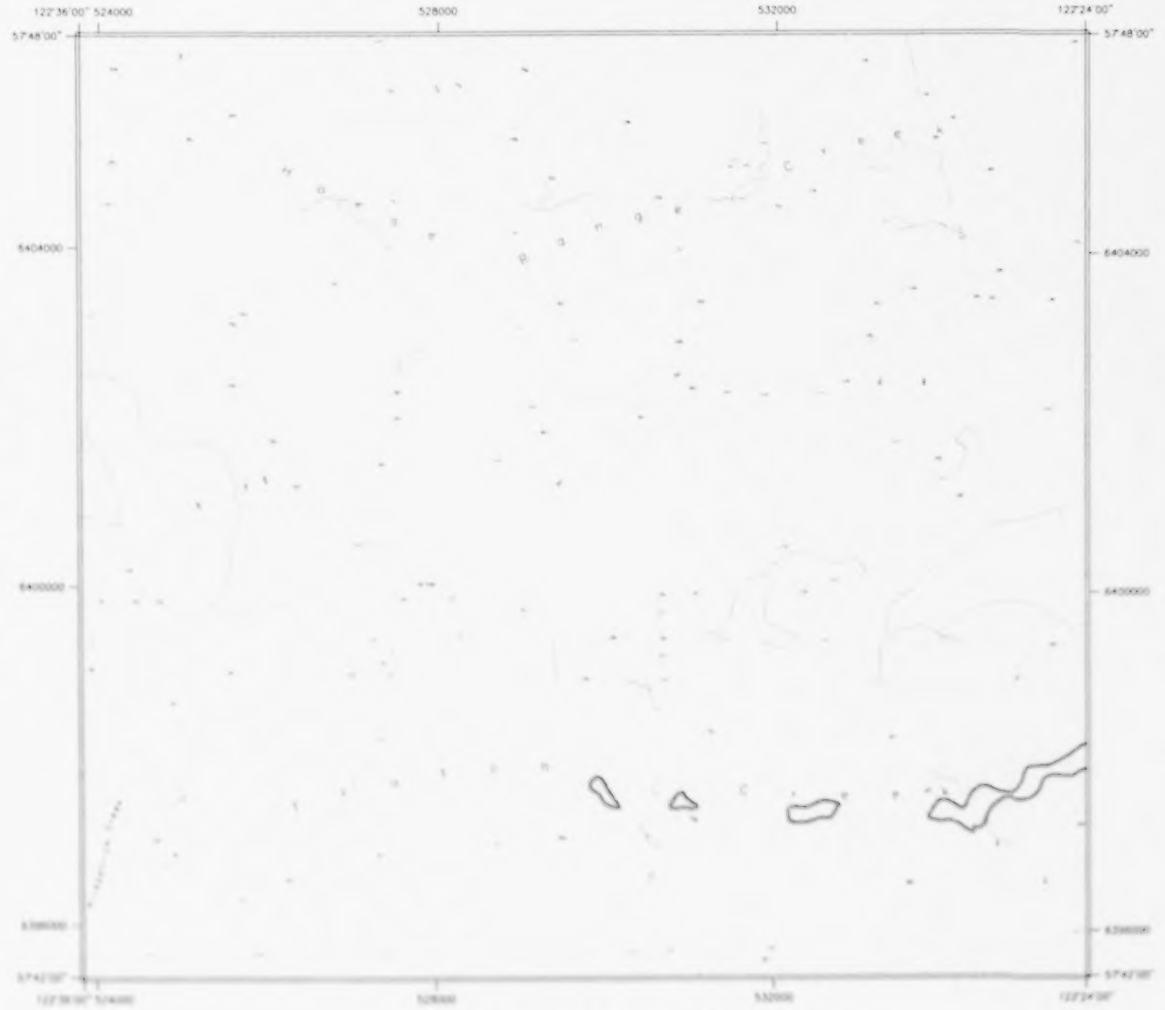

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.078

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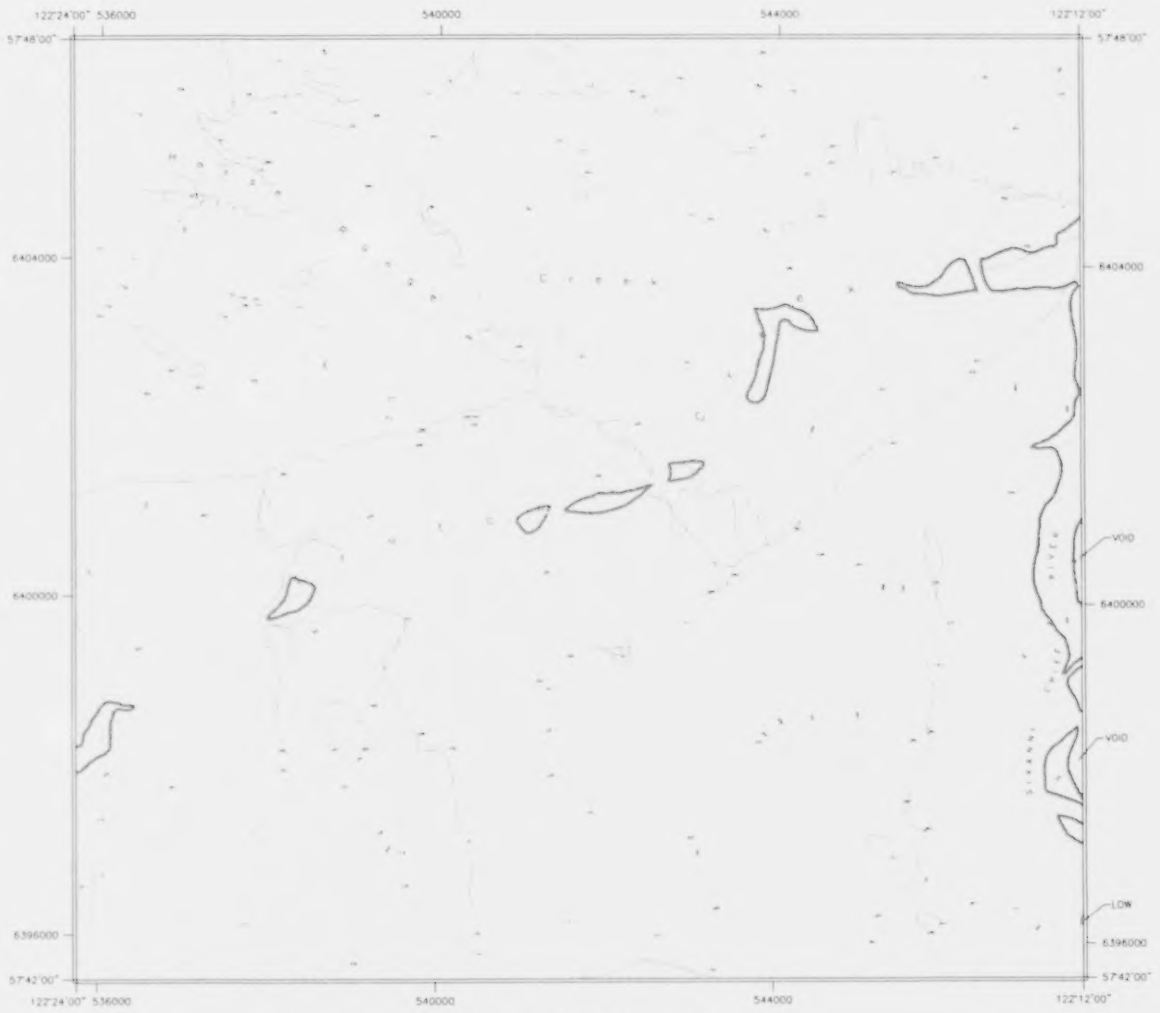

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
2000 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.079

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sawnkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

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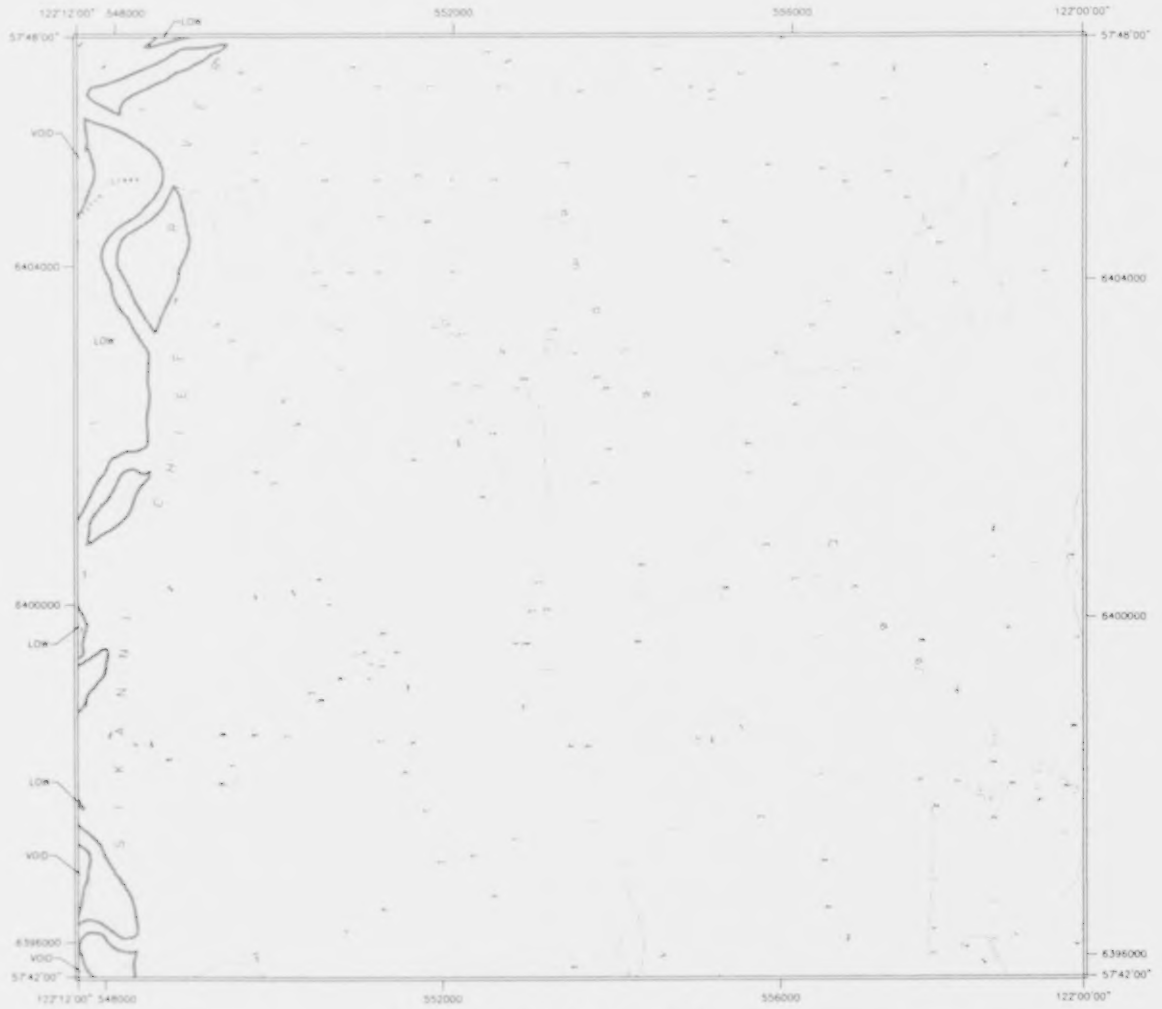
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94G.080

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

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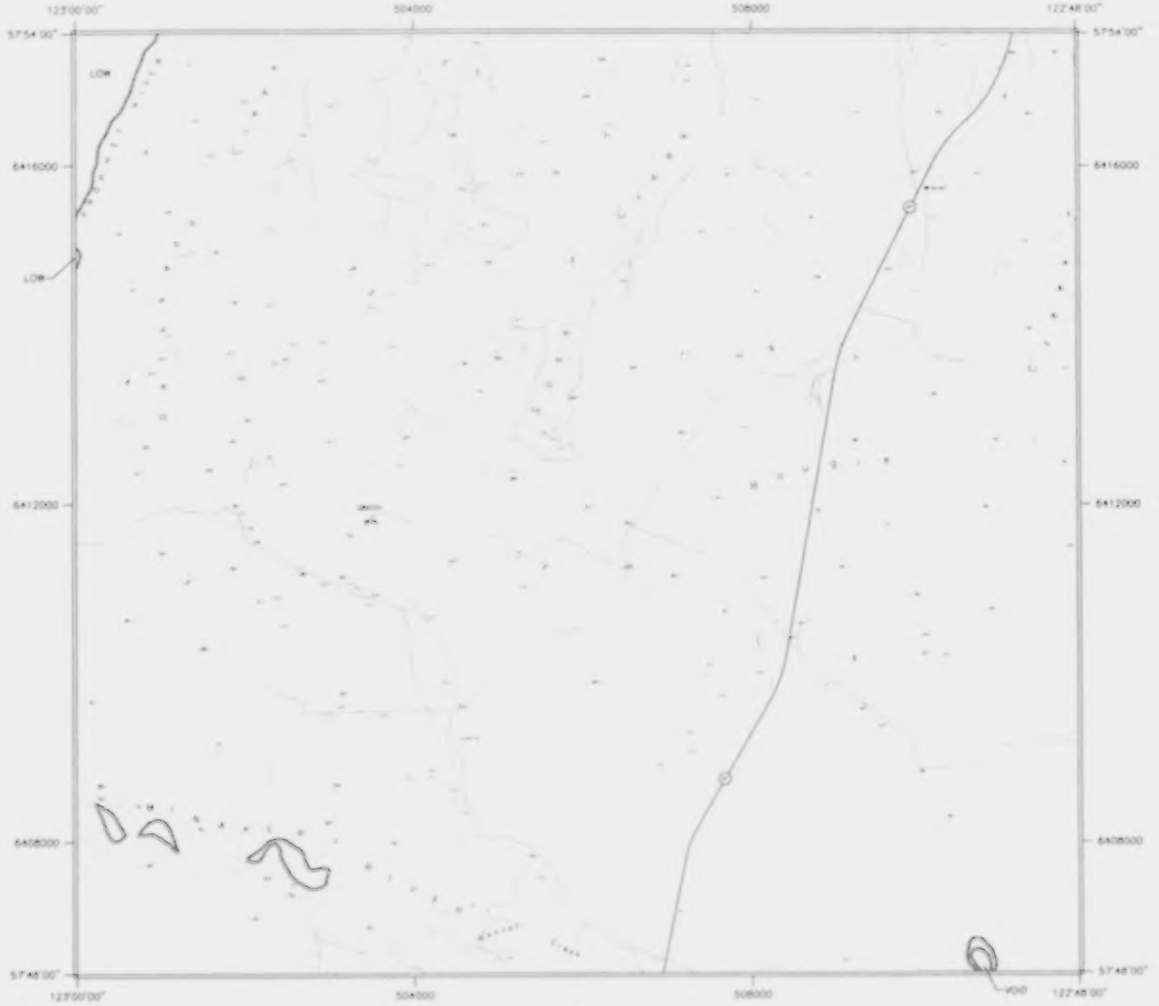
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

94G.086

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

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MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

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ROADS

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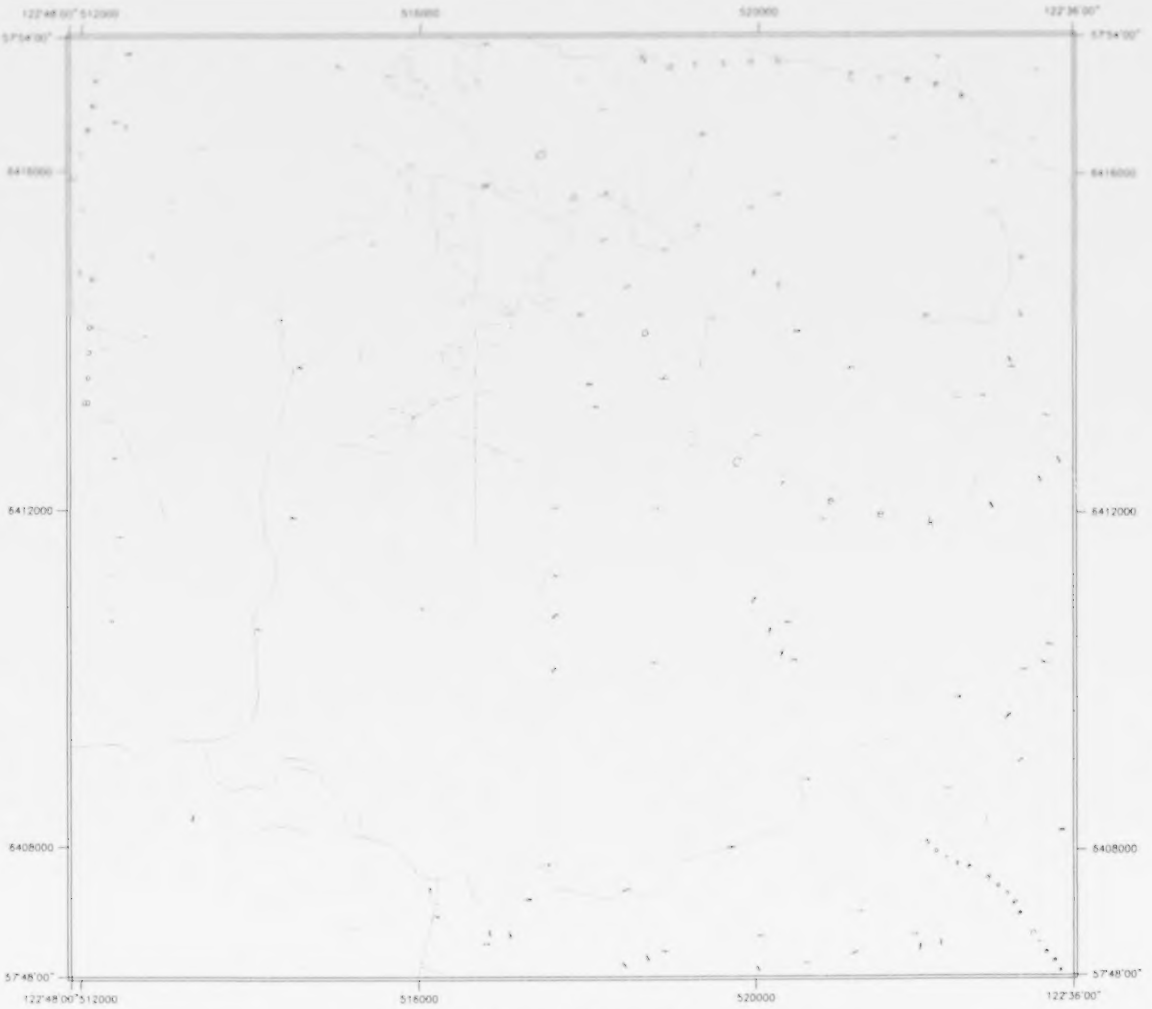

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east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94G.087

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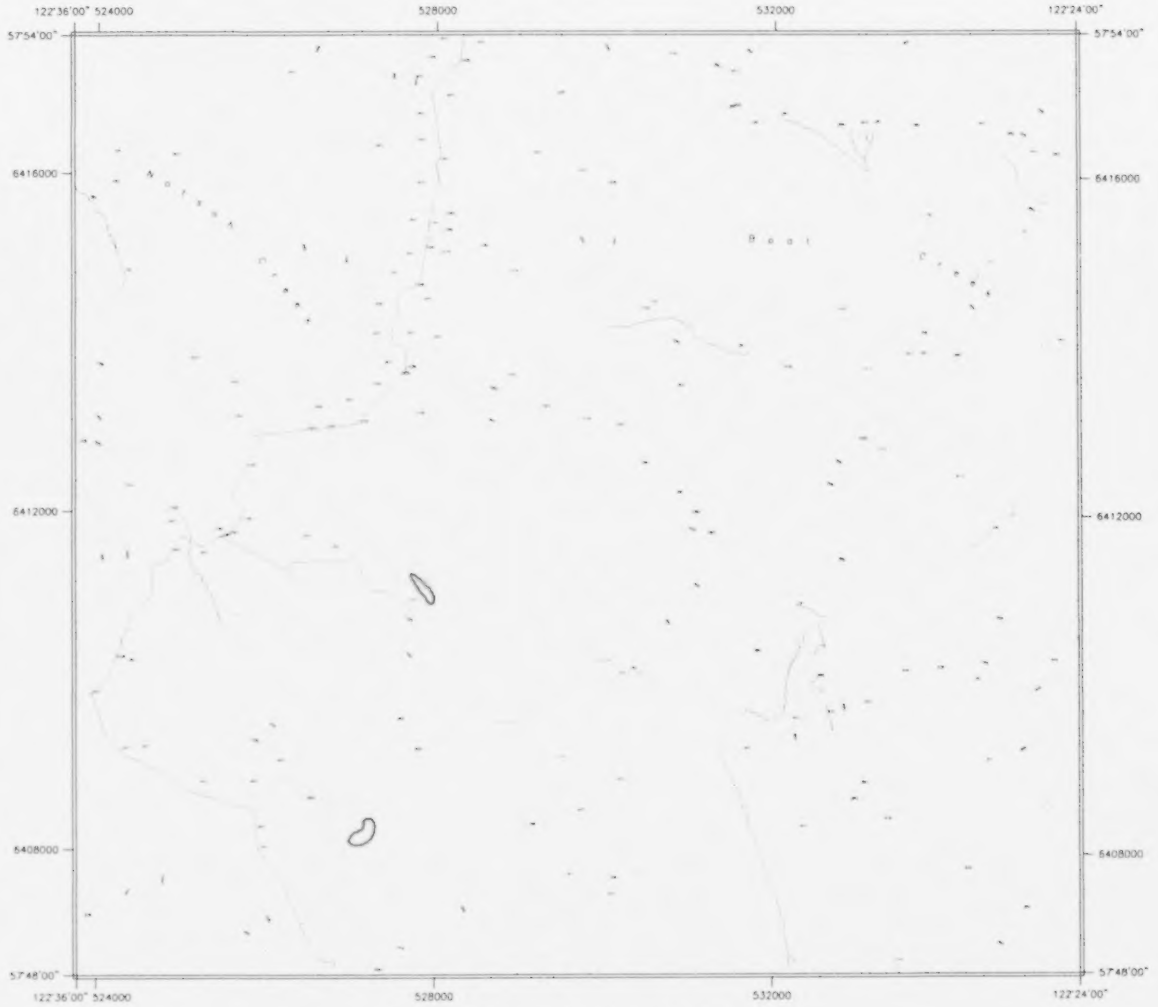

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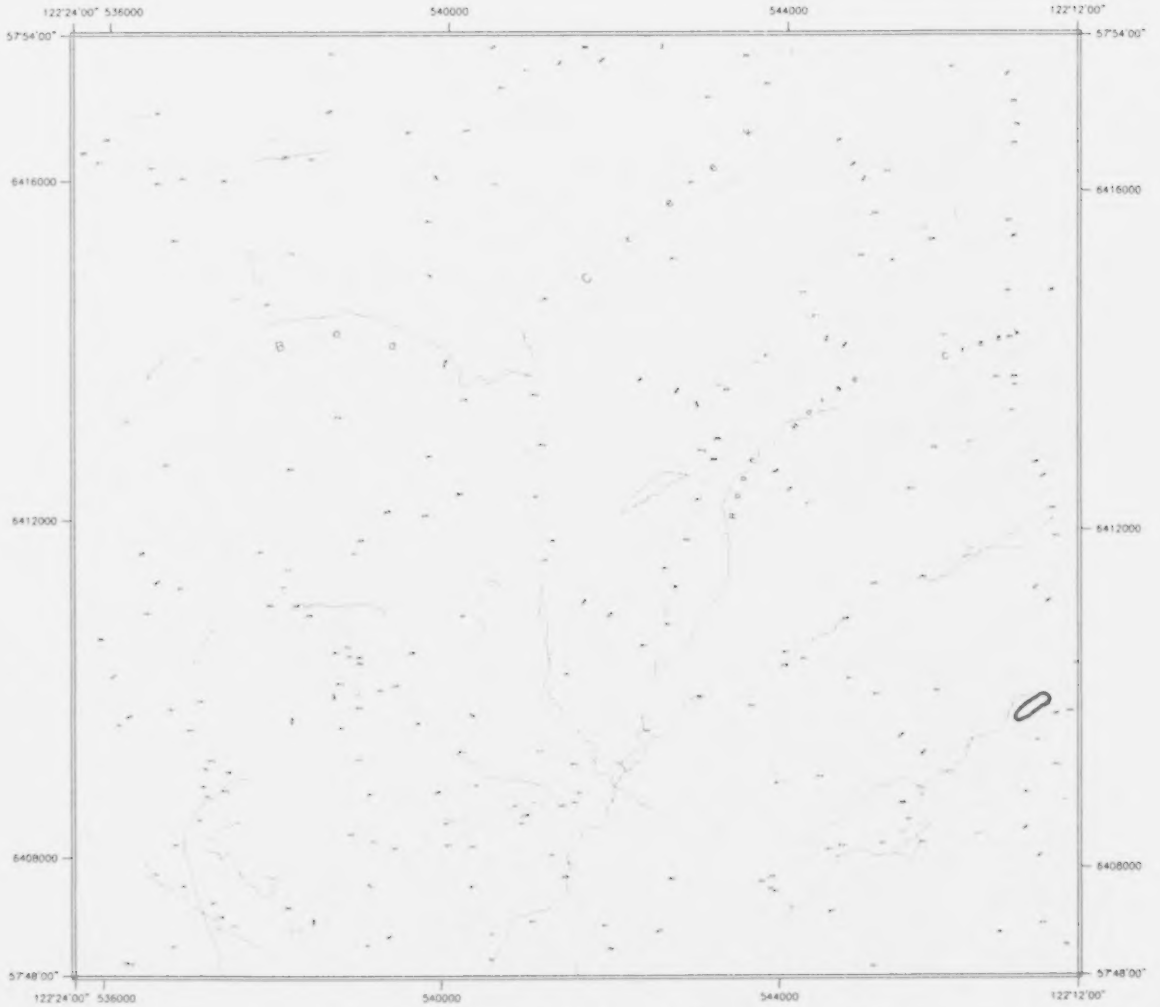

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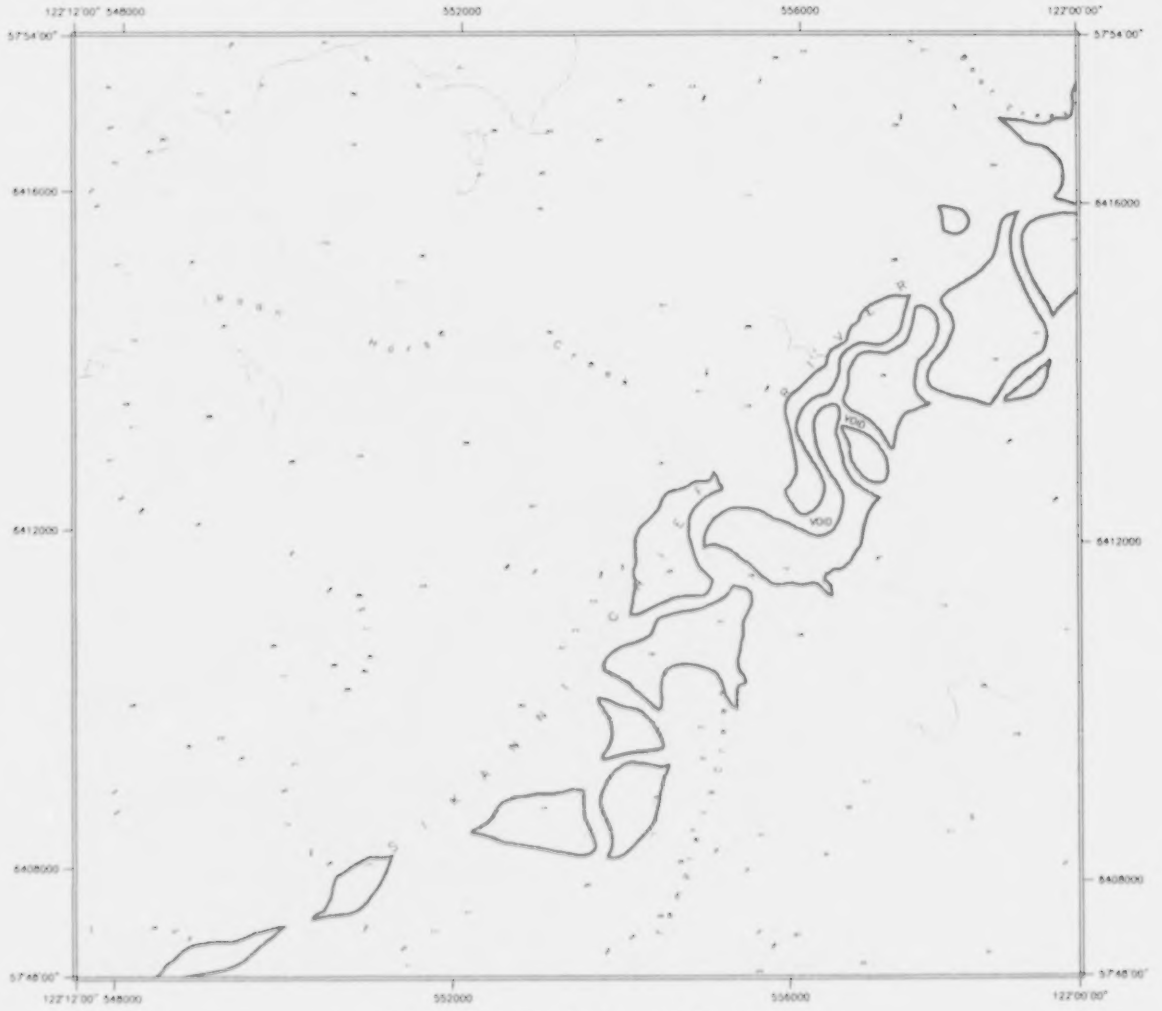

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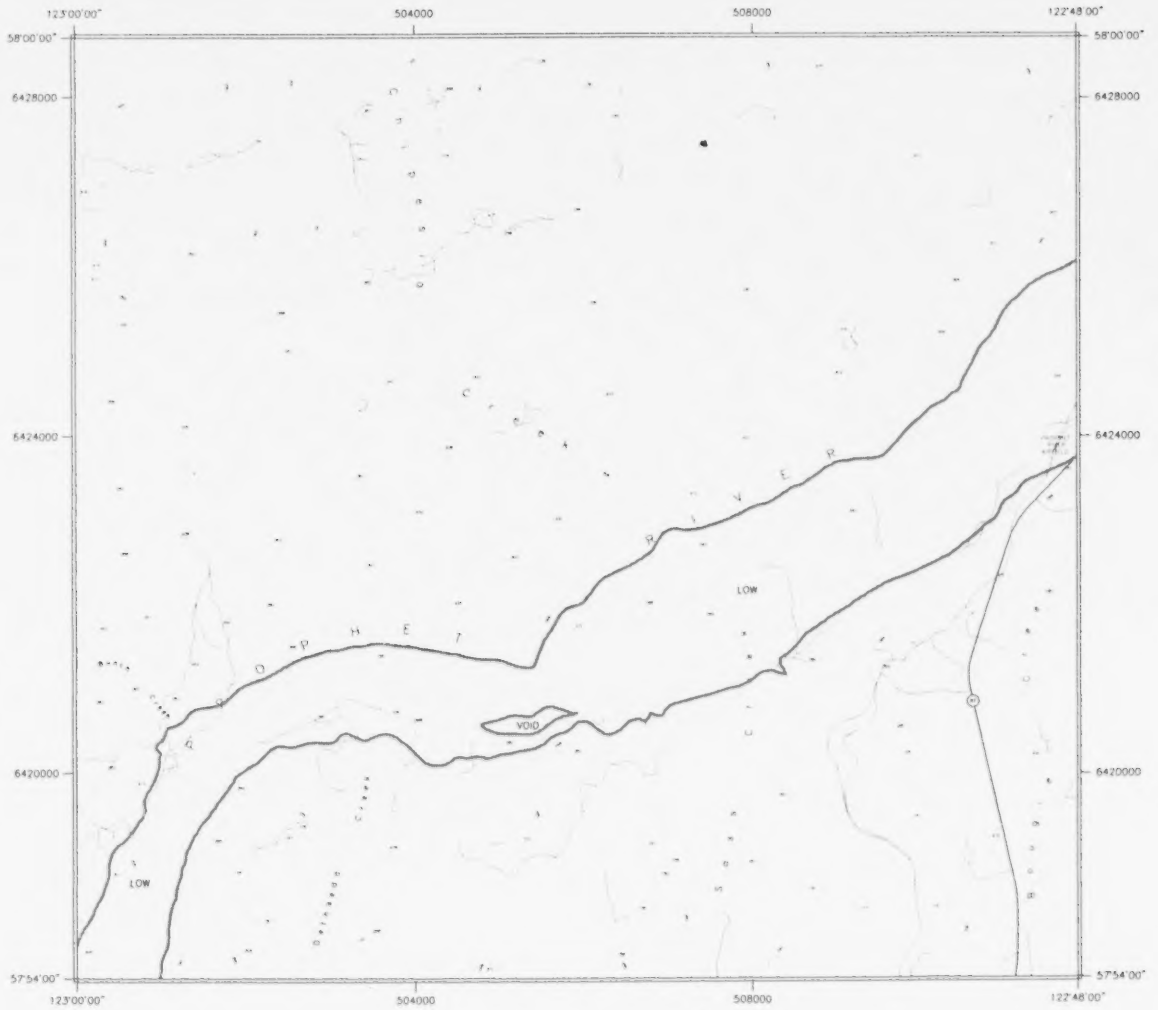

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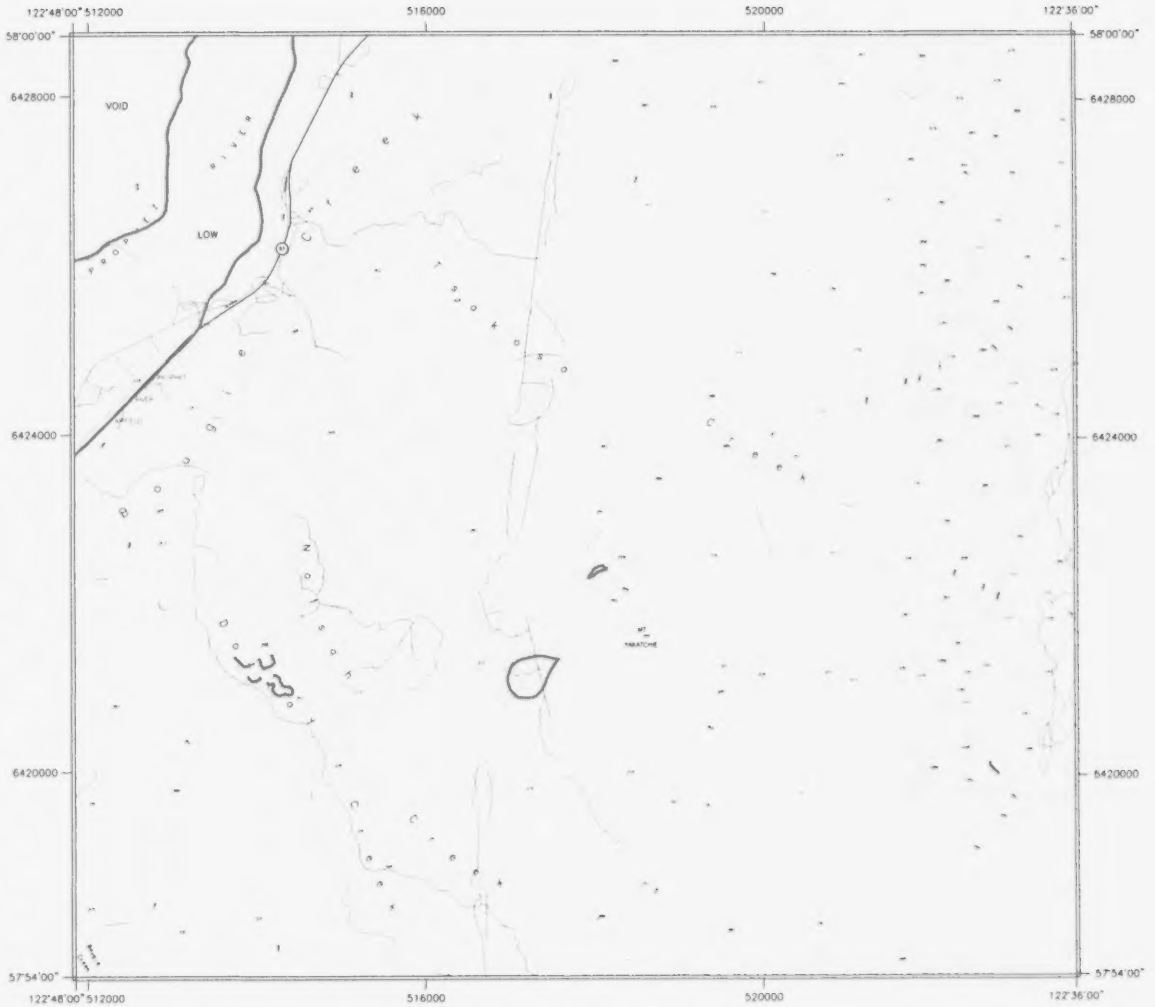

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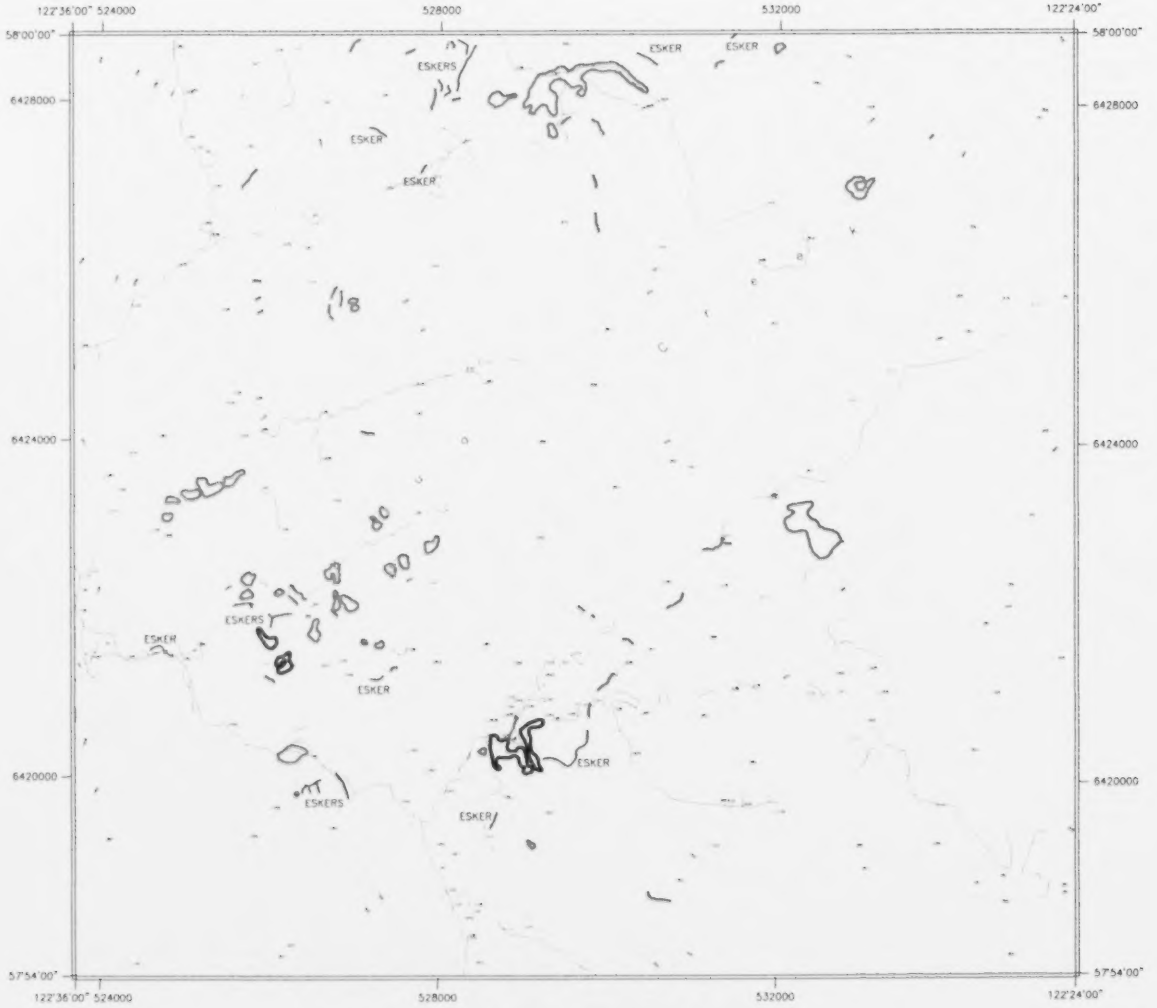

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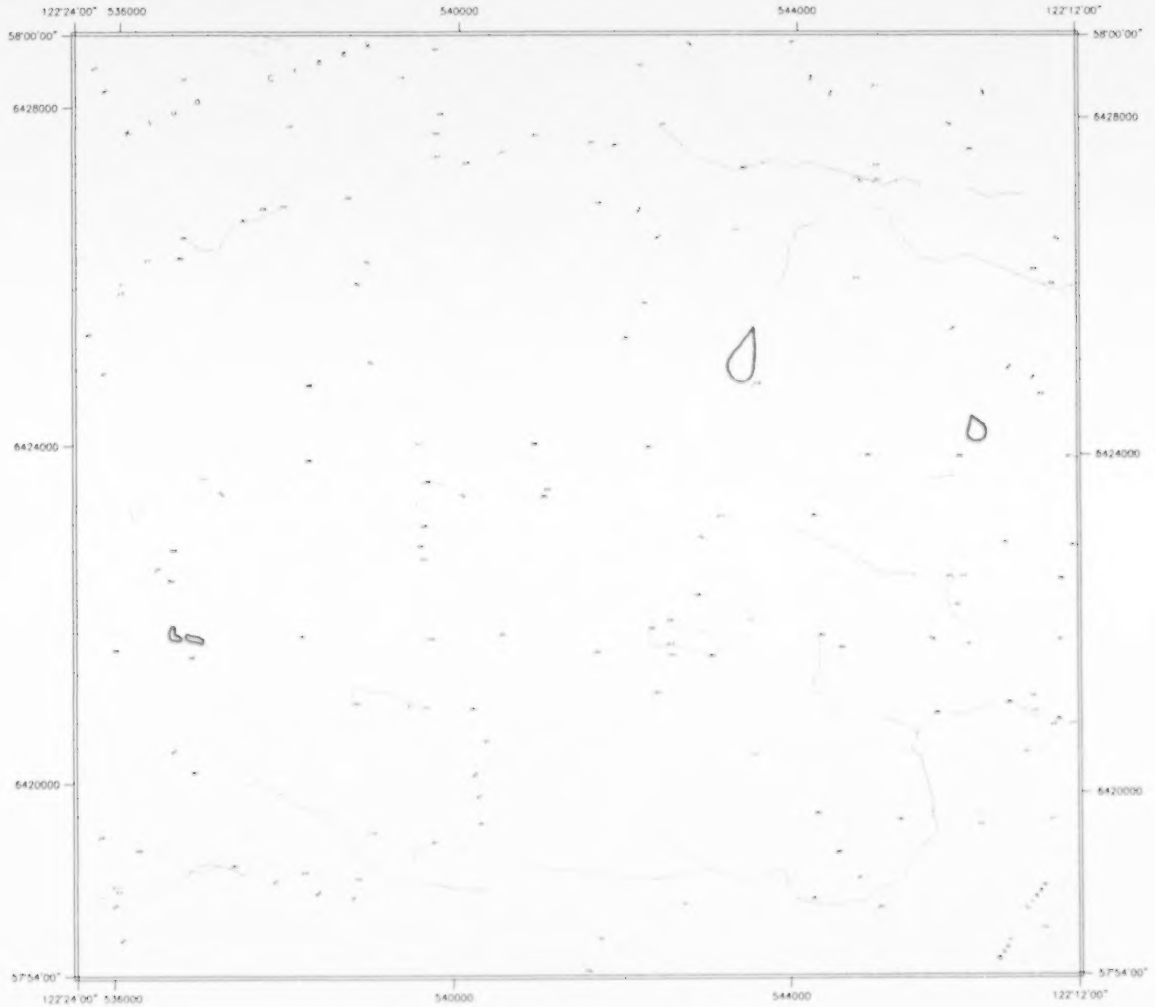

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SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

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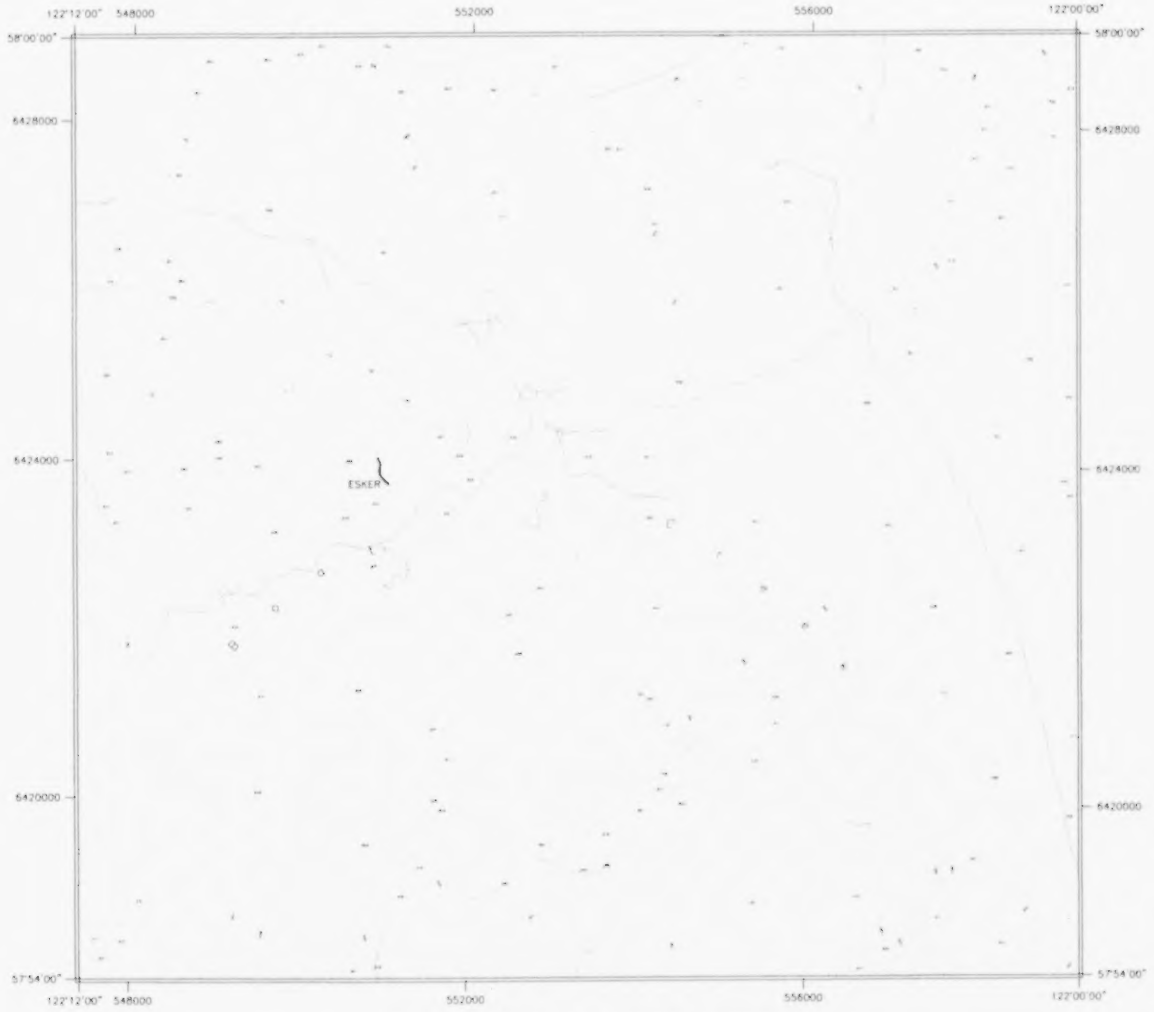


Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94G.100

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

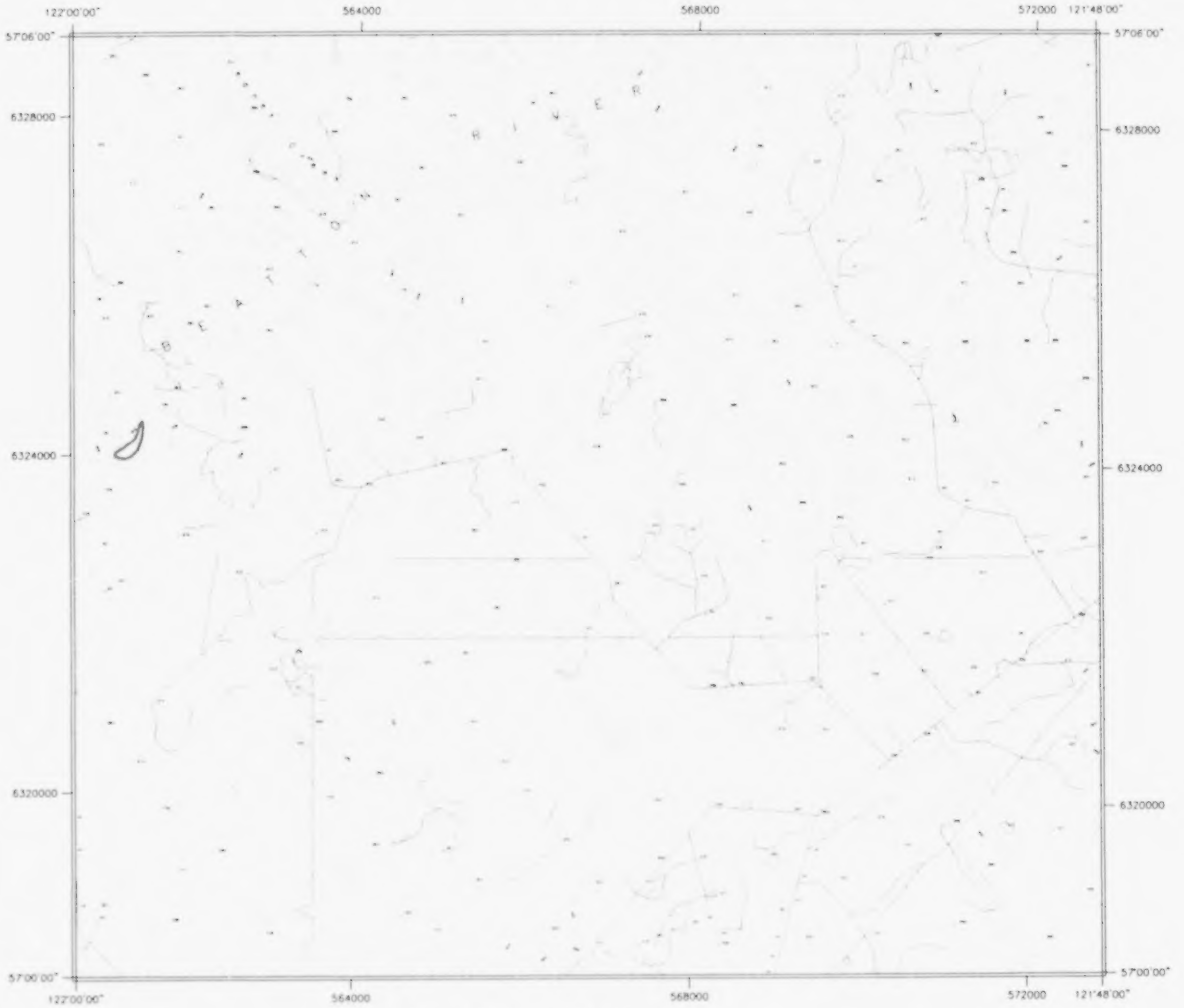
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.001

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

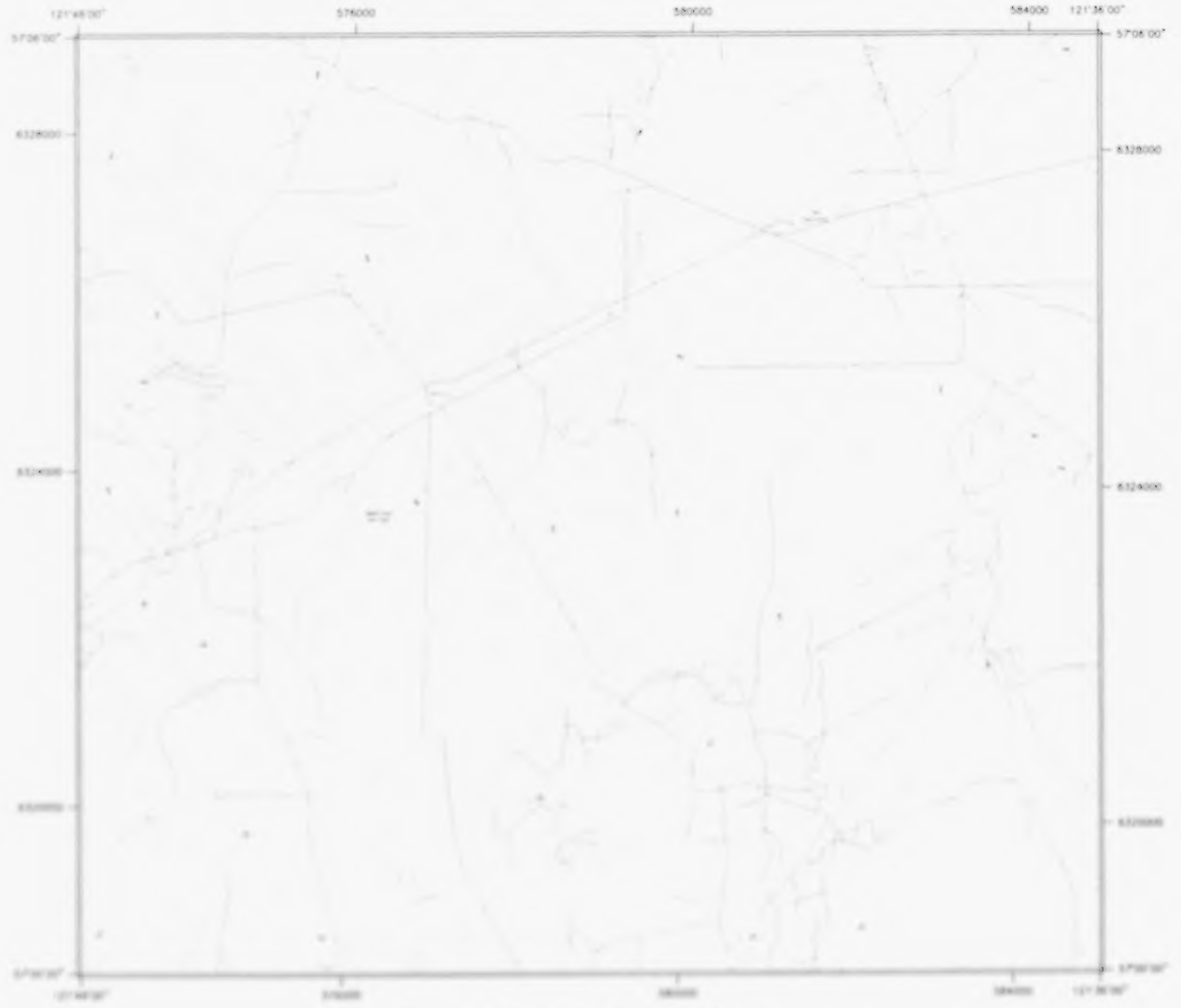
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Four Dimension GIS

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.002

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.003

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

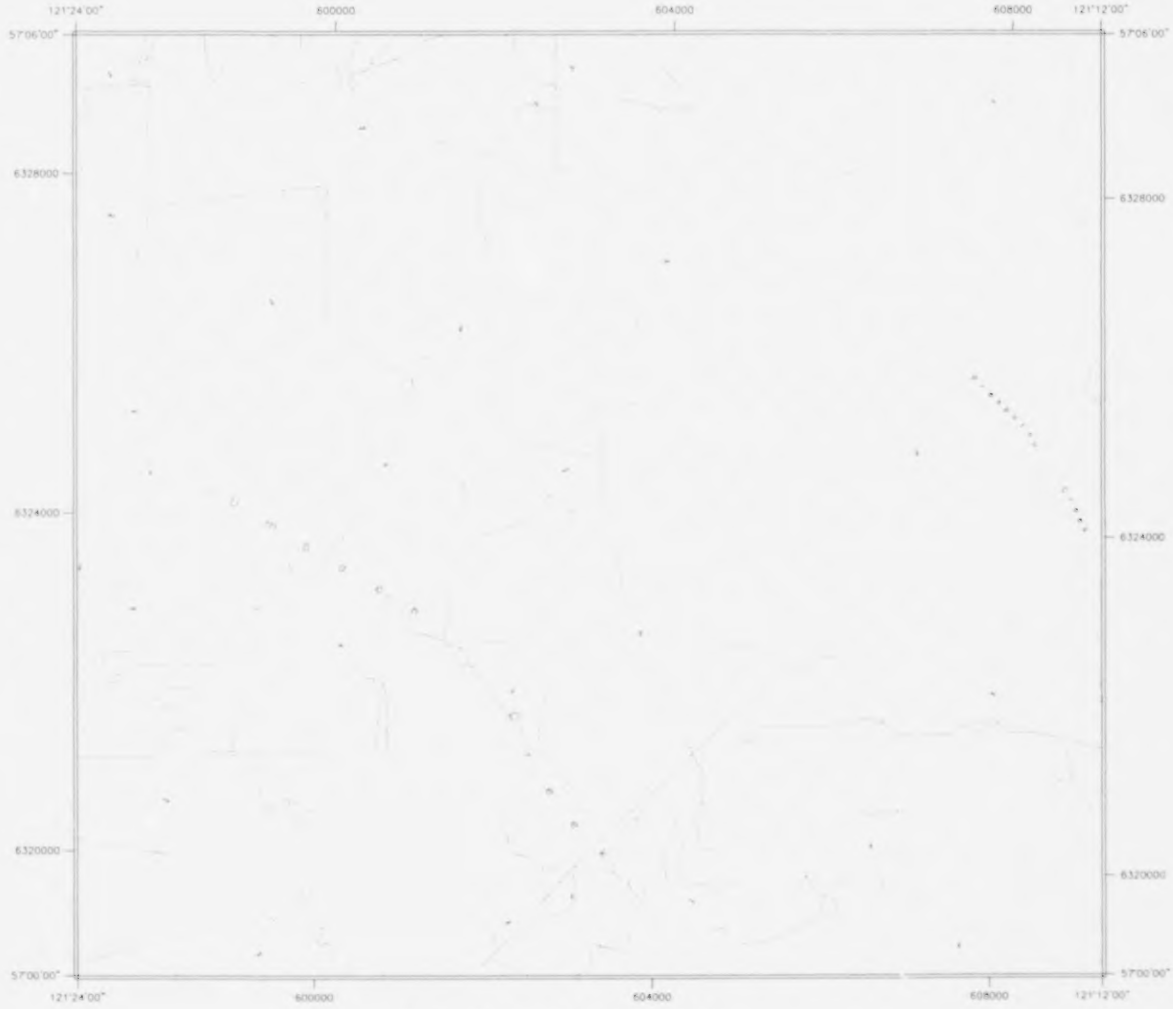
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.004

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

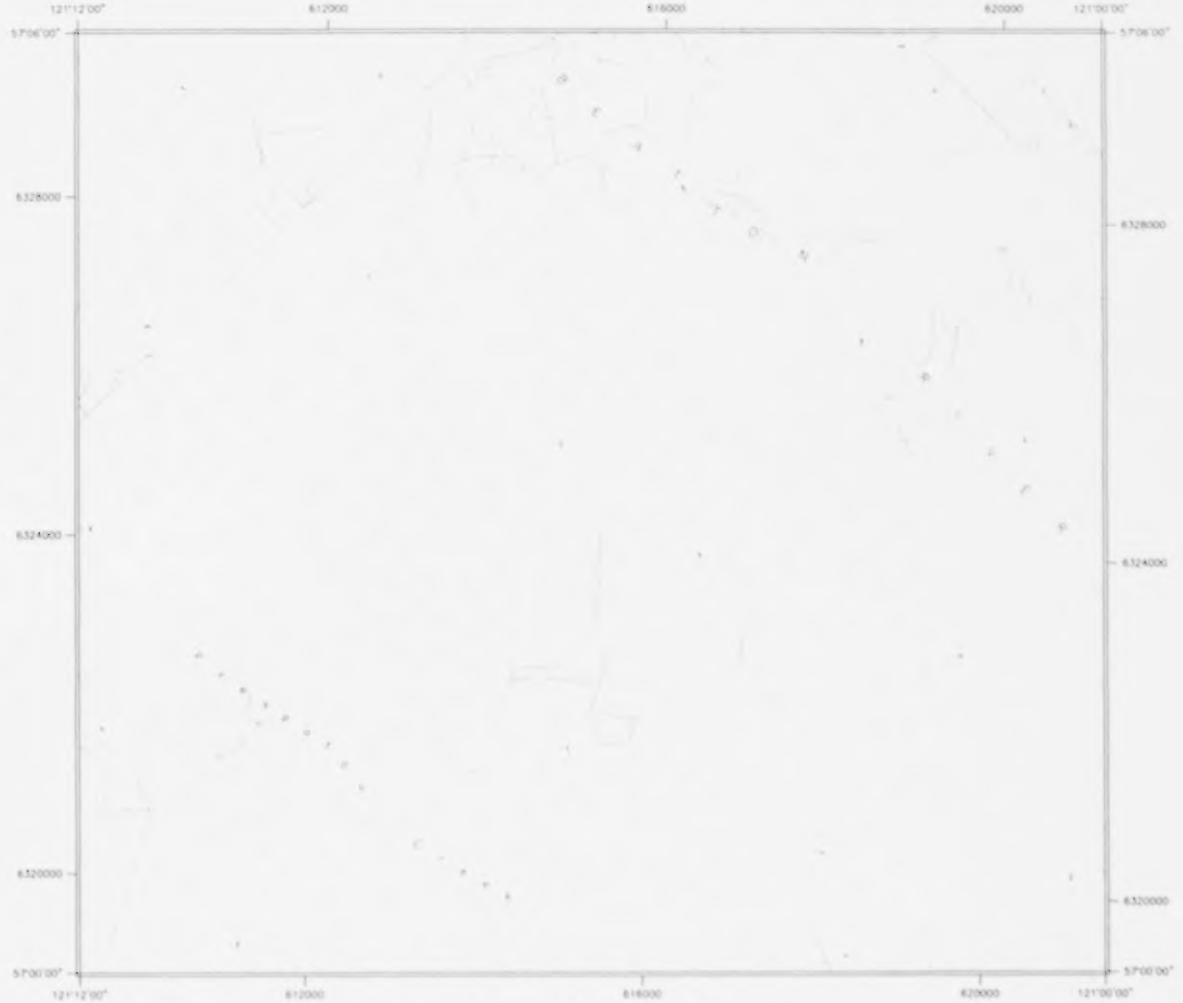
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sawinkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.005

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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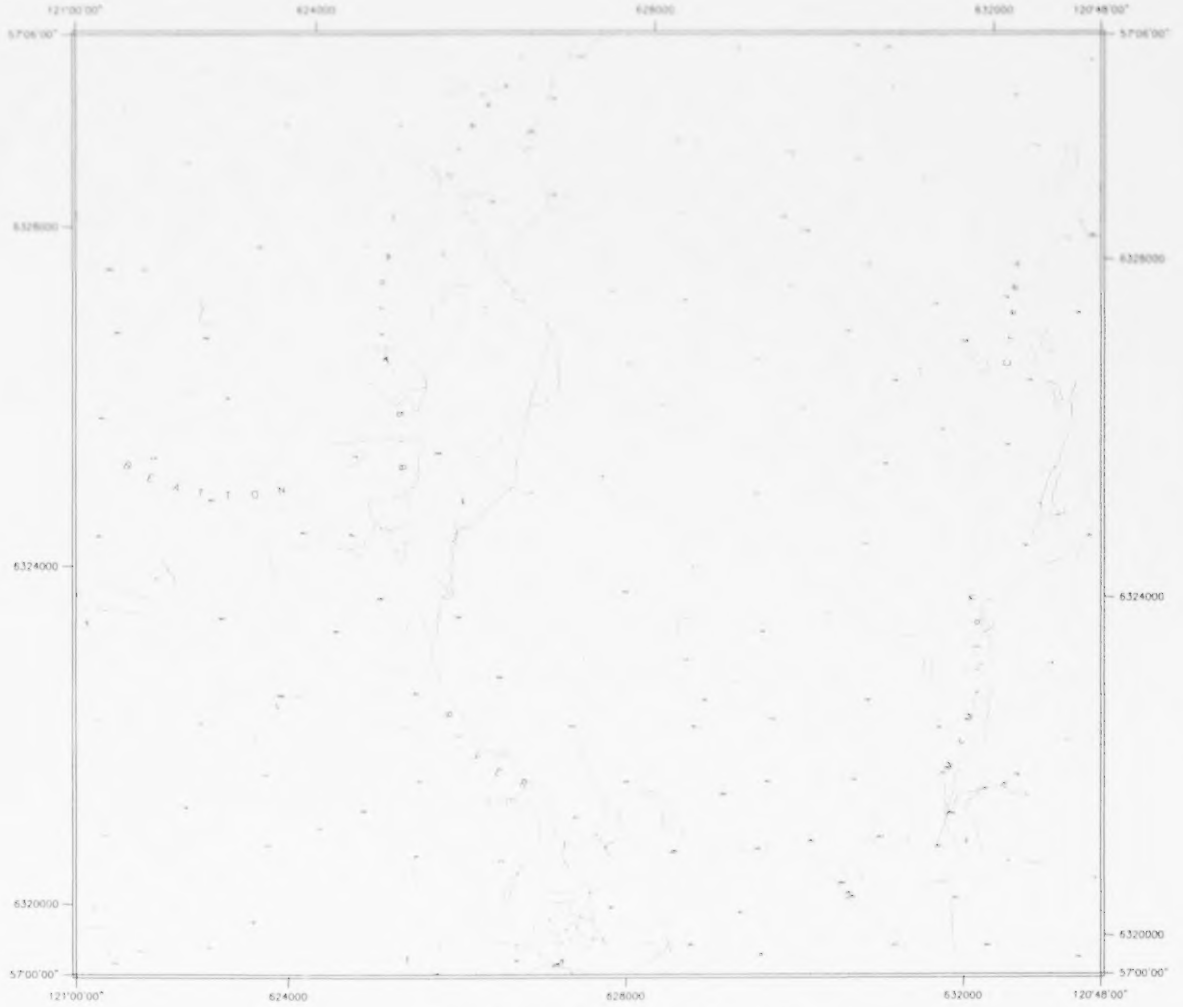
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.006

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

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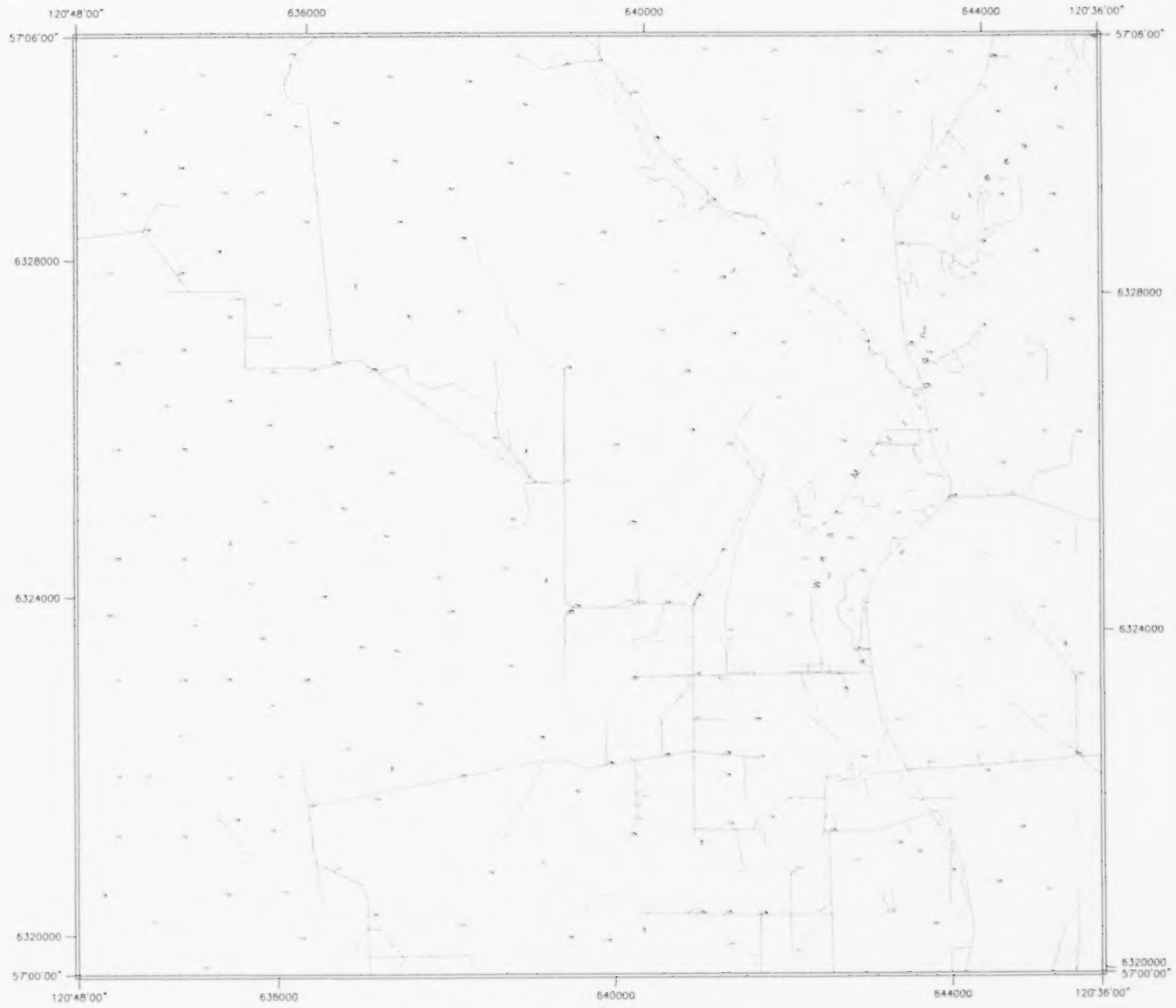
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.007

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

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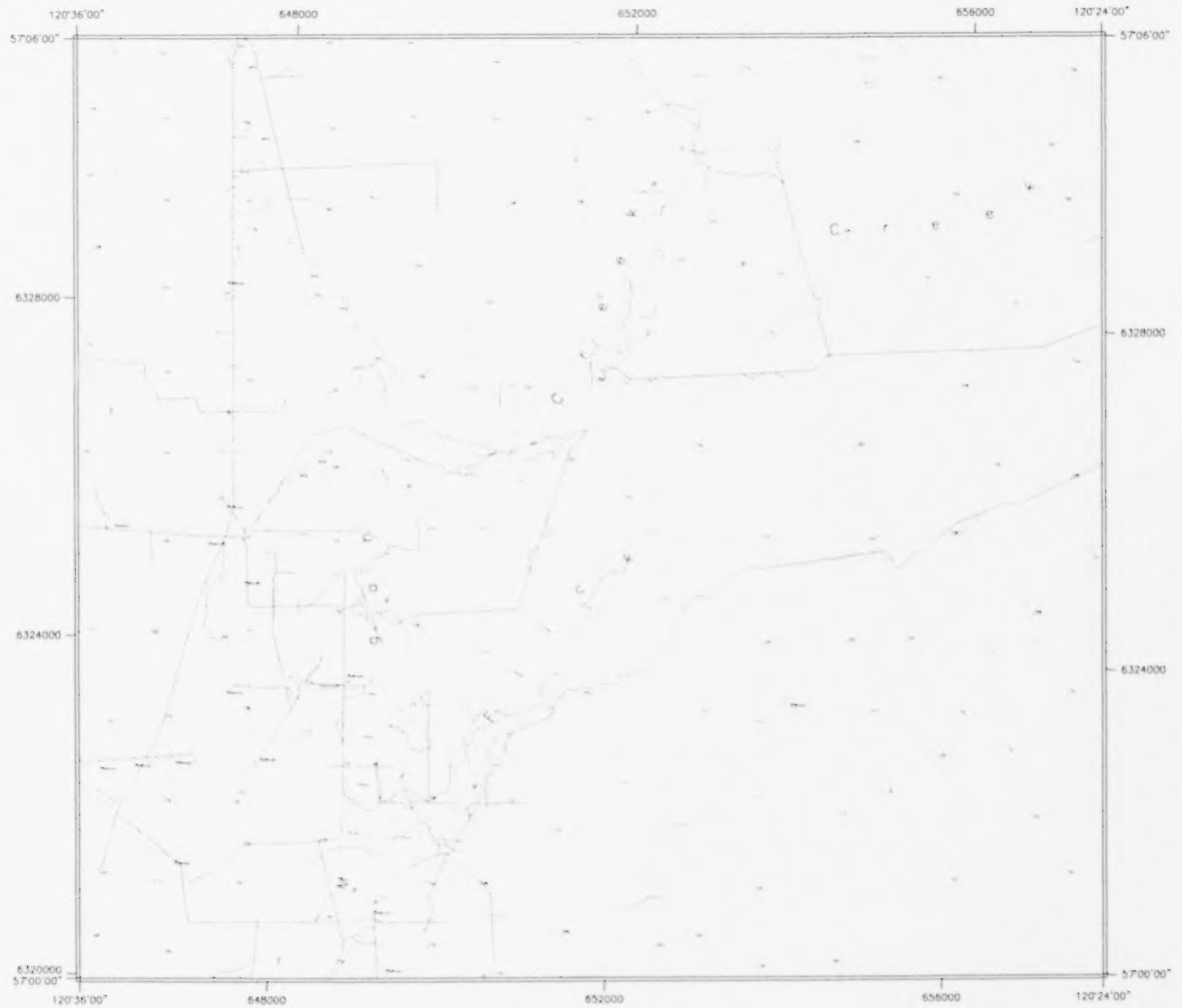
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.008

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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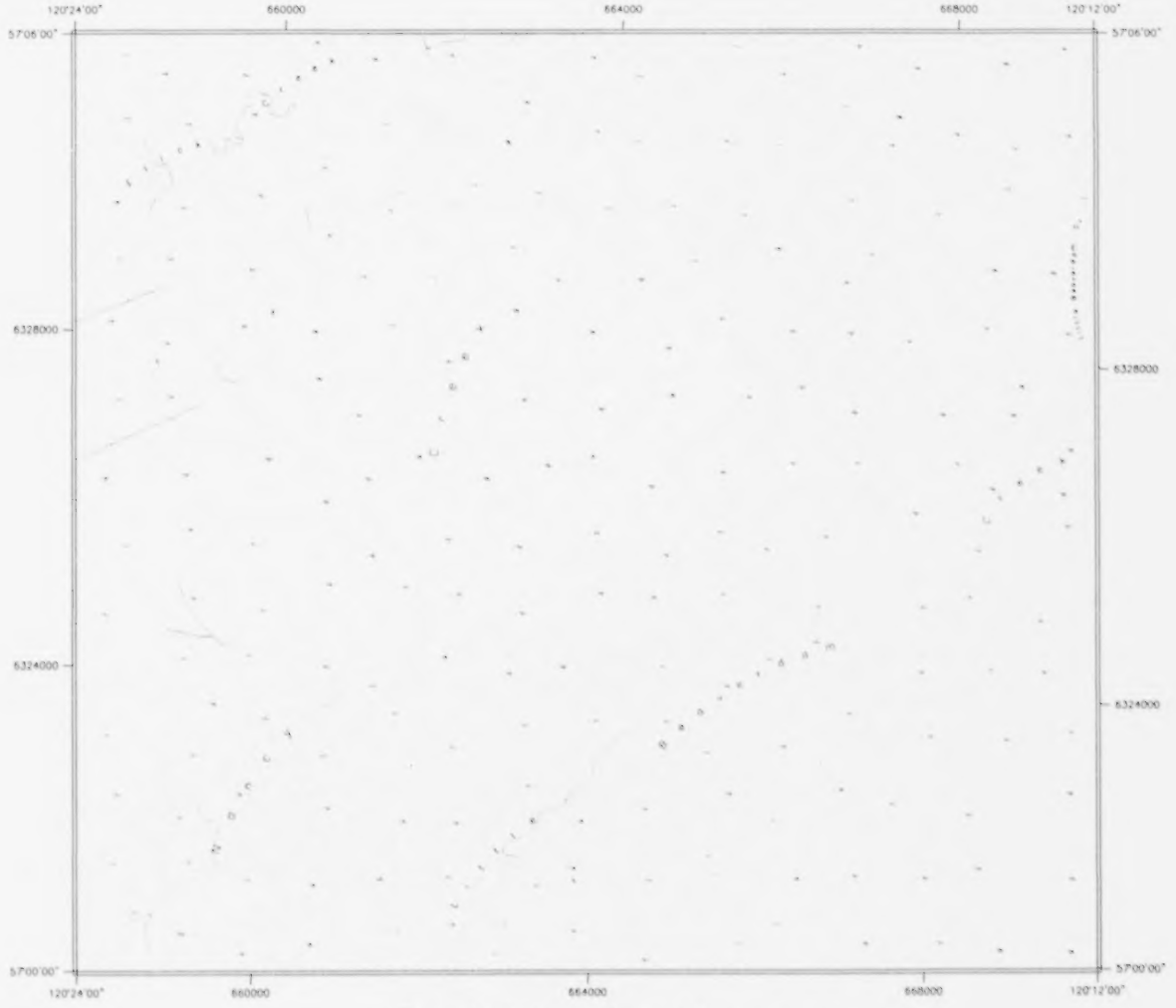

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.009

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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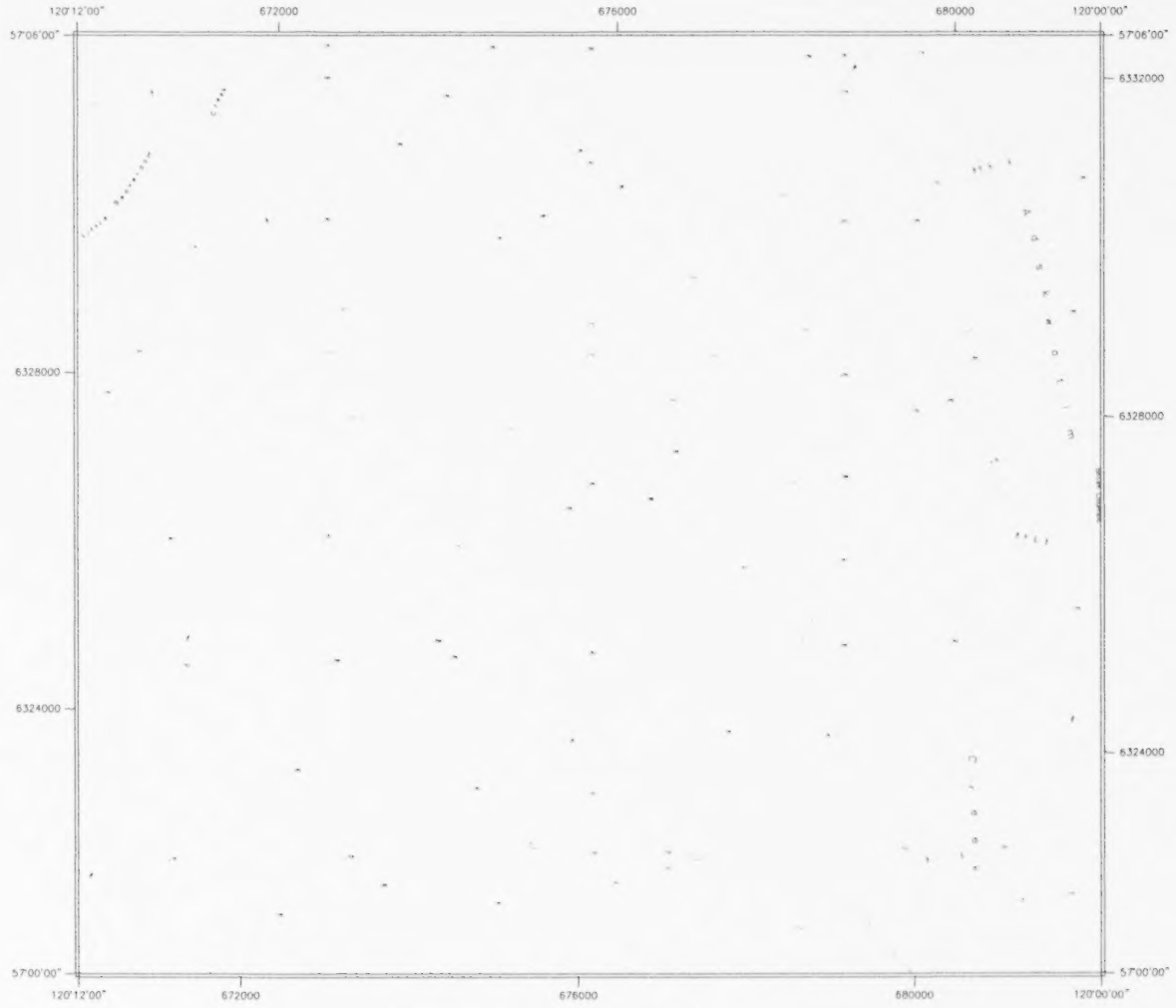
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.010

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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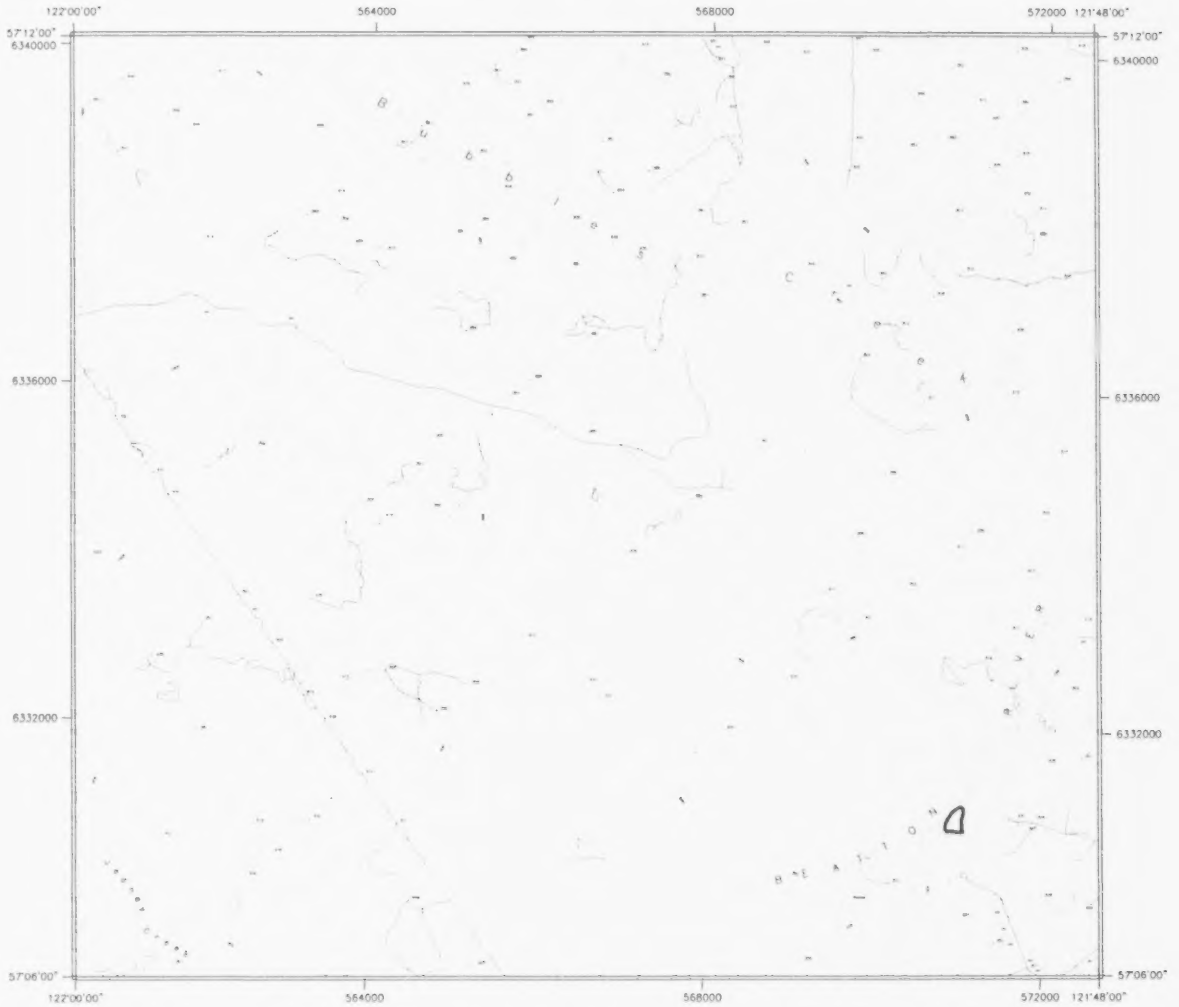
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.011

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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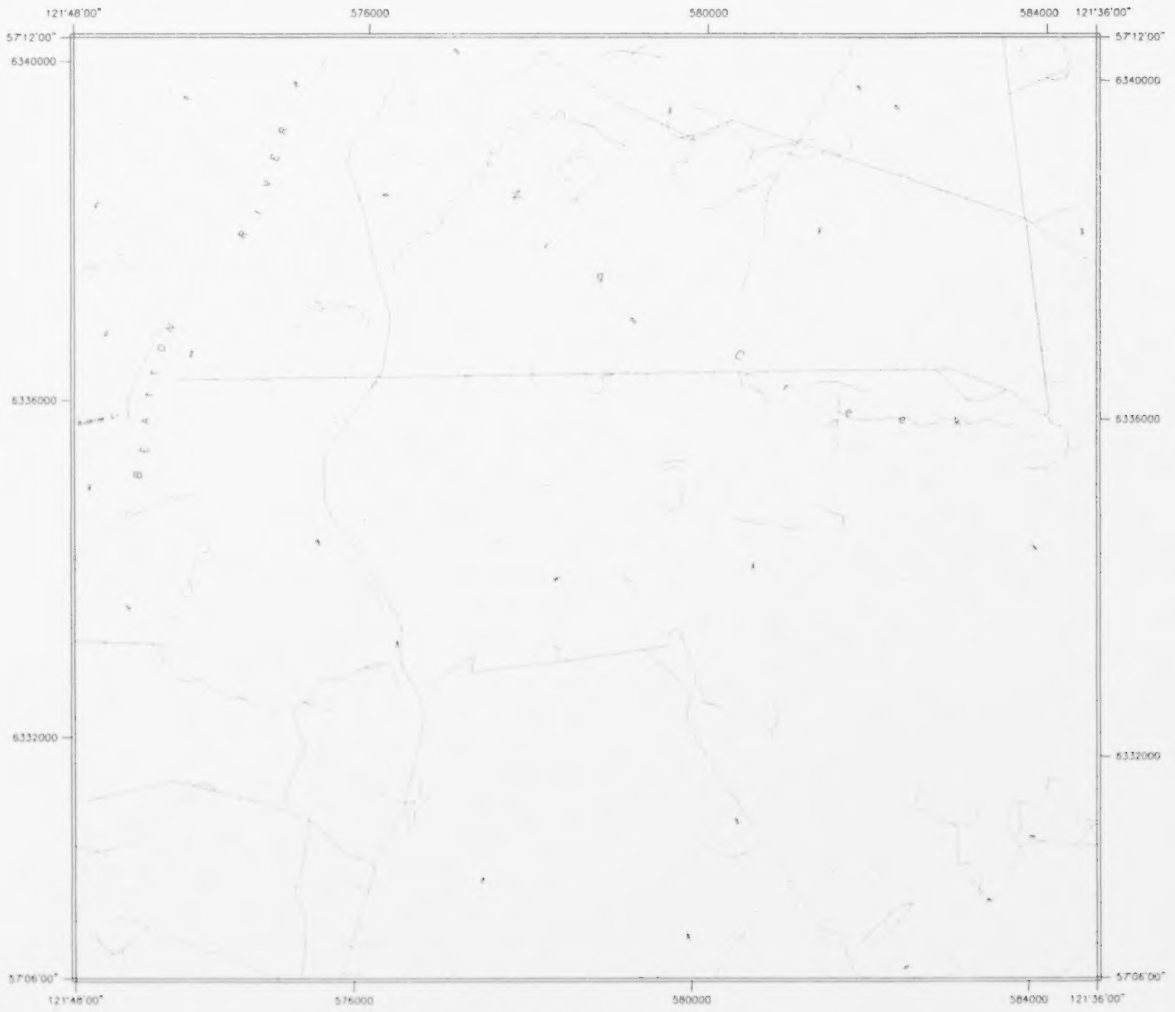
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.012

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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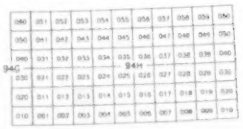
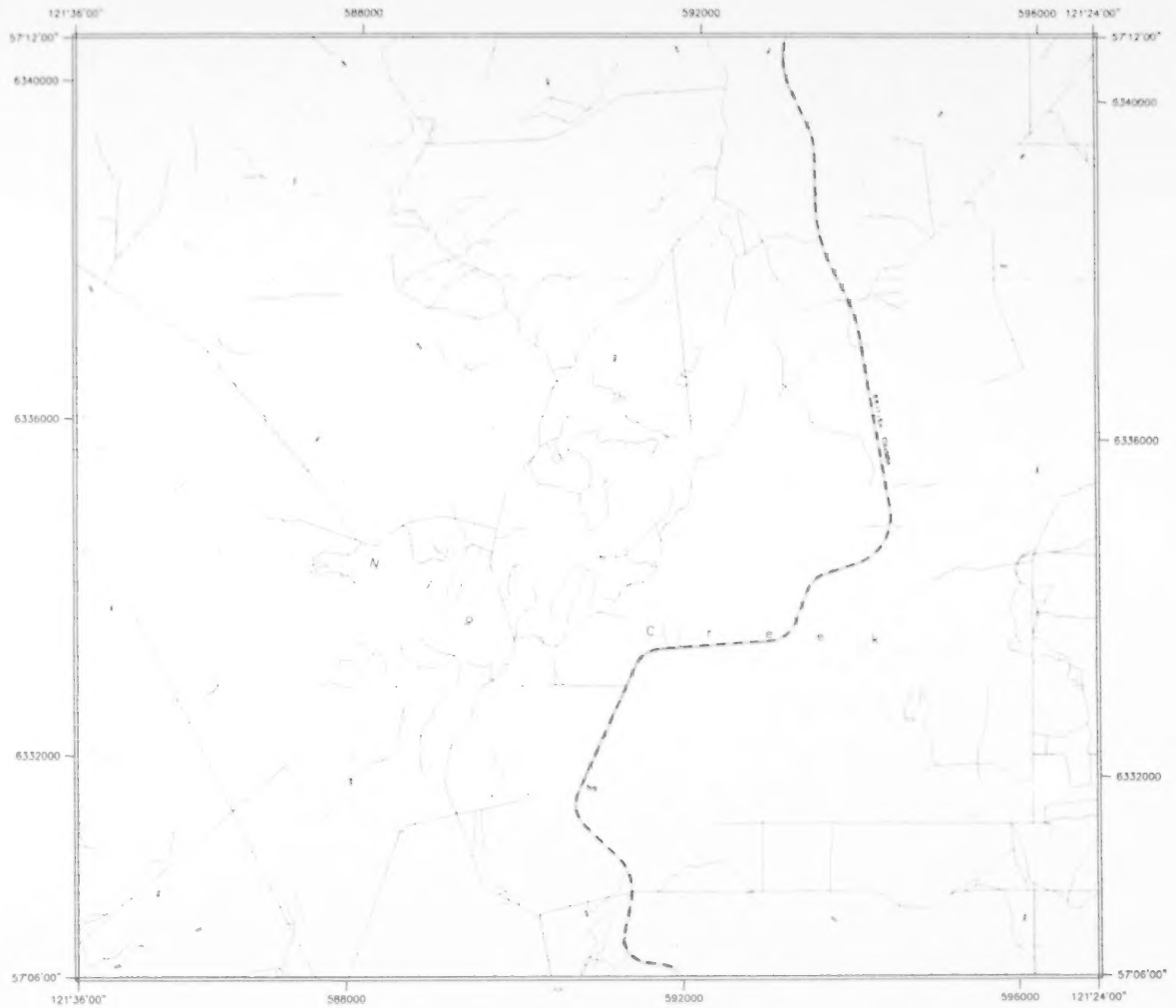
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.013

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

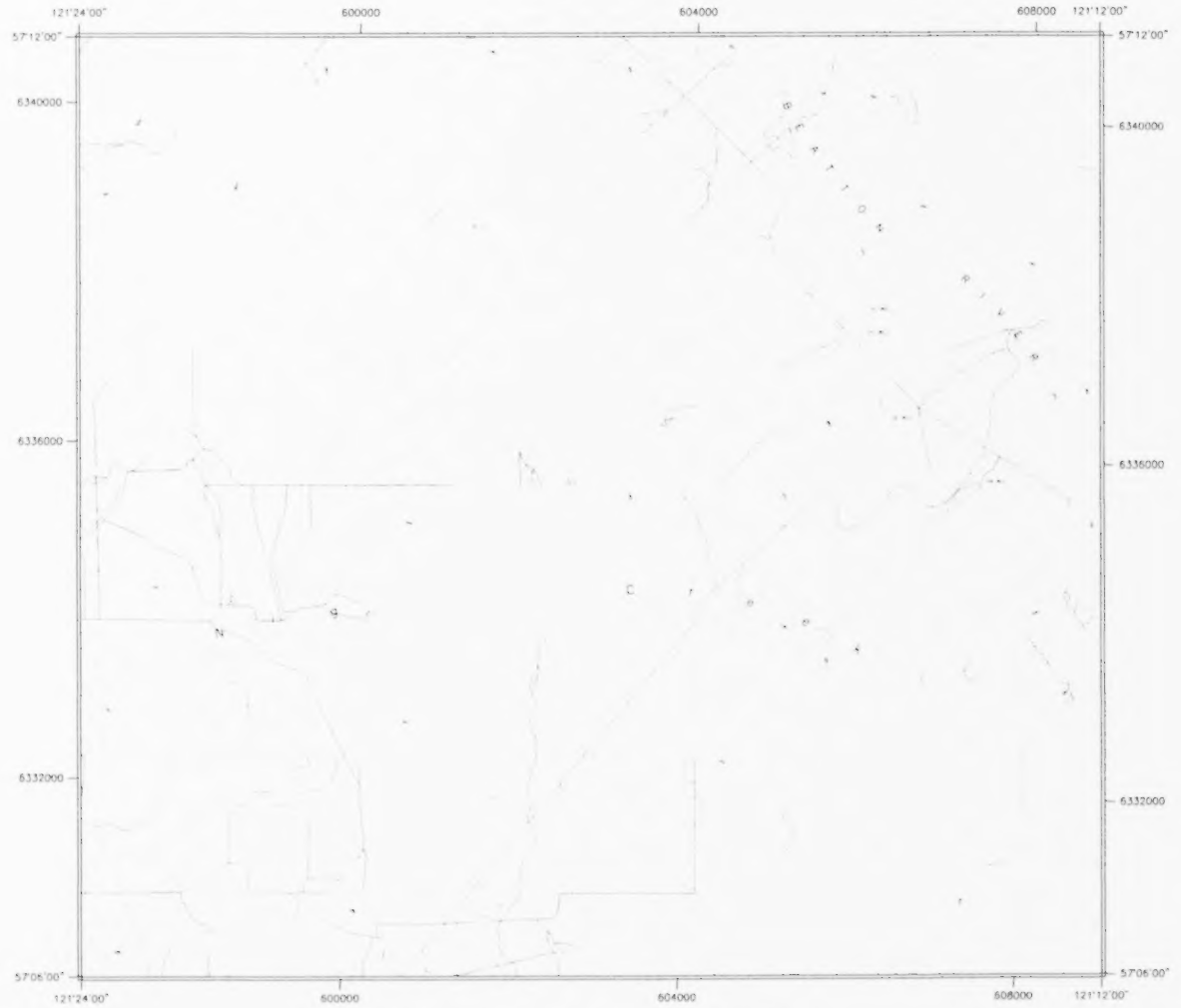
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.014

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

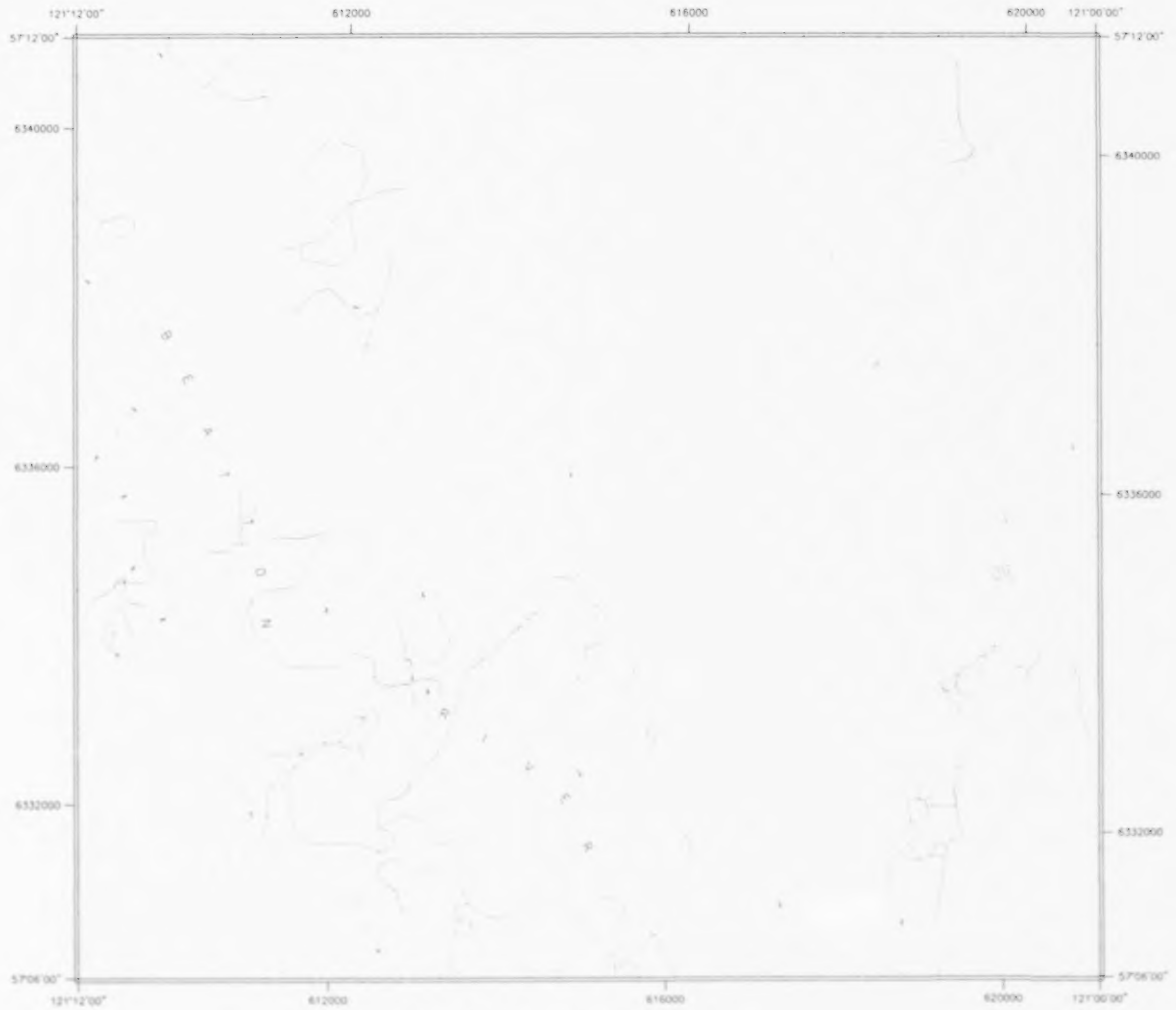
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

20M 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.015

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

These landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5-10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5-10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick kumocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Found for where a encountered upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5-10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges) Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan (alluvial). All landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

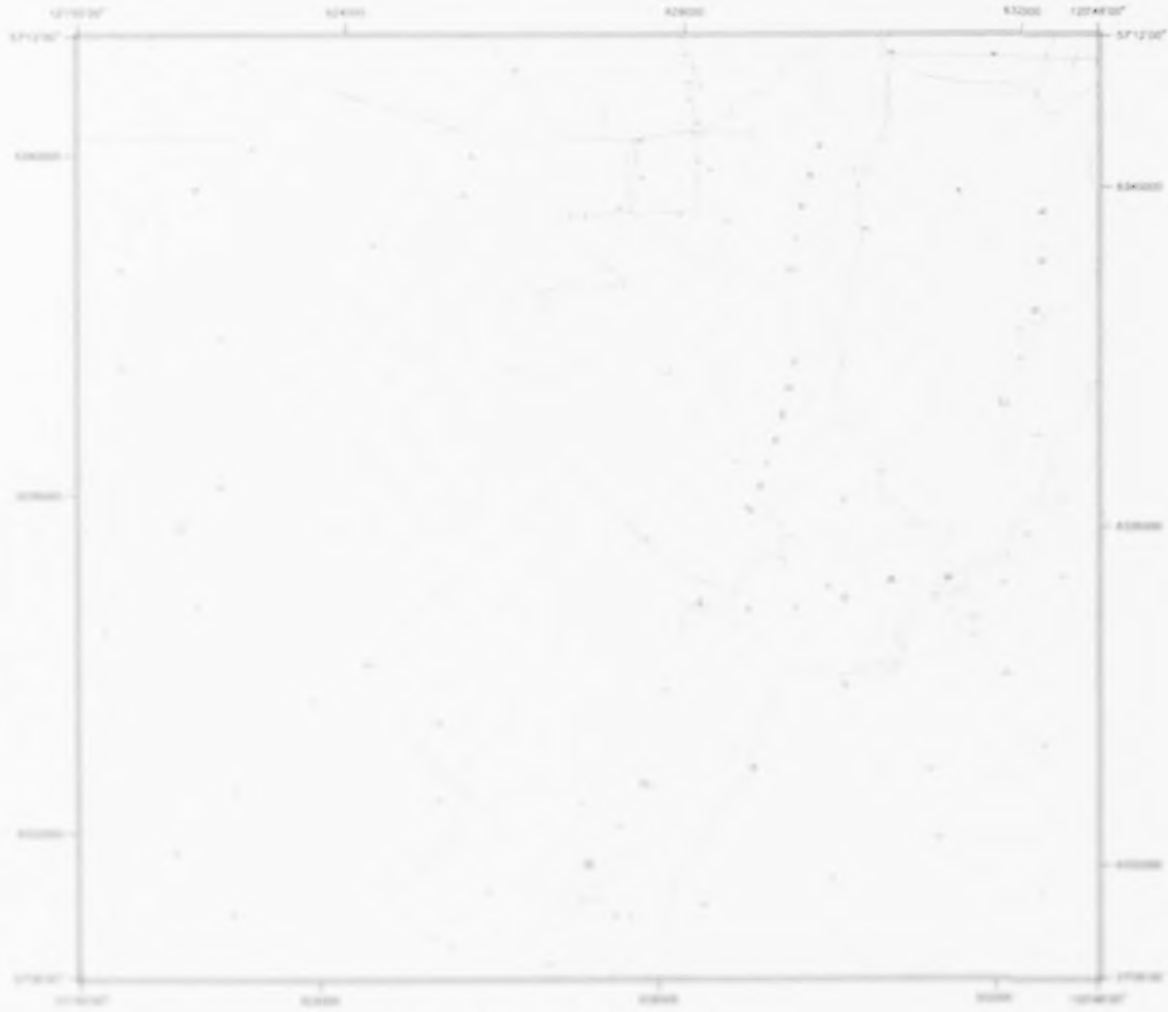
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Schmidt '07

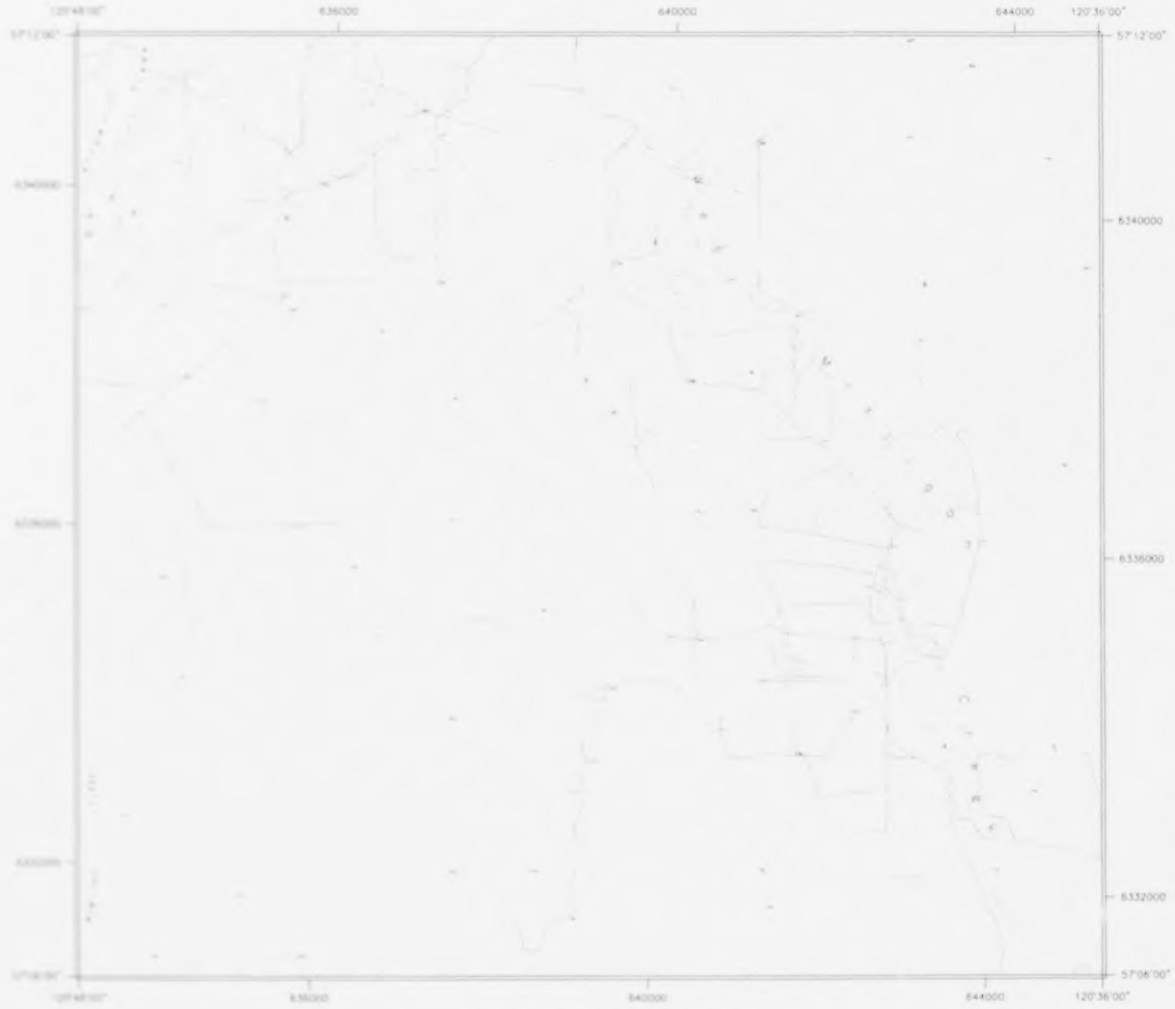
We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Base are 10m c. 1983 B.C. GTR (Line 10 Contour interval is 20 metres) Elevation in metres above sea level



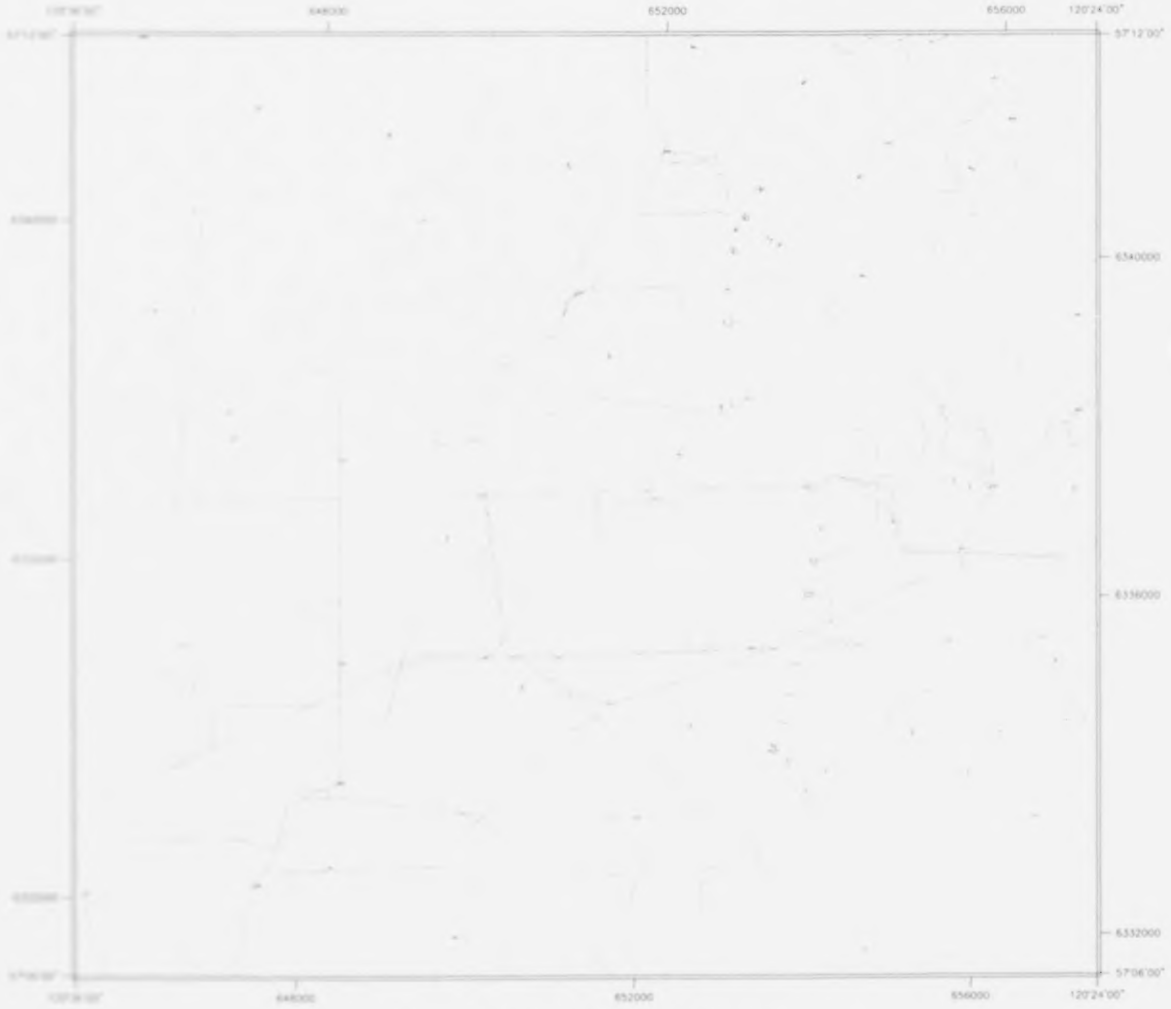
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sectors 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.016



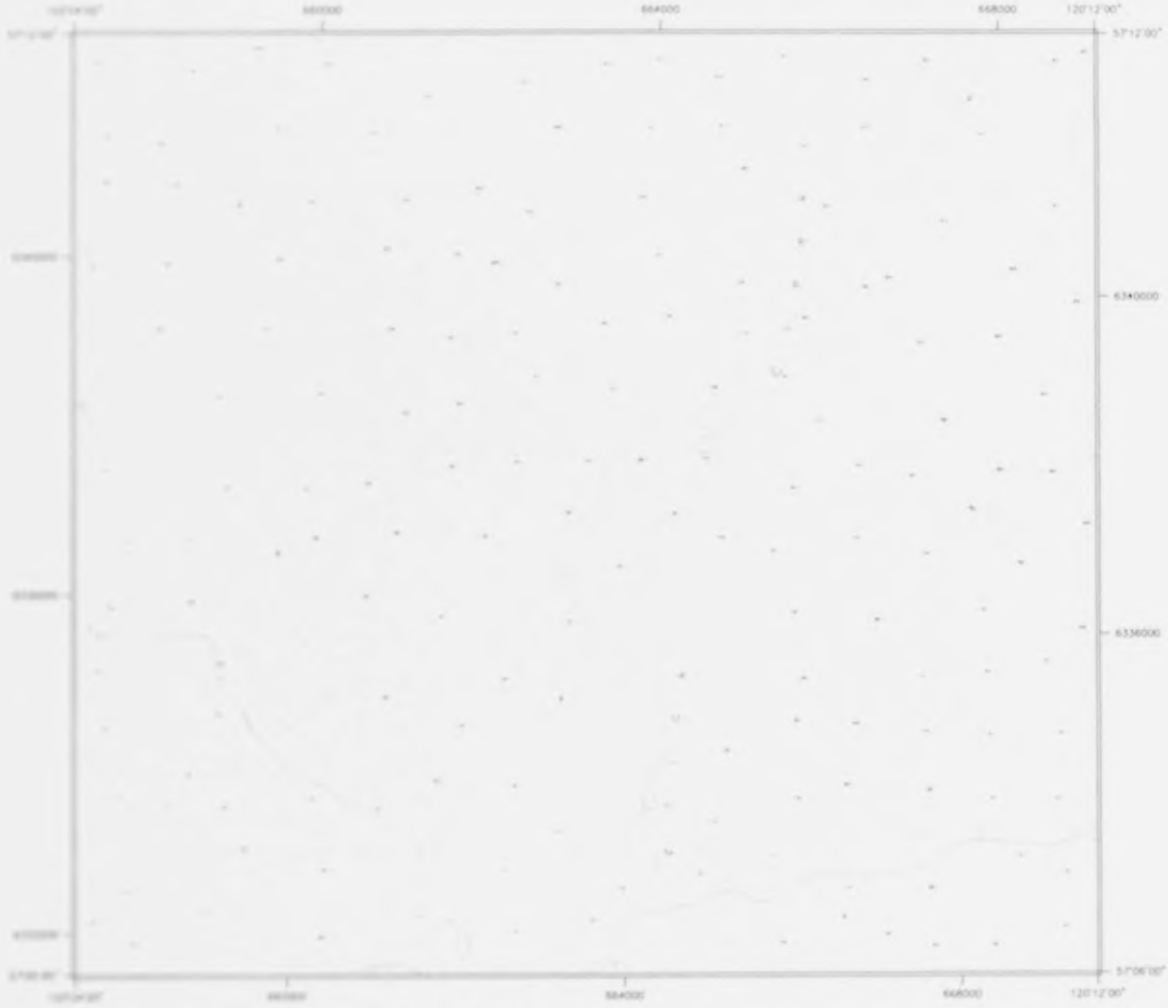
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.017



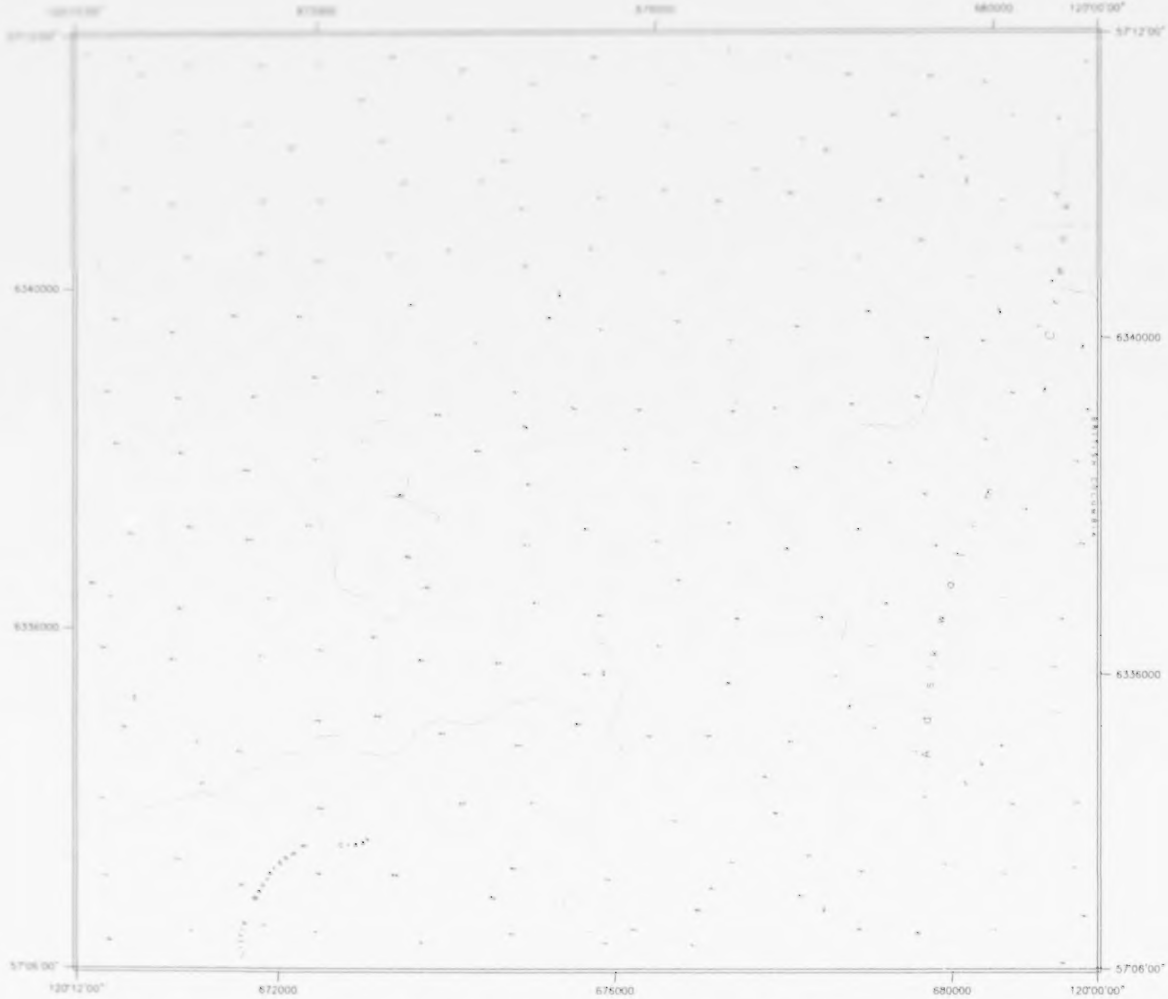
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.018



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.019

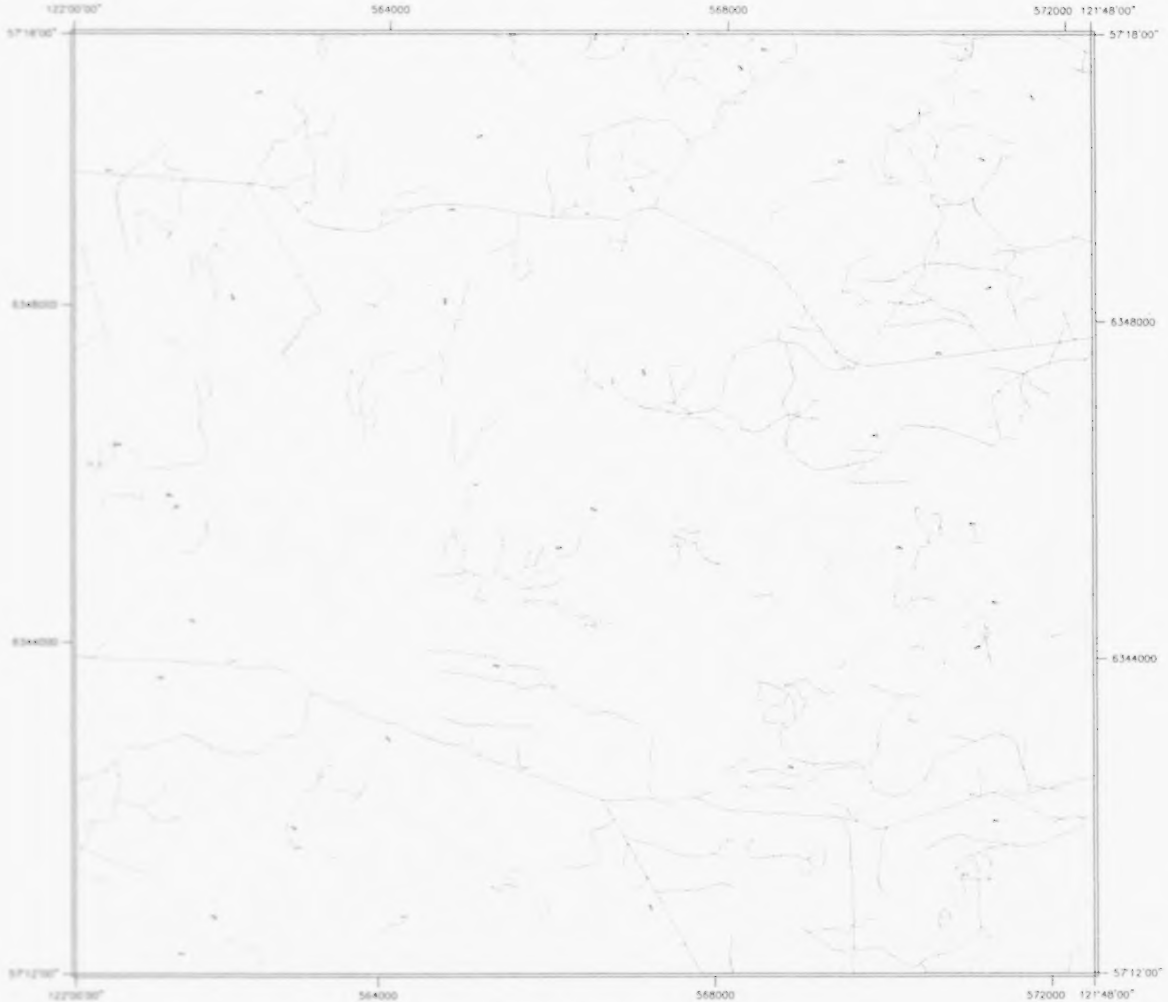


Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.020



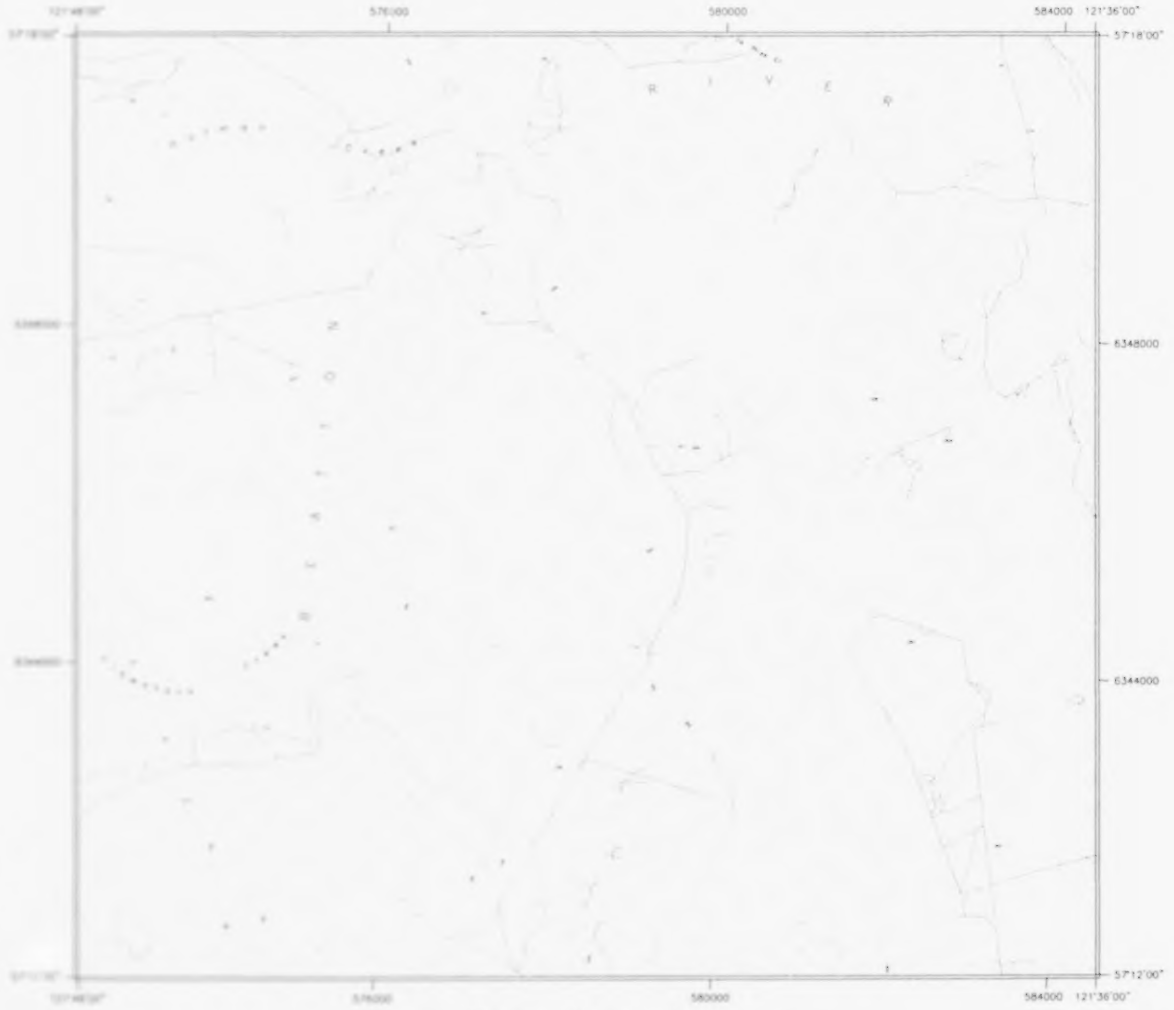
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

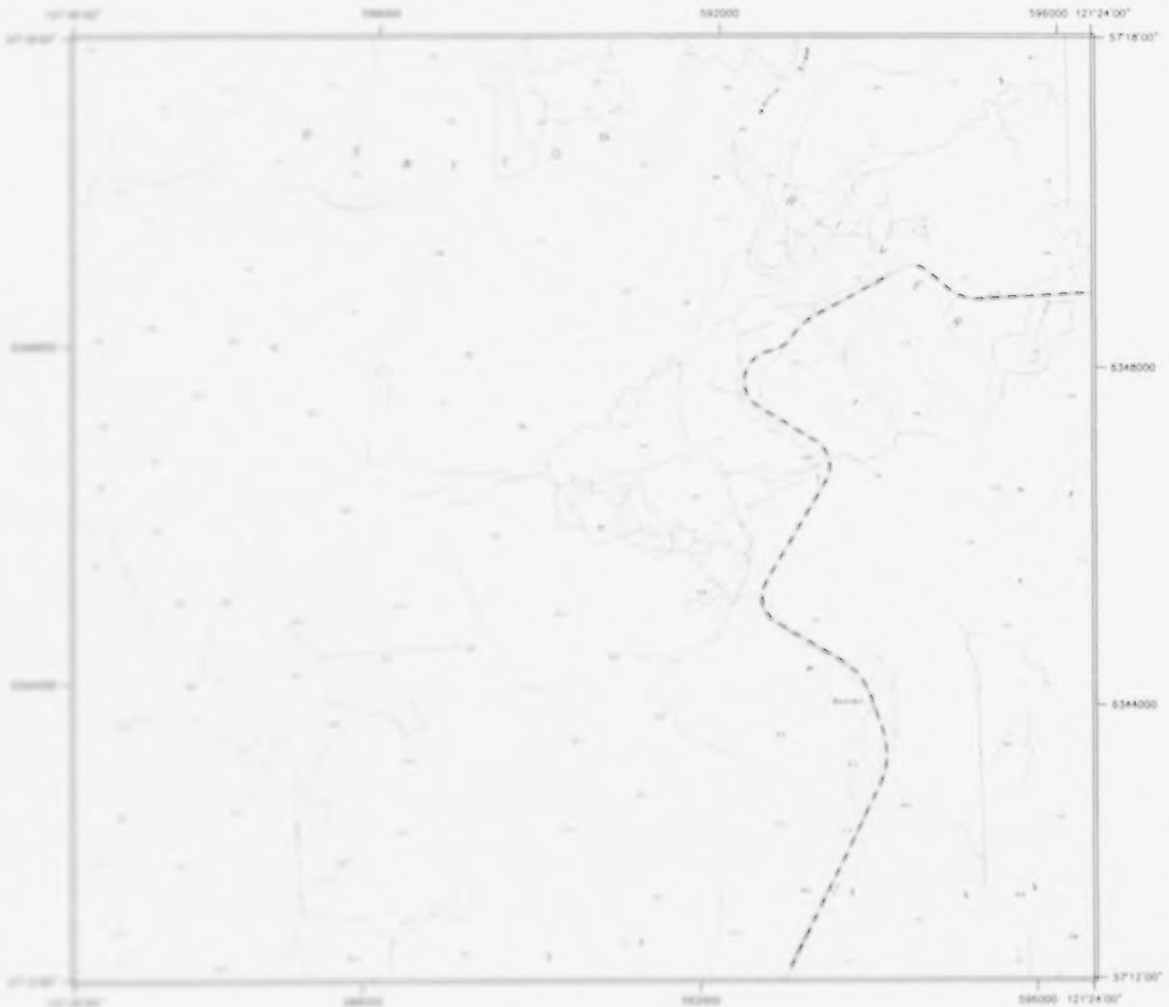
Metres

94H.021



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.022



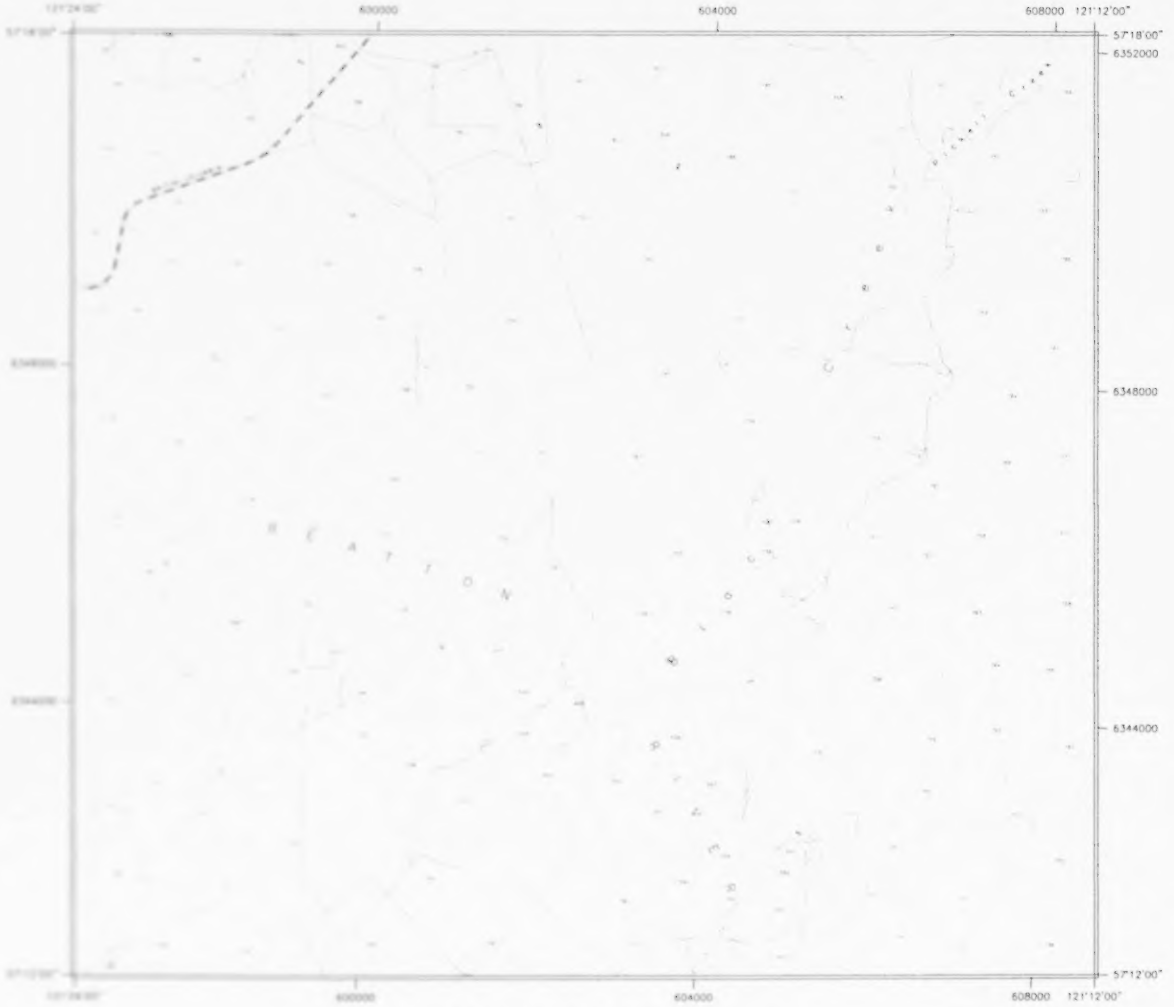
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

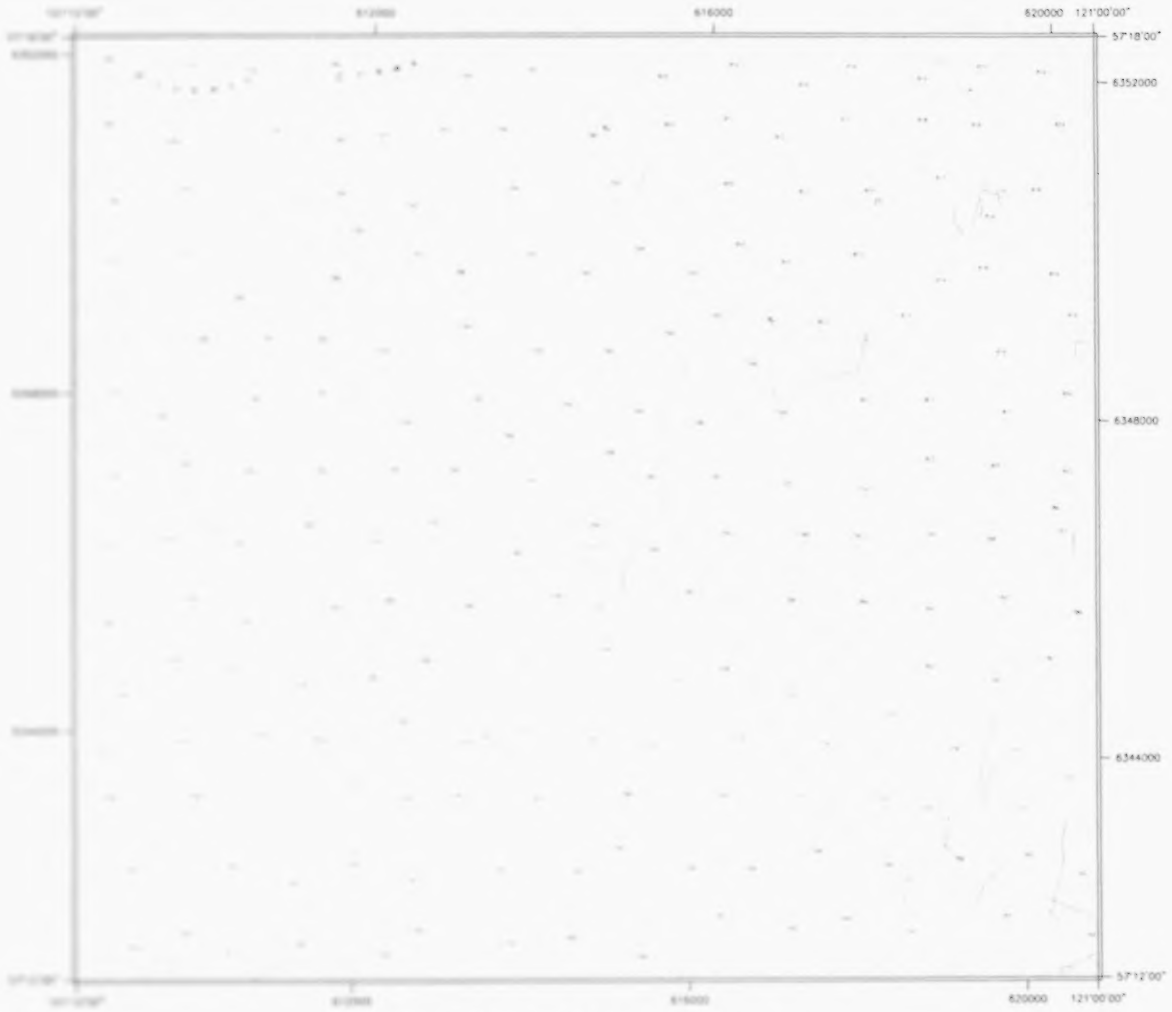
Metres

94H.023



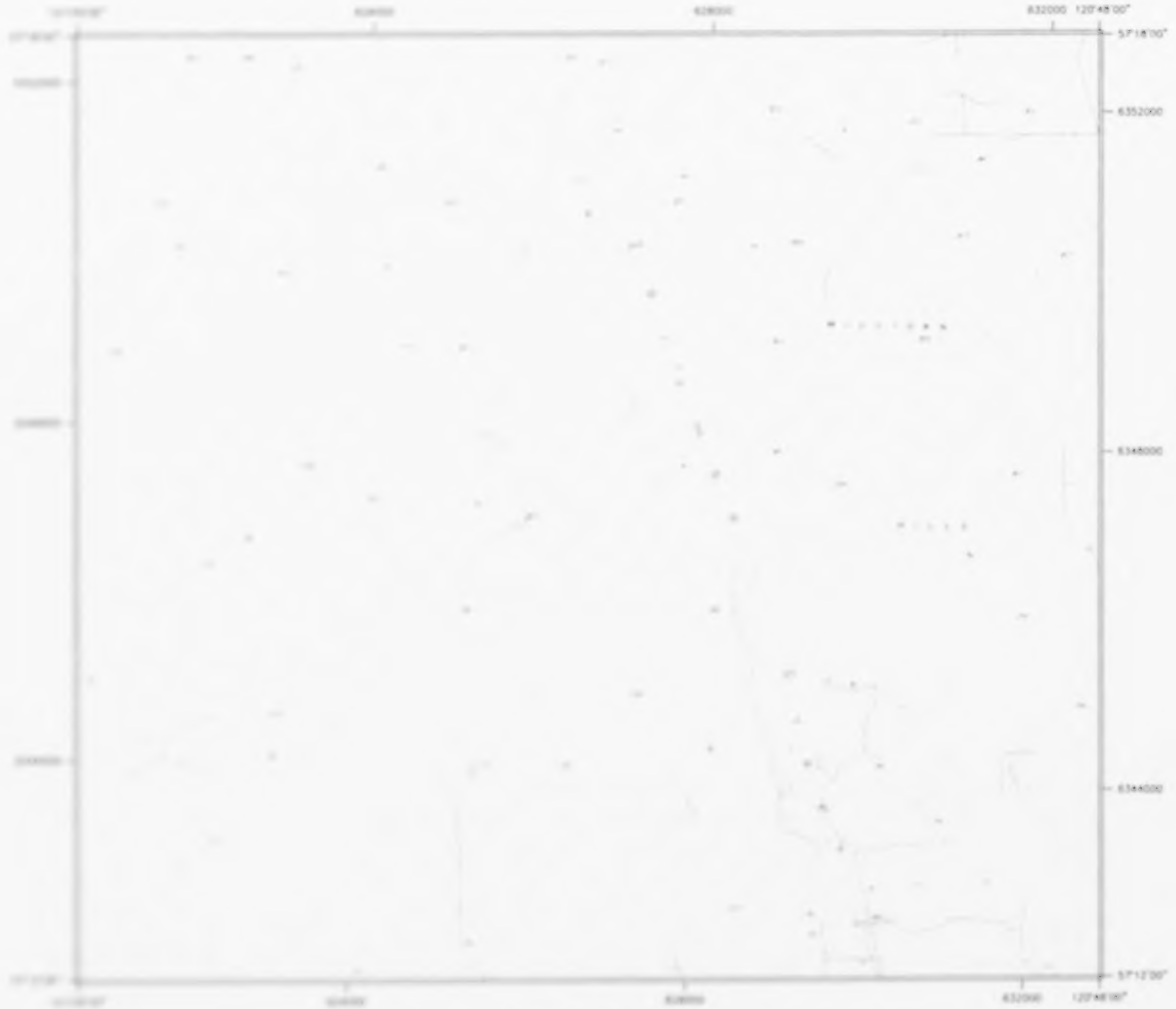
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.024



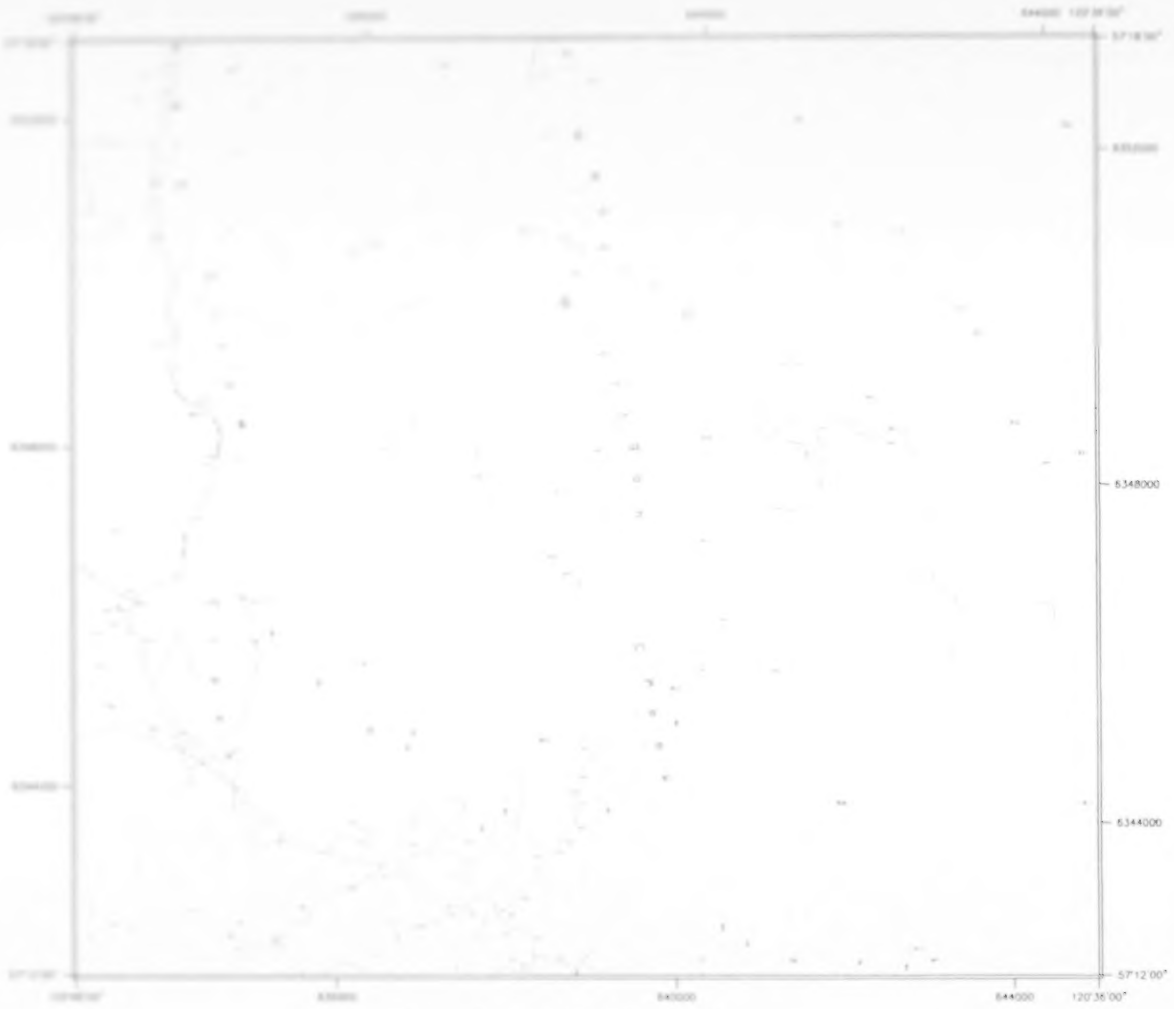
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.025



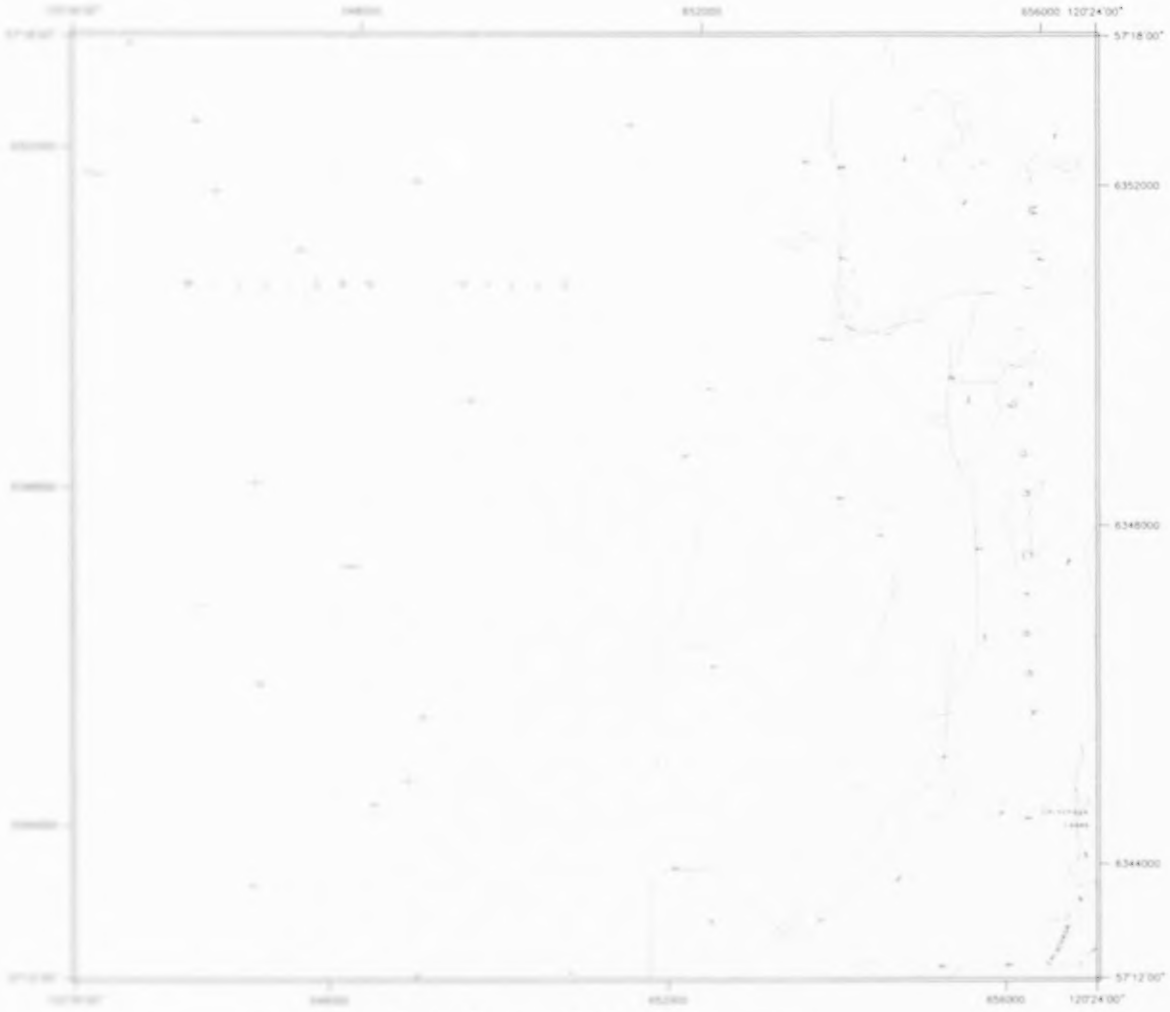
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094I

94H.026



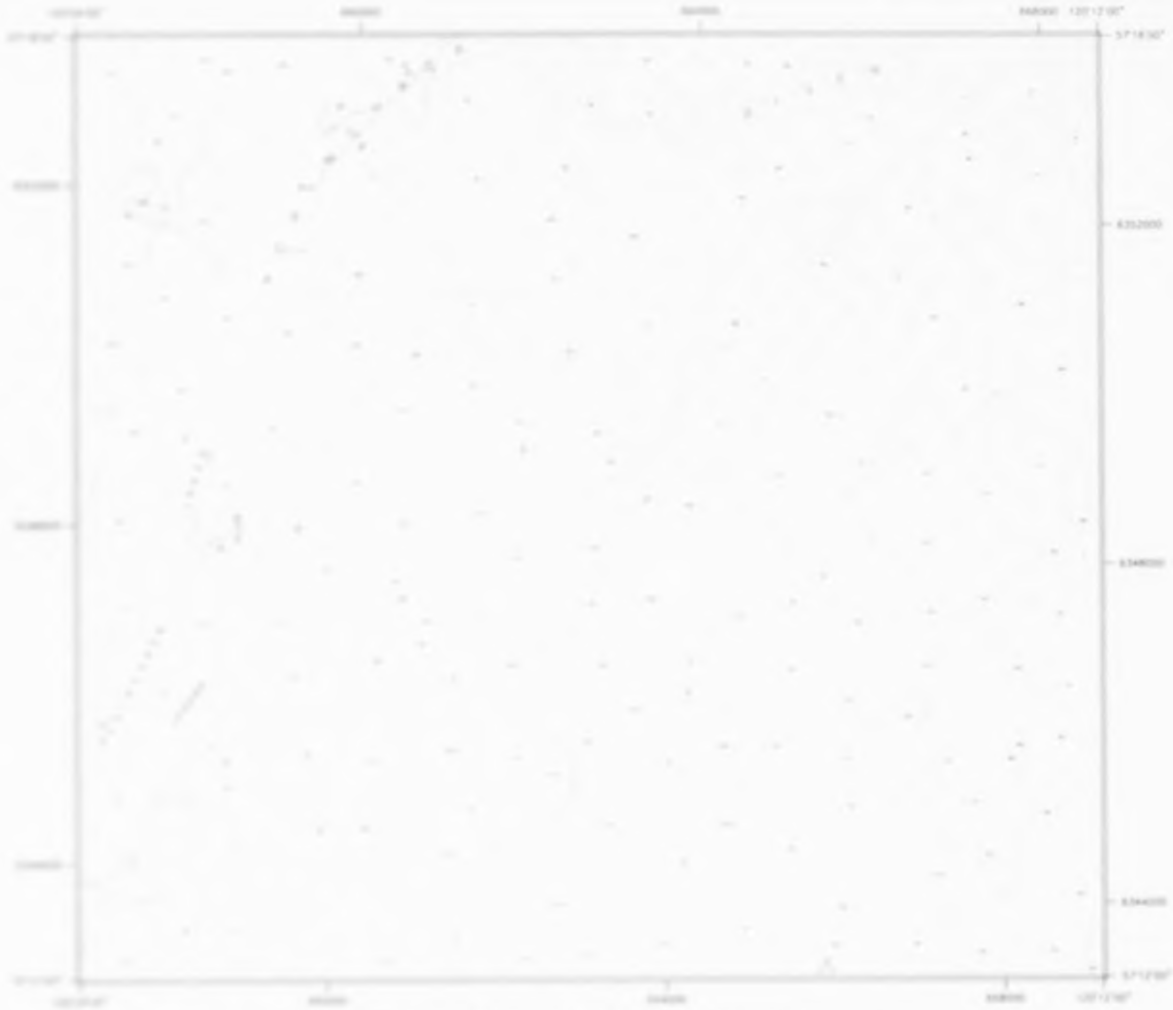
Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.027



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.028



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east half) and 094H

94H.029

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 31 in NW1/4 Section 4946, East half and 4948

9411.030

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

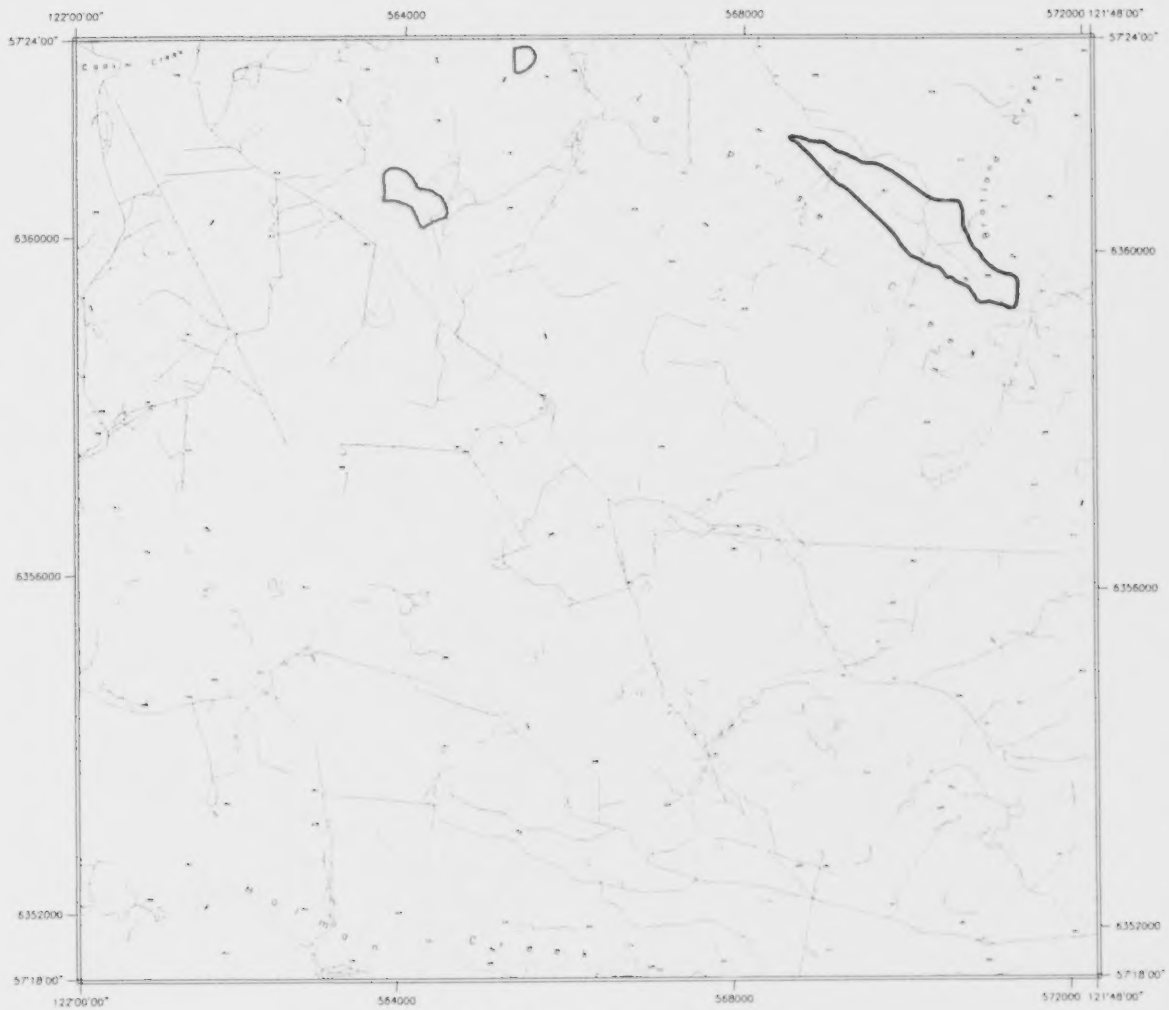
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.031

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

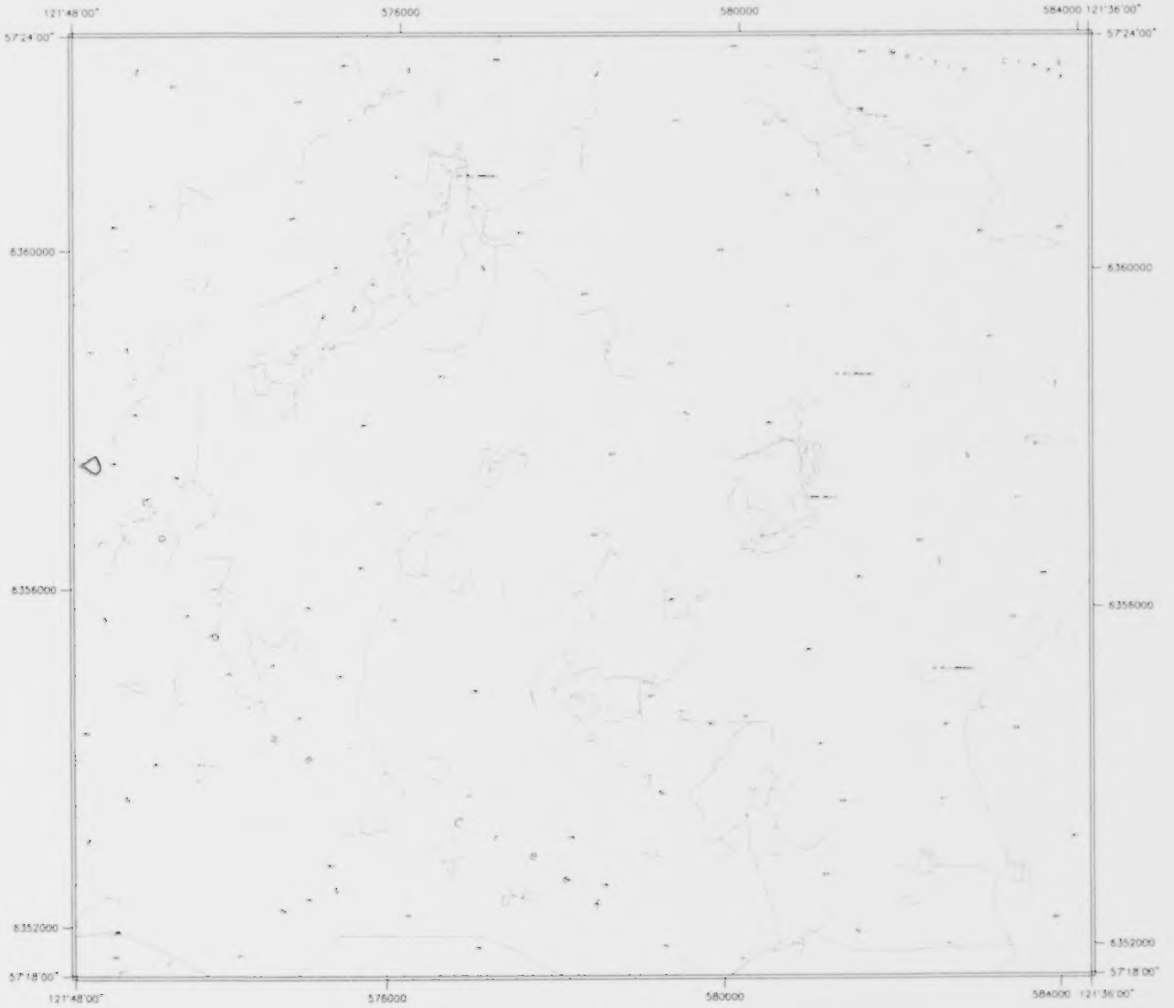
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.032

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

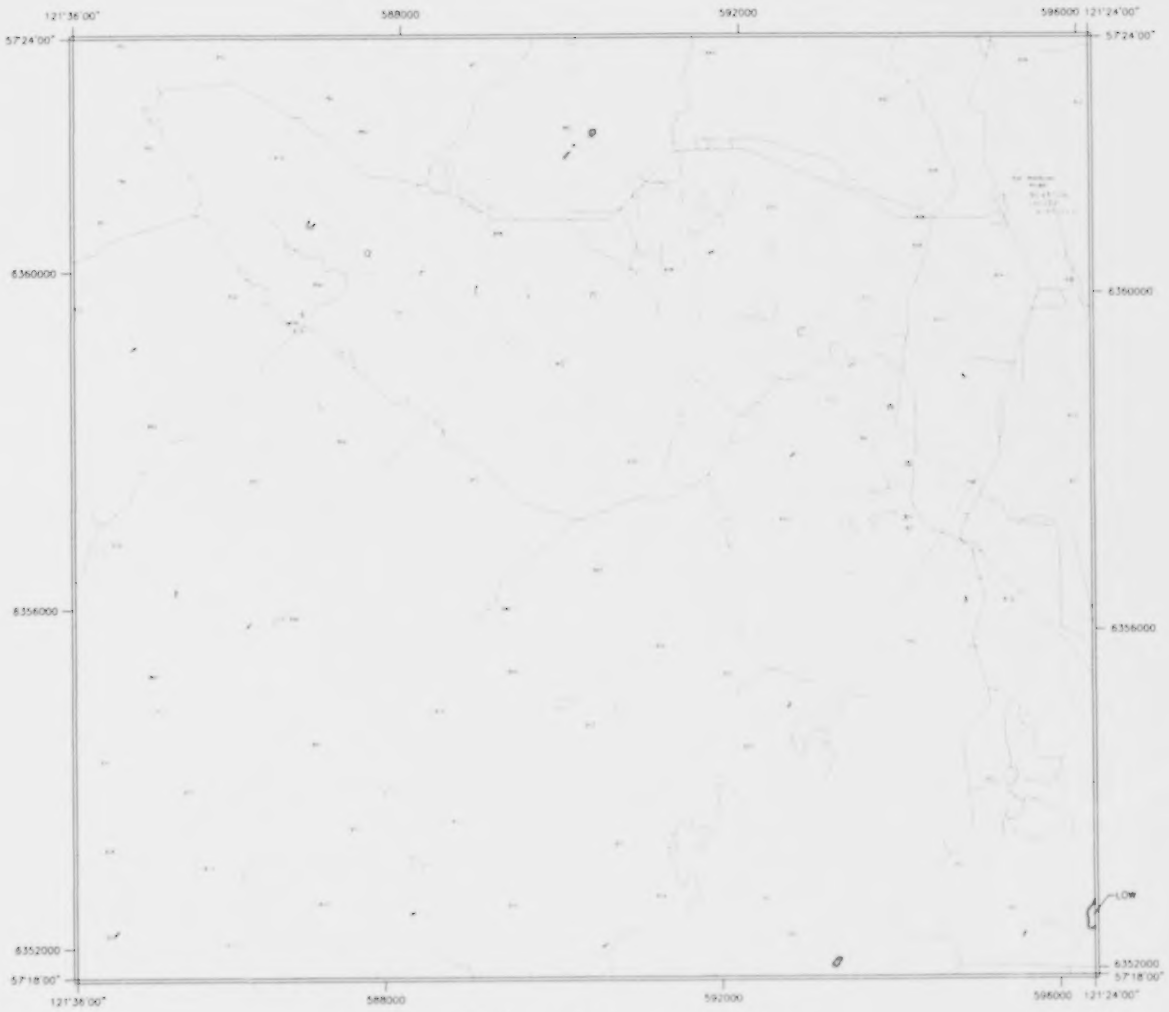
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.033

SCALE 1:50,000

2000 0 1000 2000

Metres

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

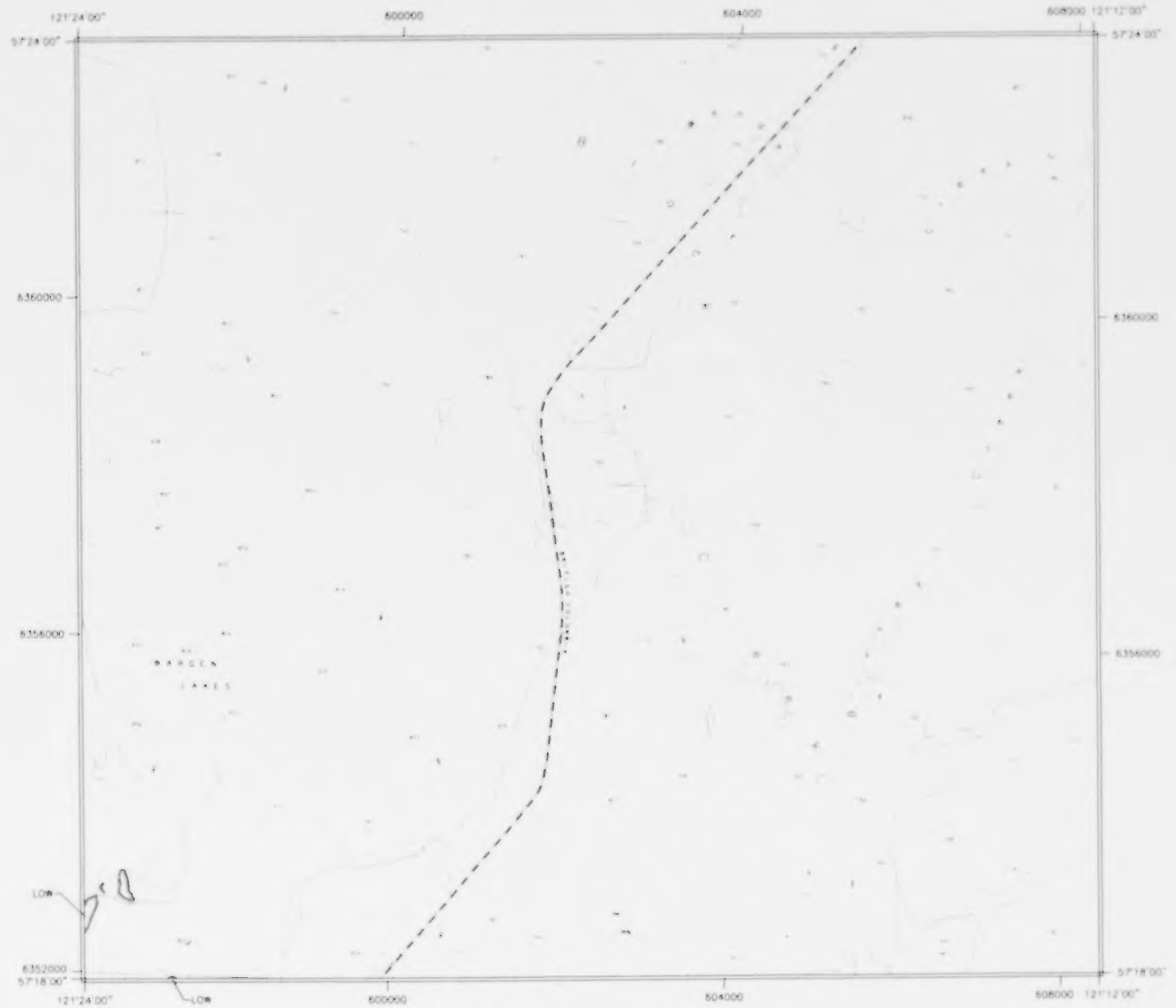
HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.034

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

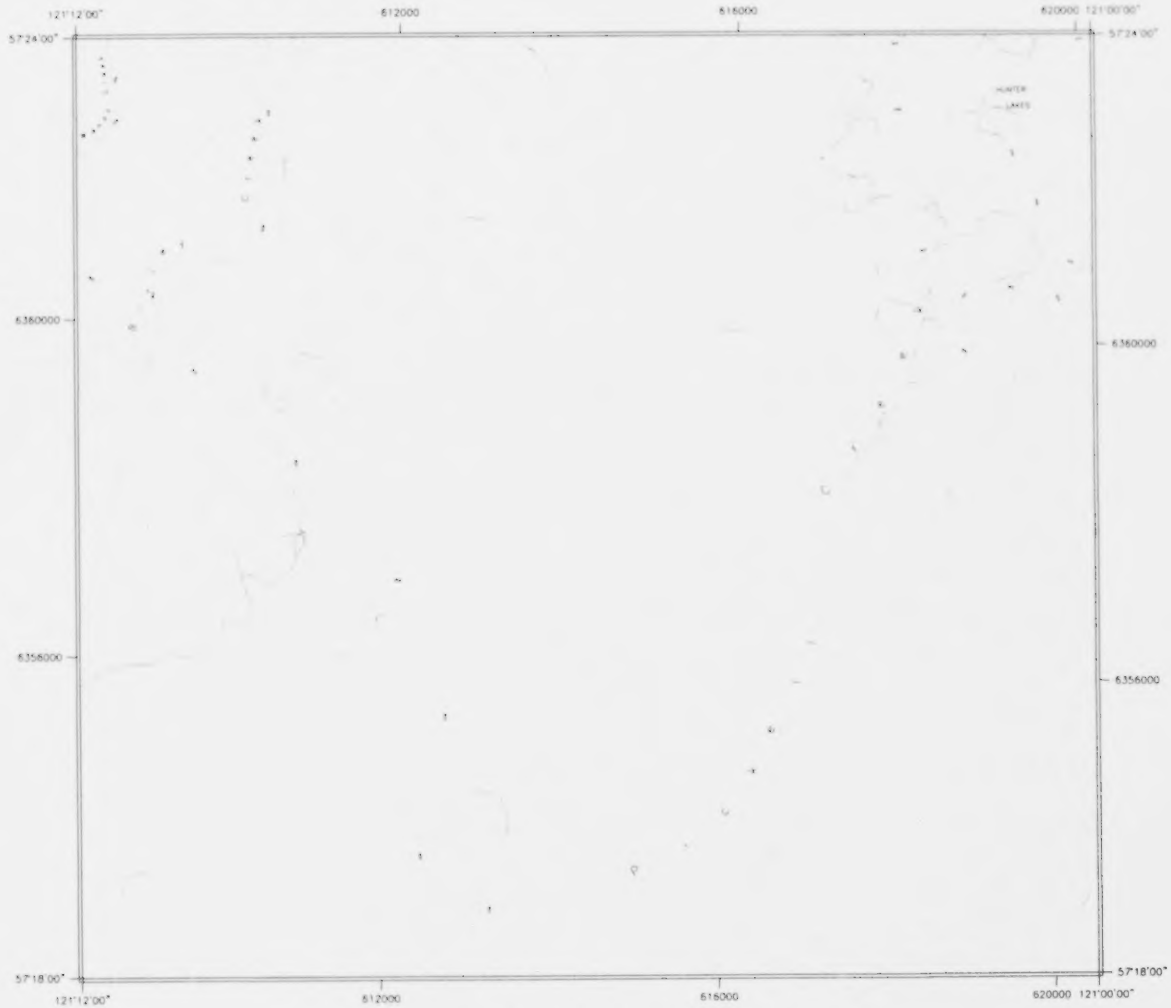
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.035

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

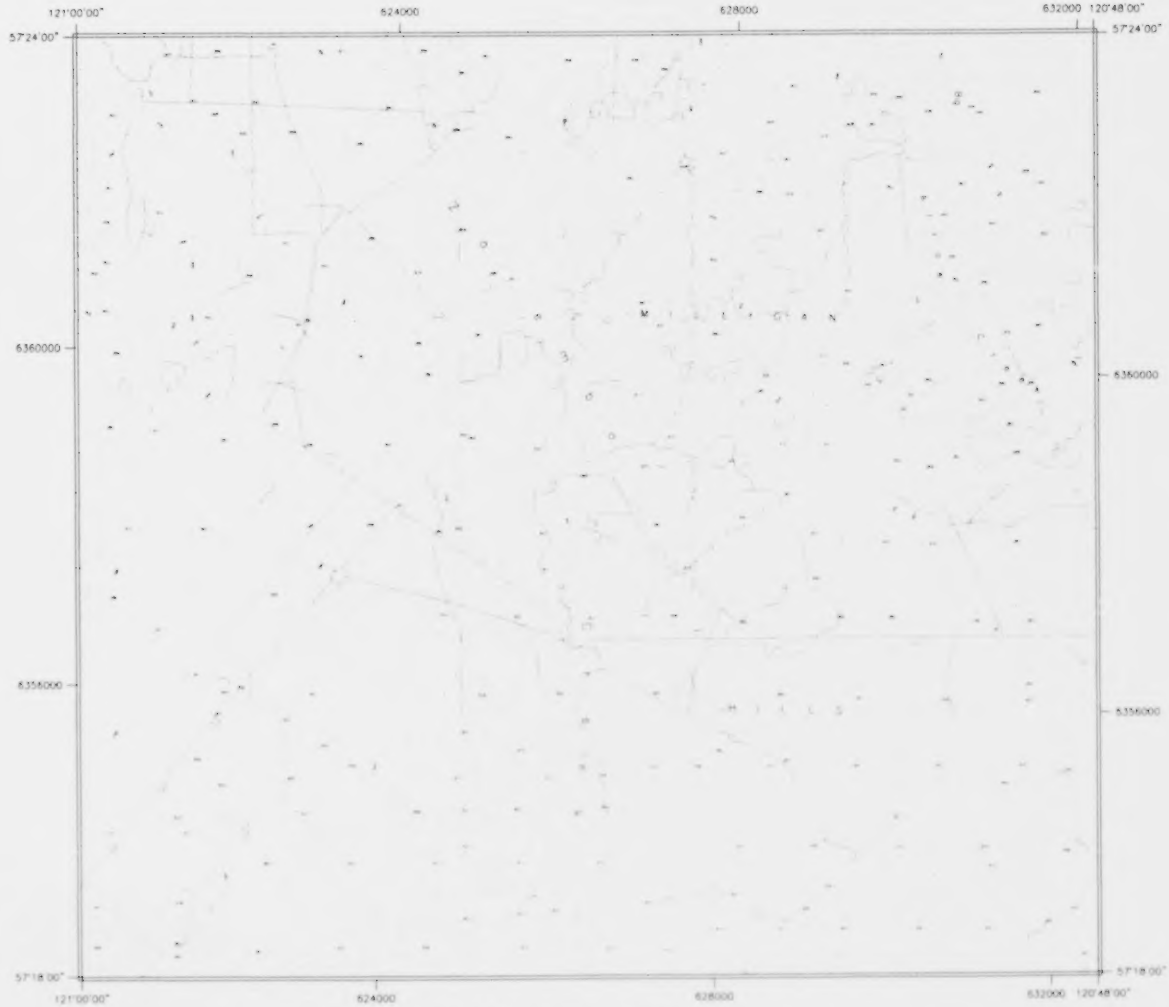
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.036

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

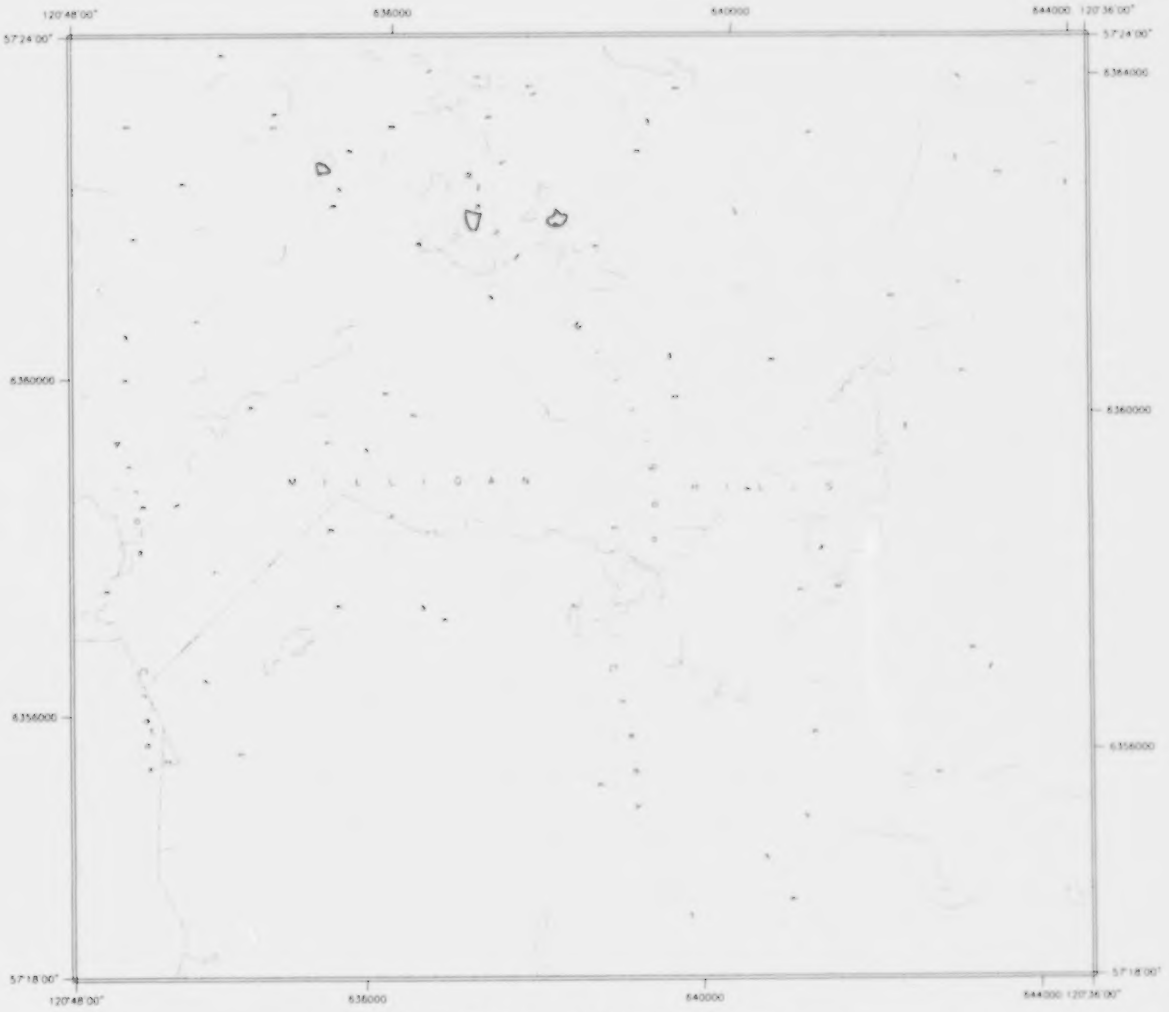
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.037

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

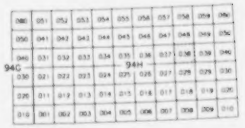
ROADS

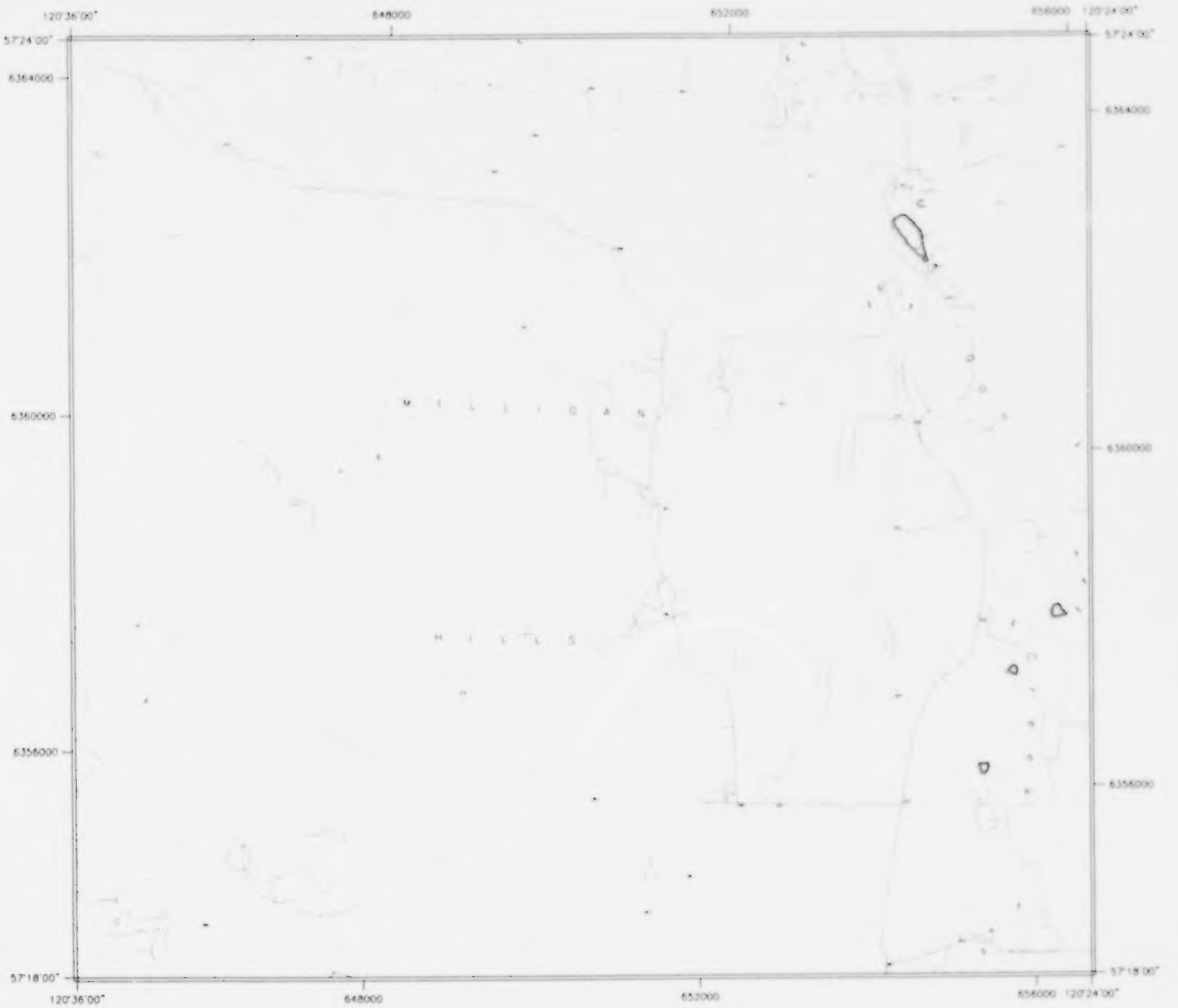
HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.038

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

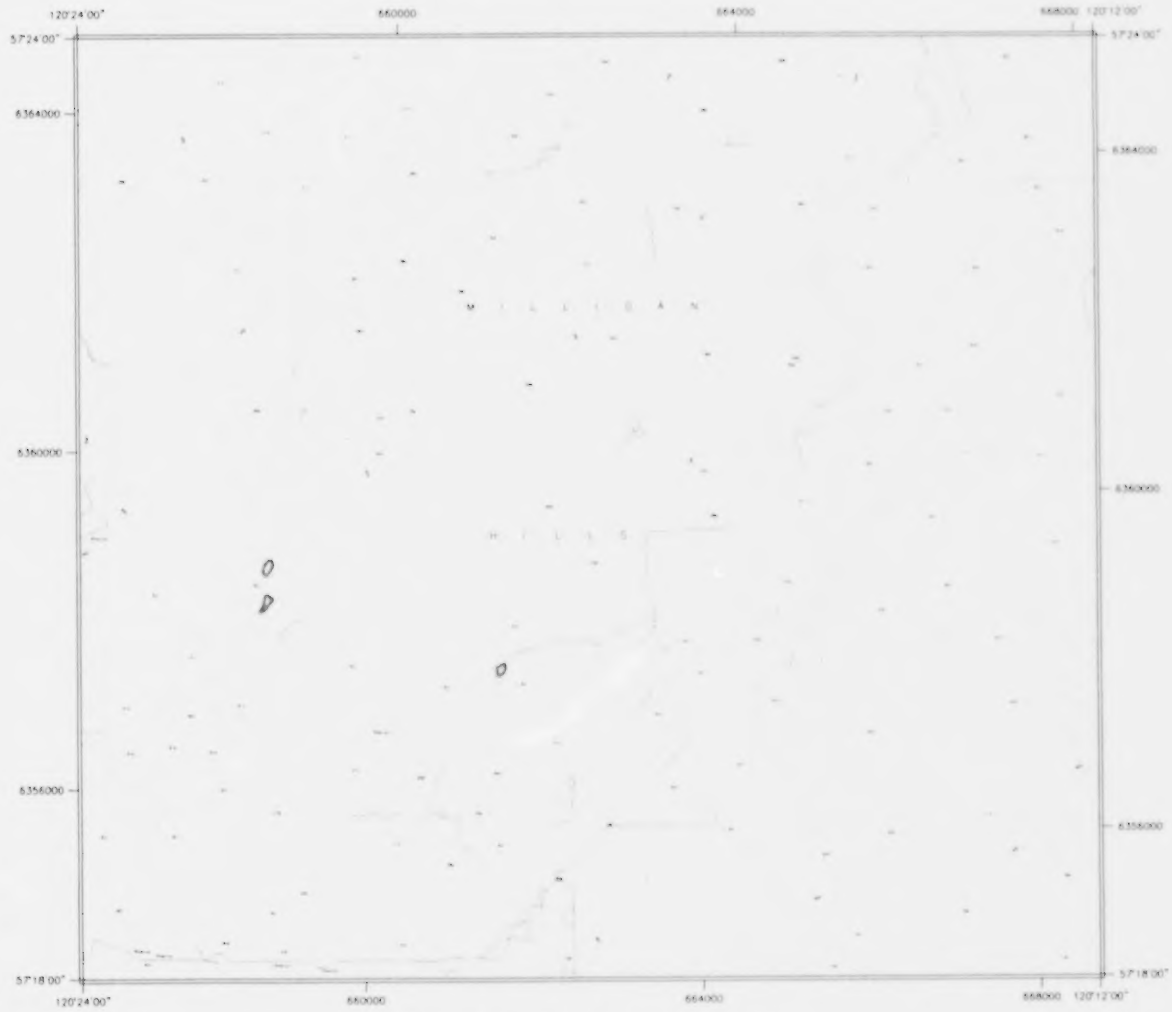
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.039

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

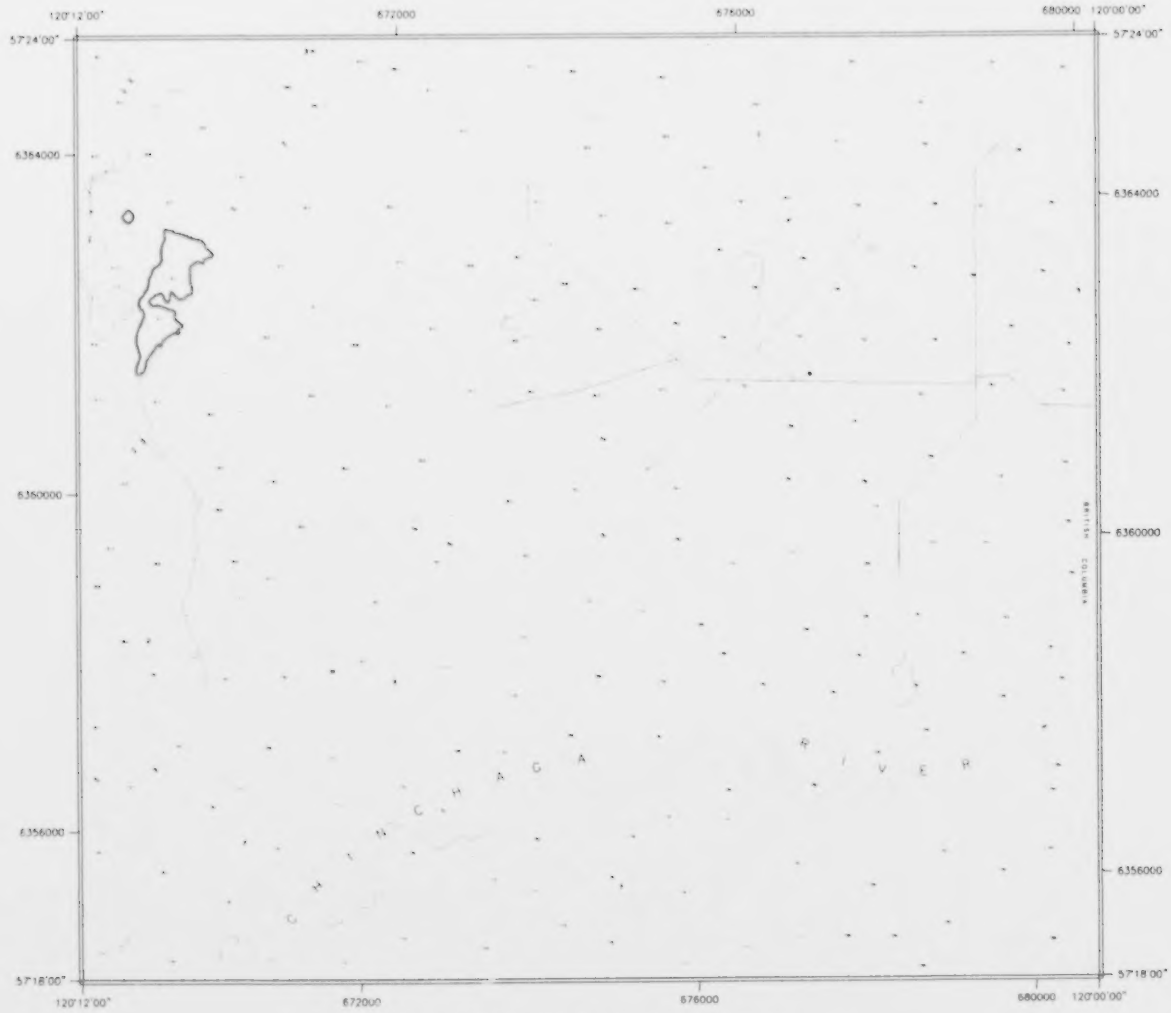
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000
2000 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.040

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

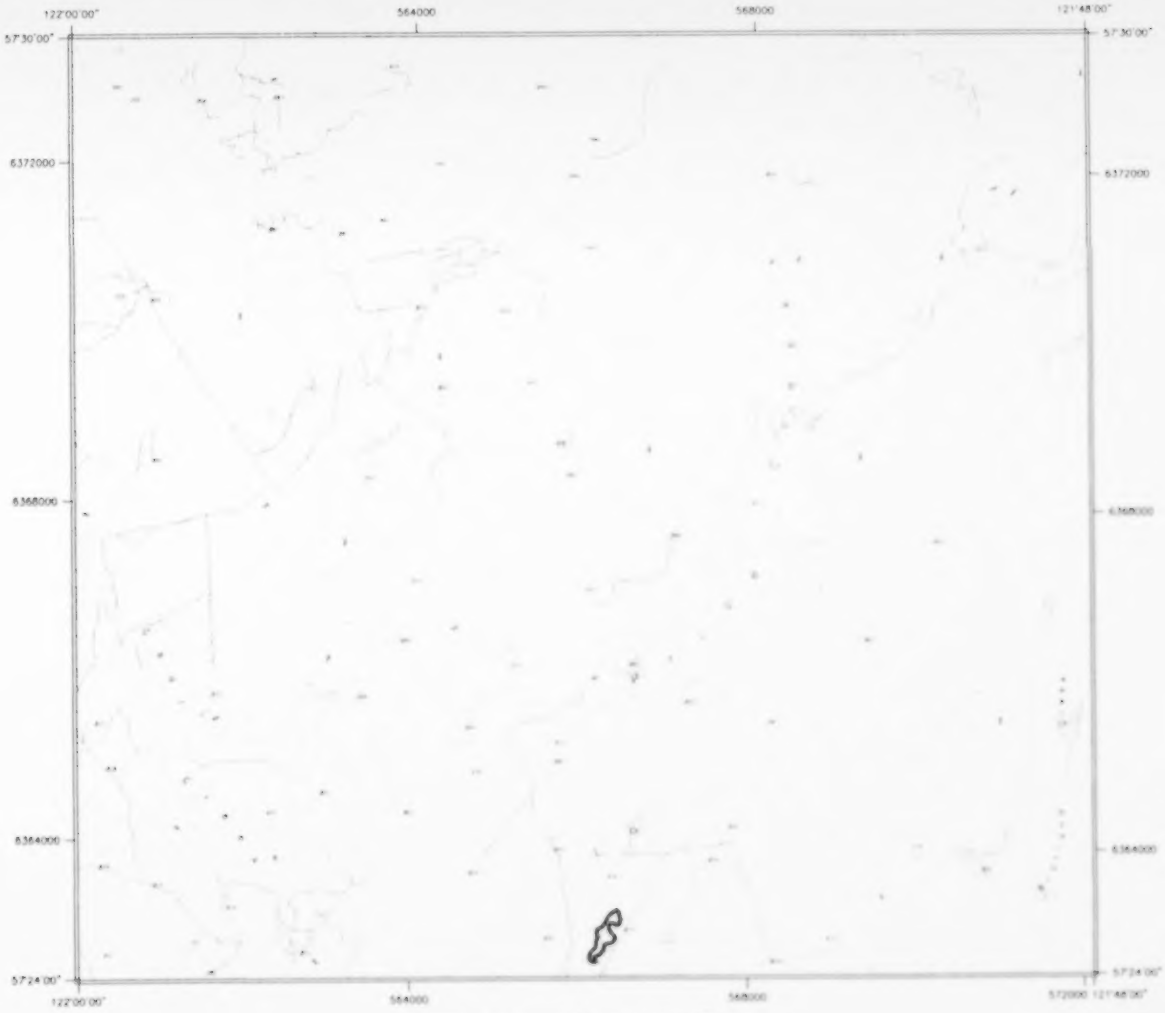
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.041

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

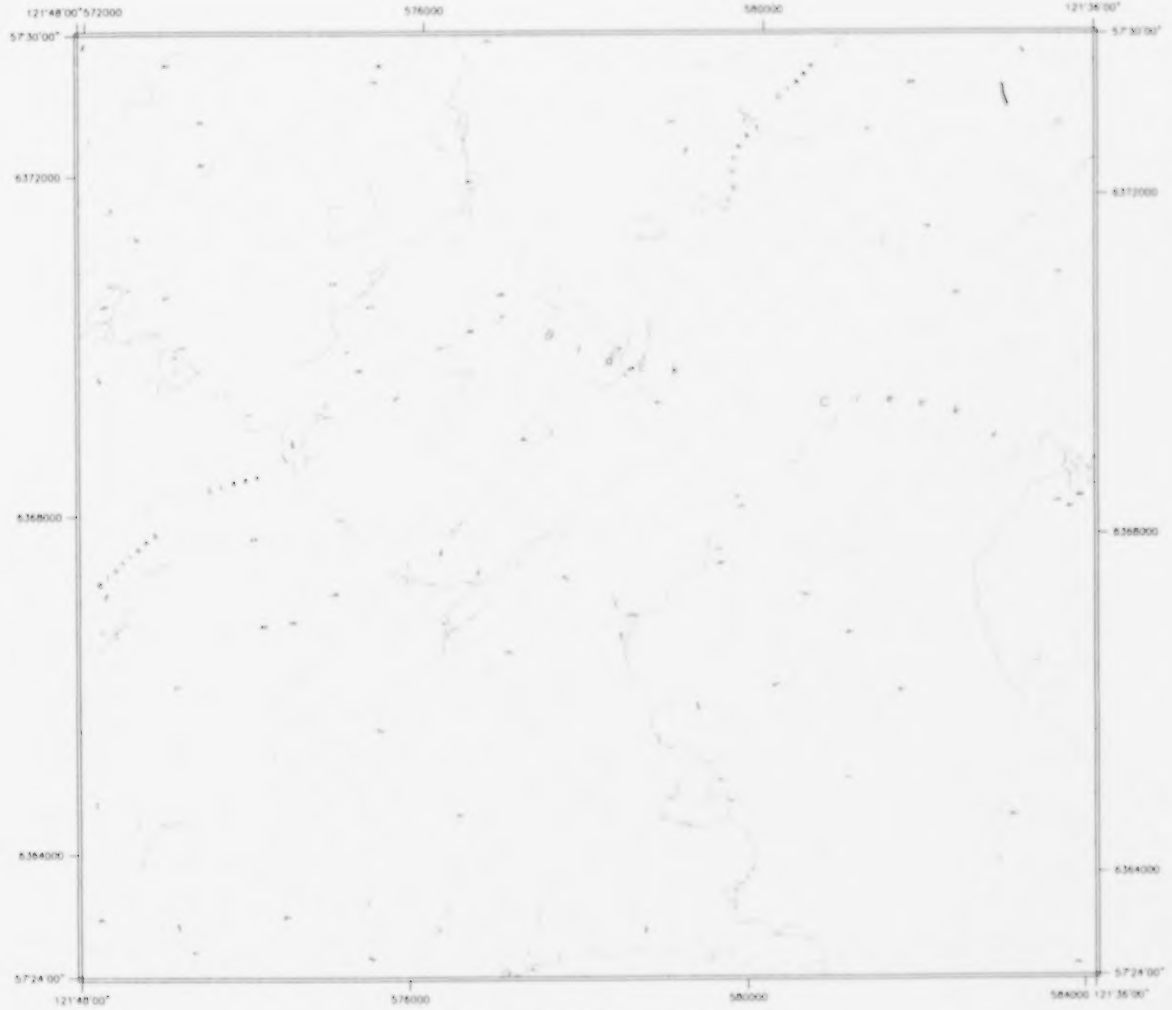
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.042

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

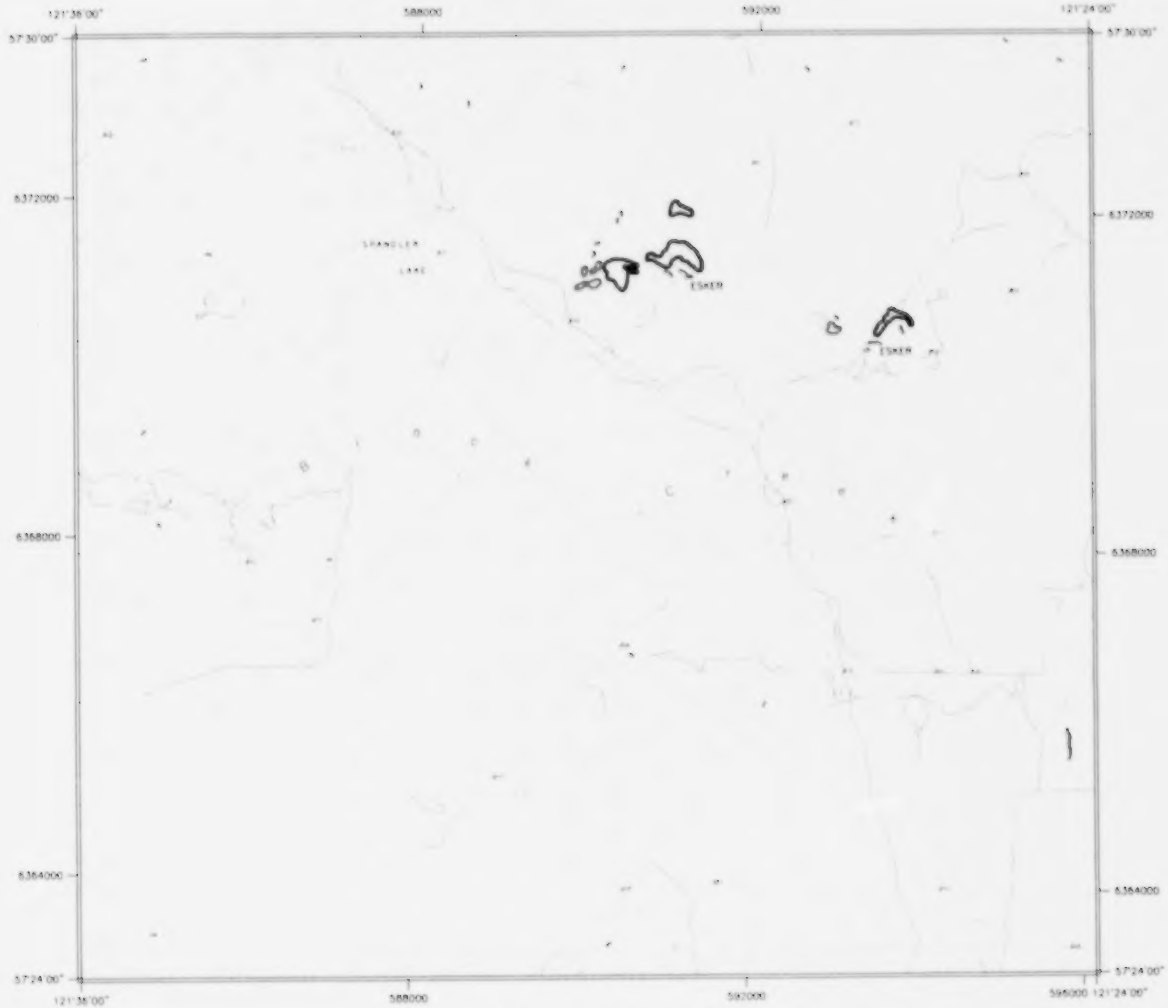
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Sevinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

METRES

94H.043

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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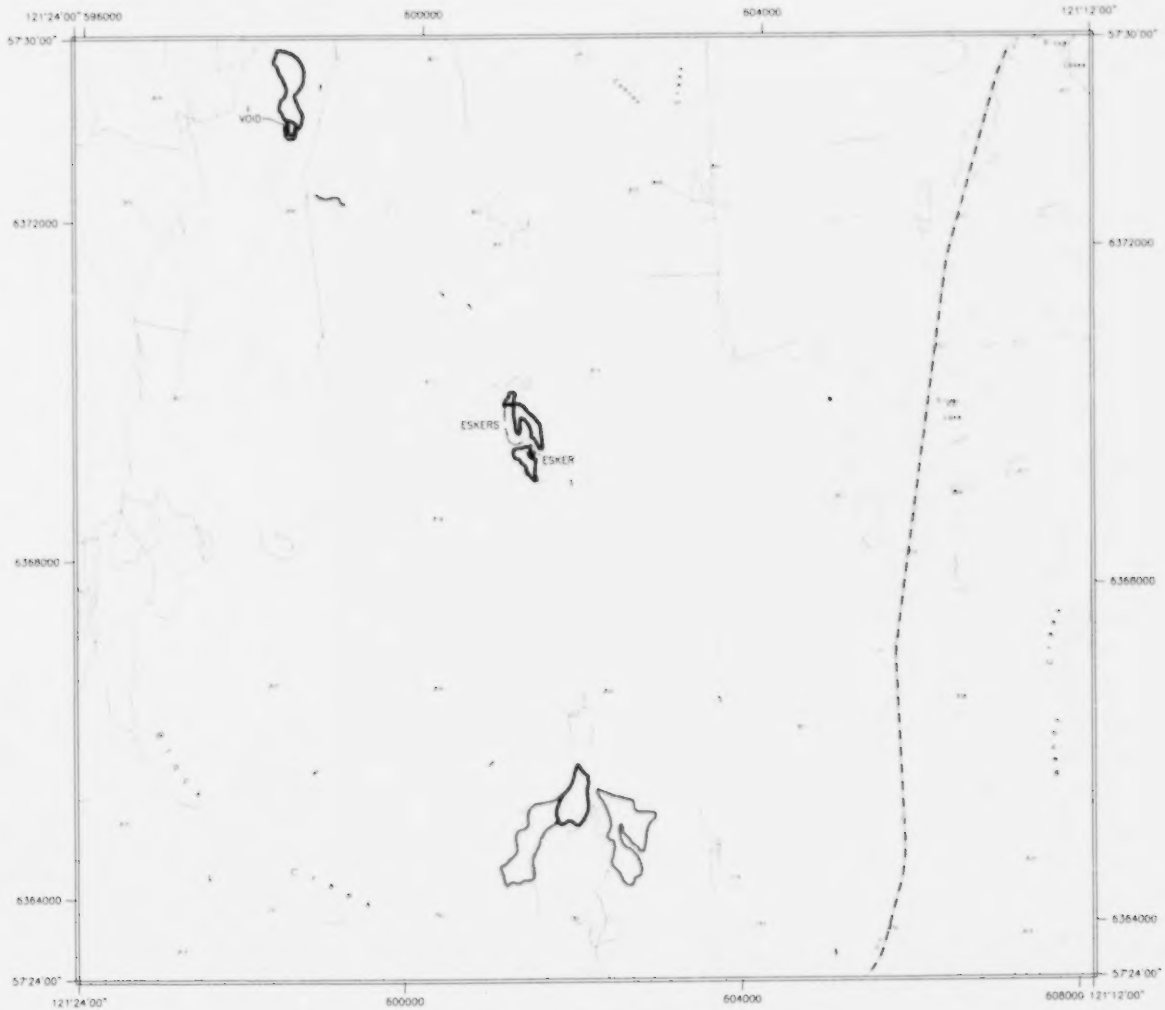
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.044

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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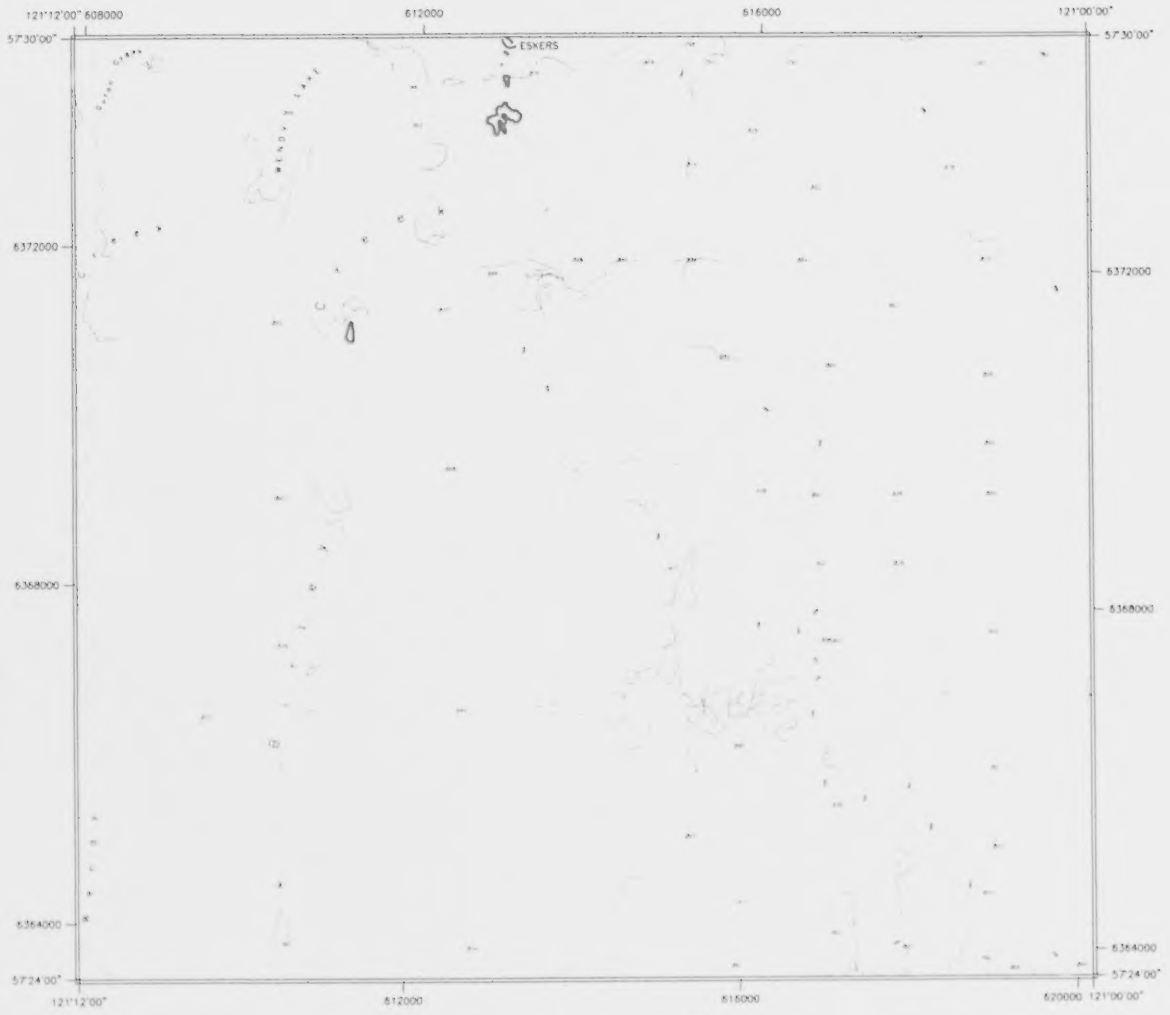
Maps are TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.045

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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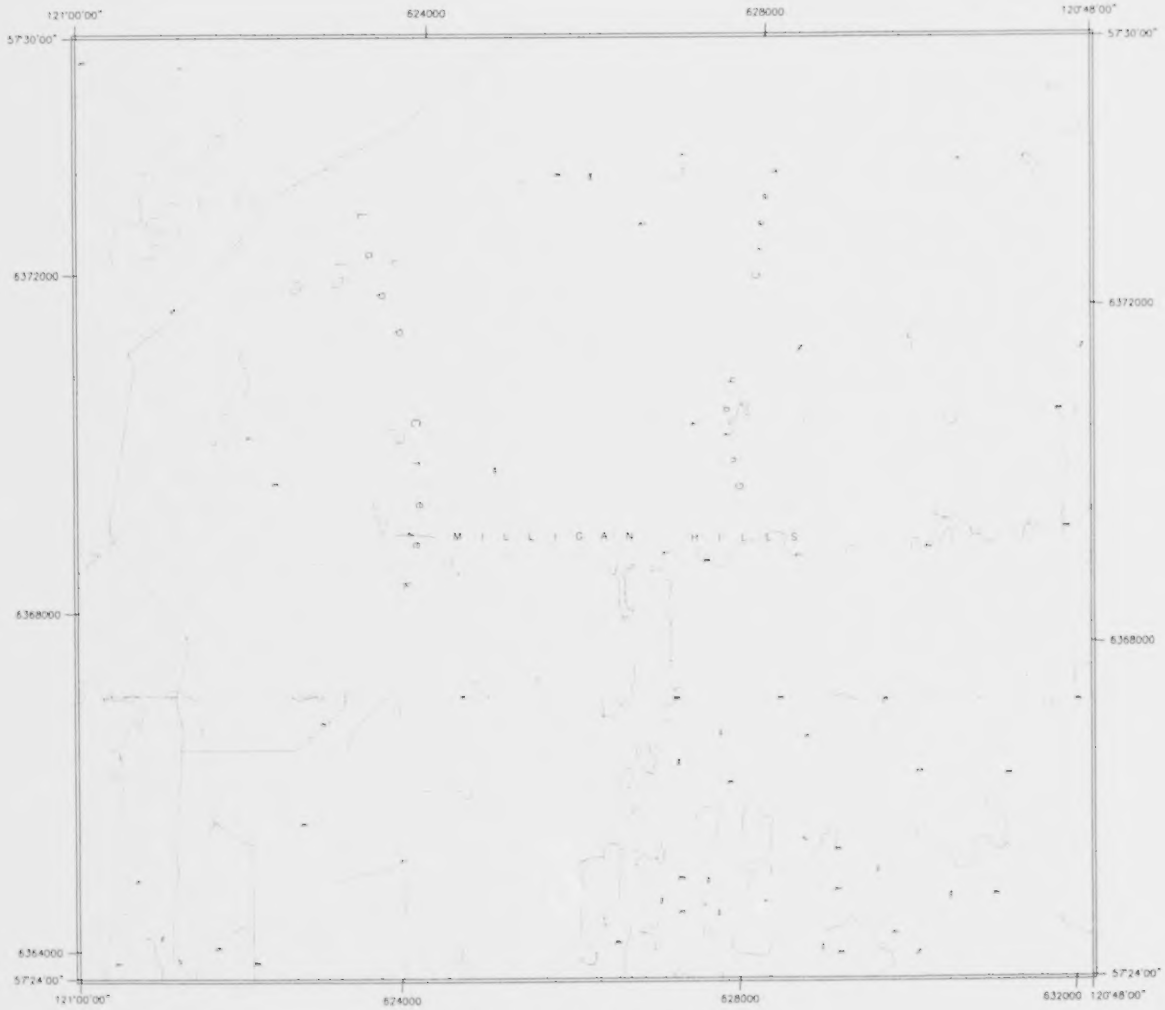
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.046

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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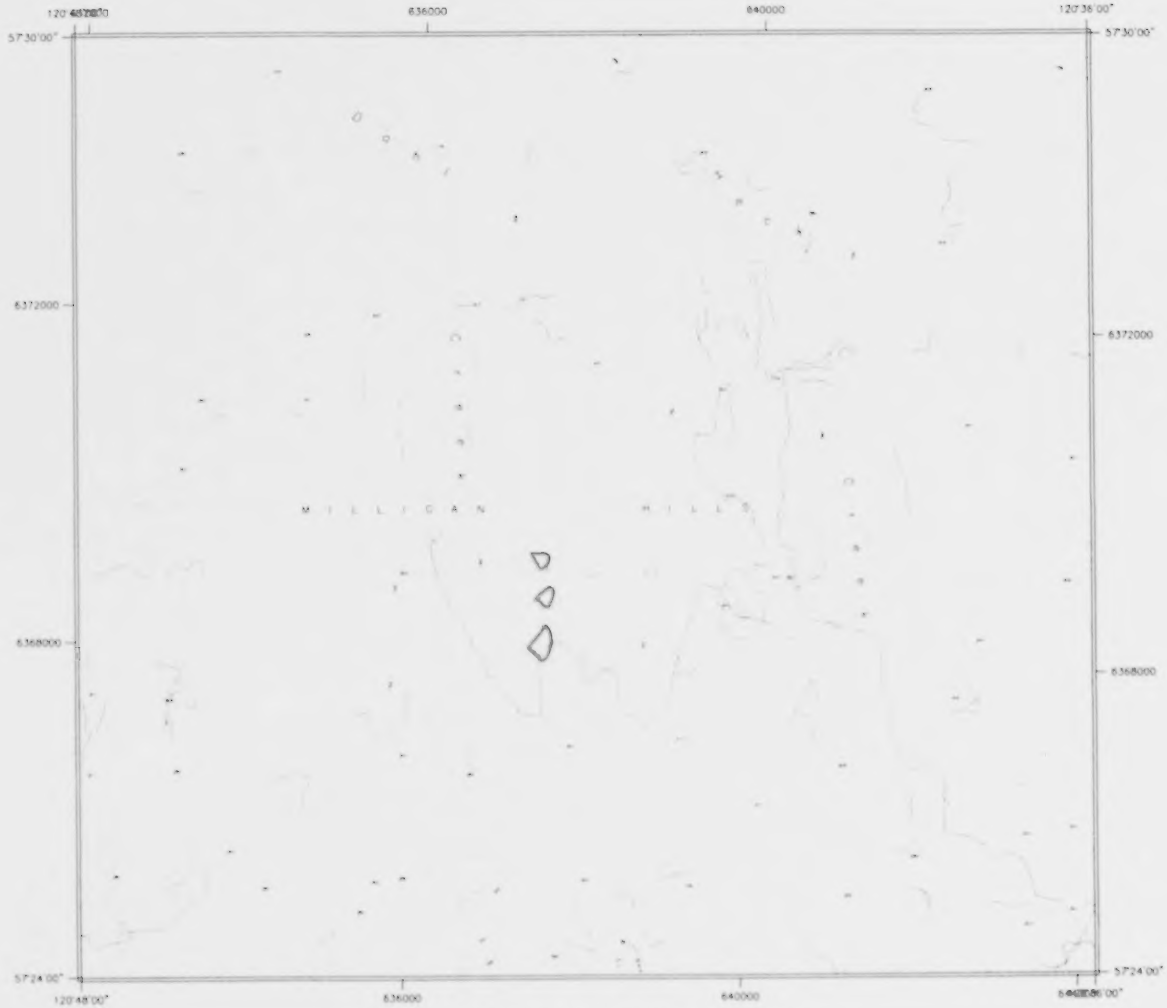
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.047

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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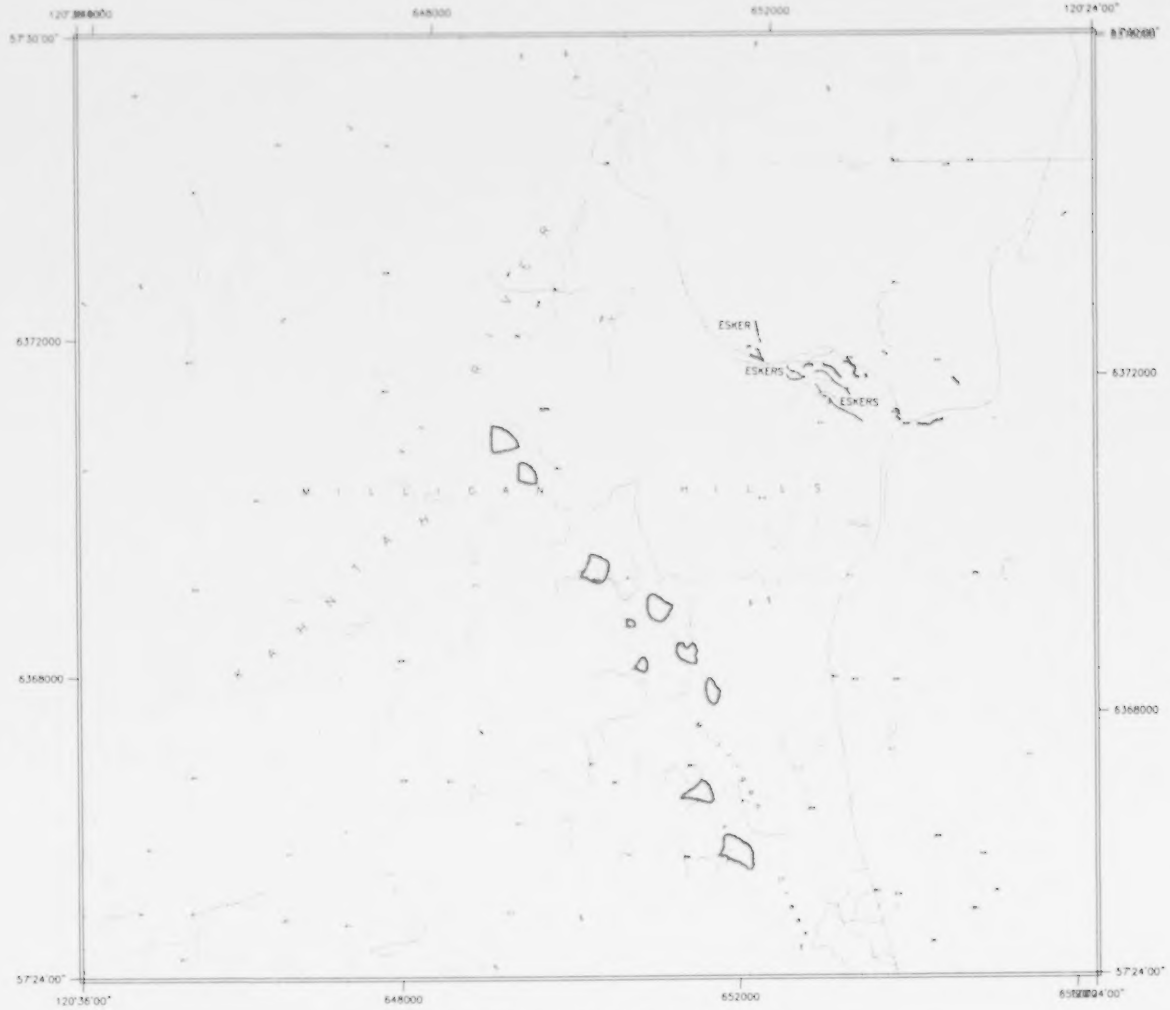
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.048

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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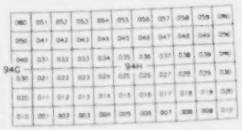
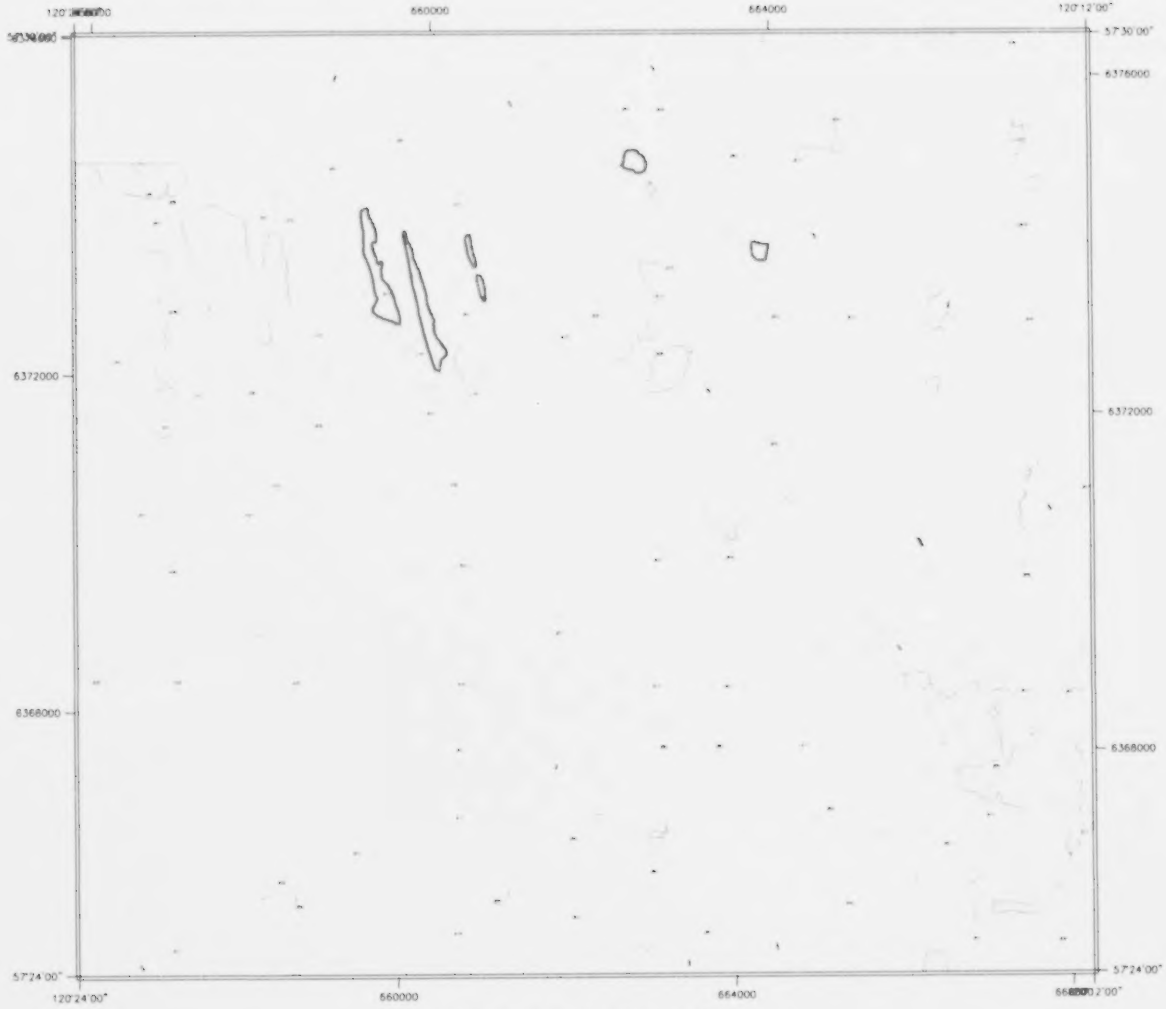
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.049

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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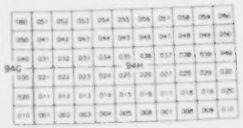
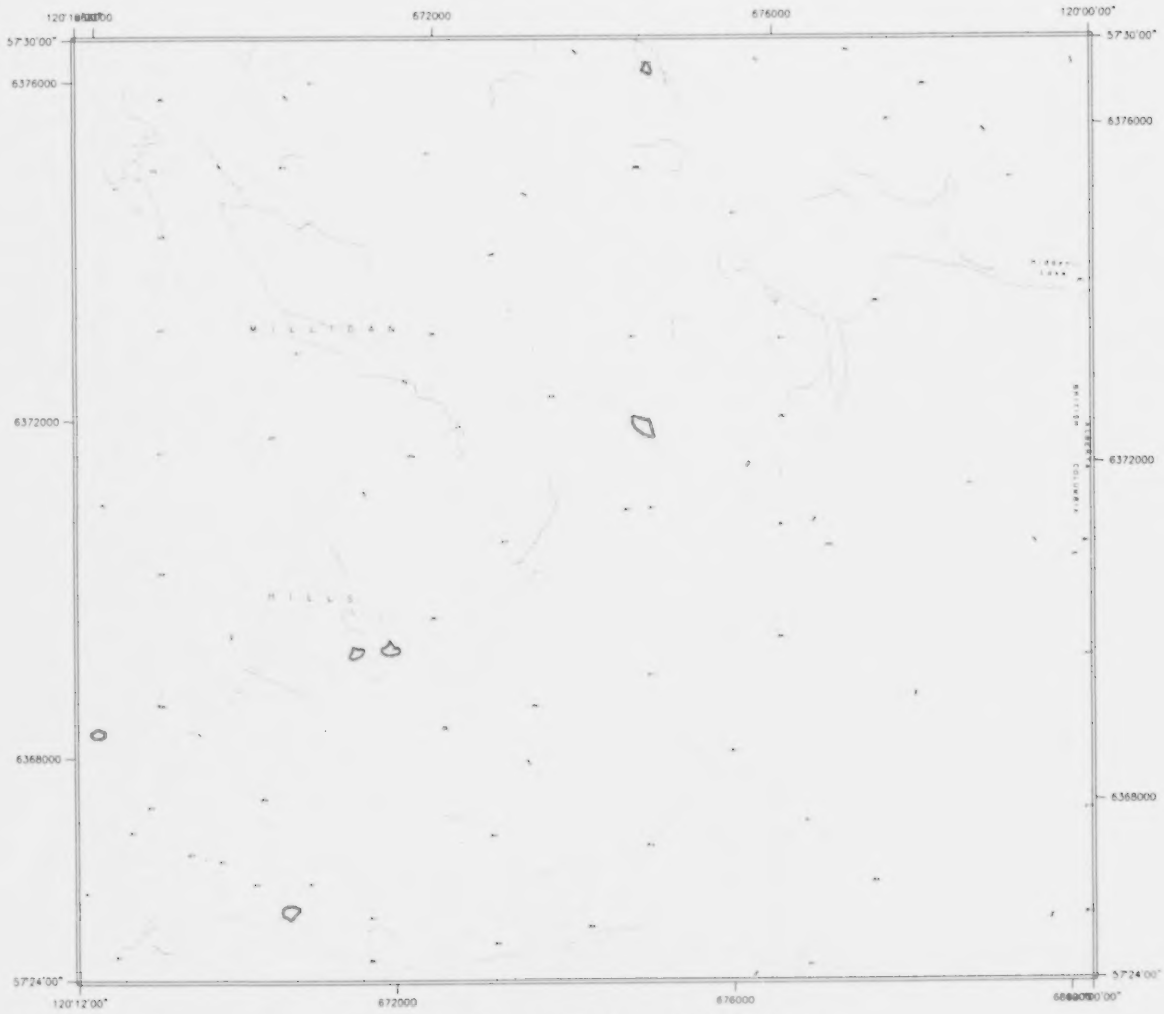
Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.050

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

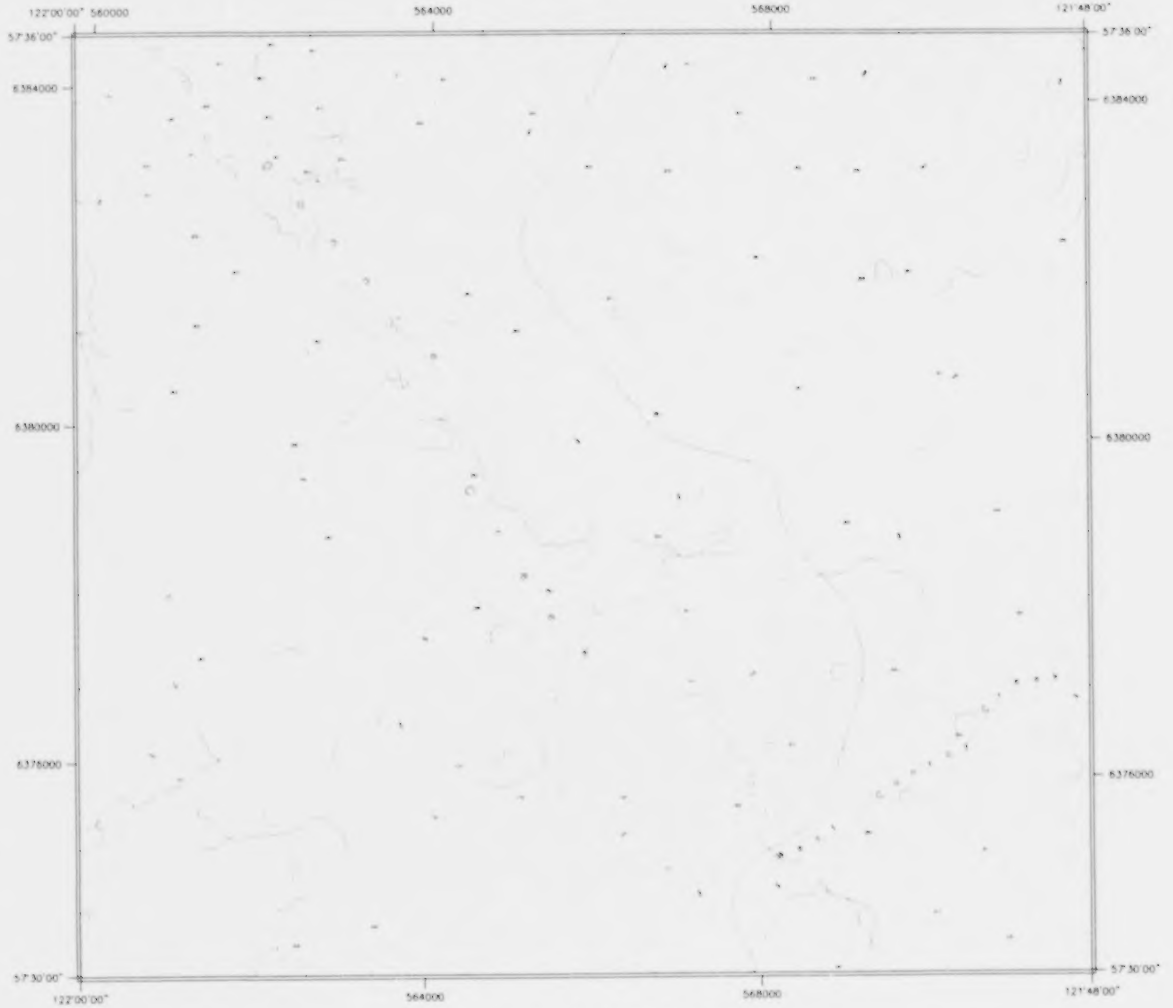
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

94H.051

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

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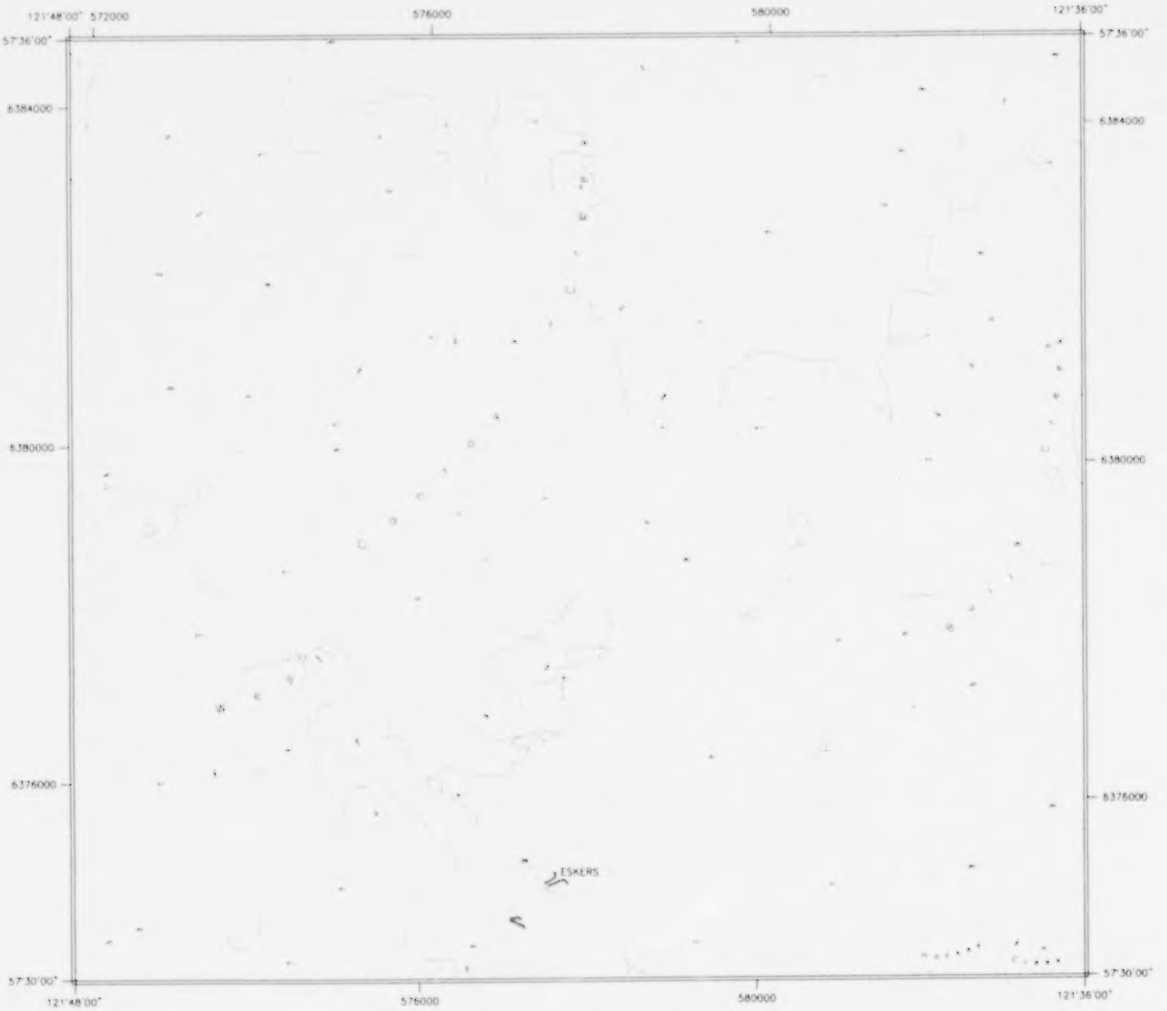

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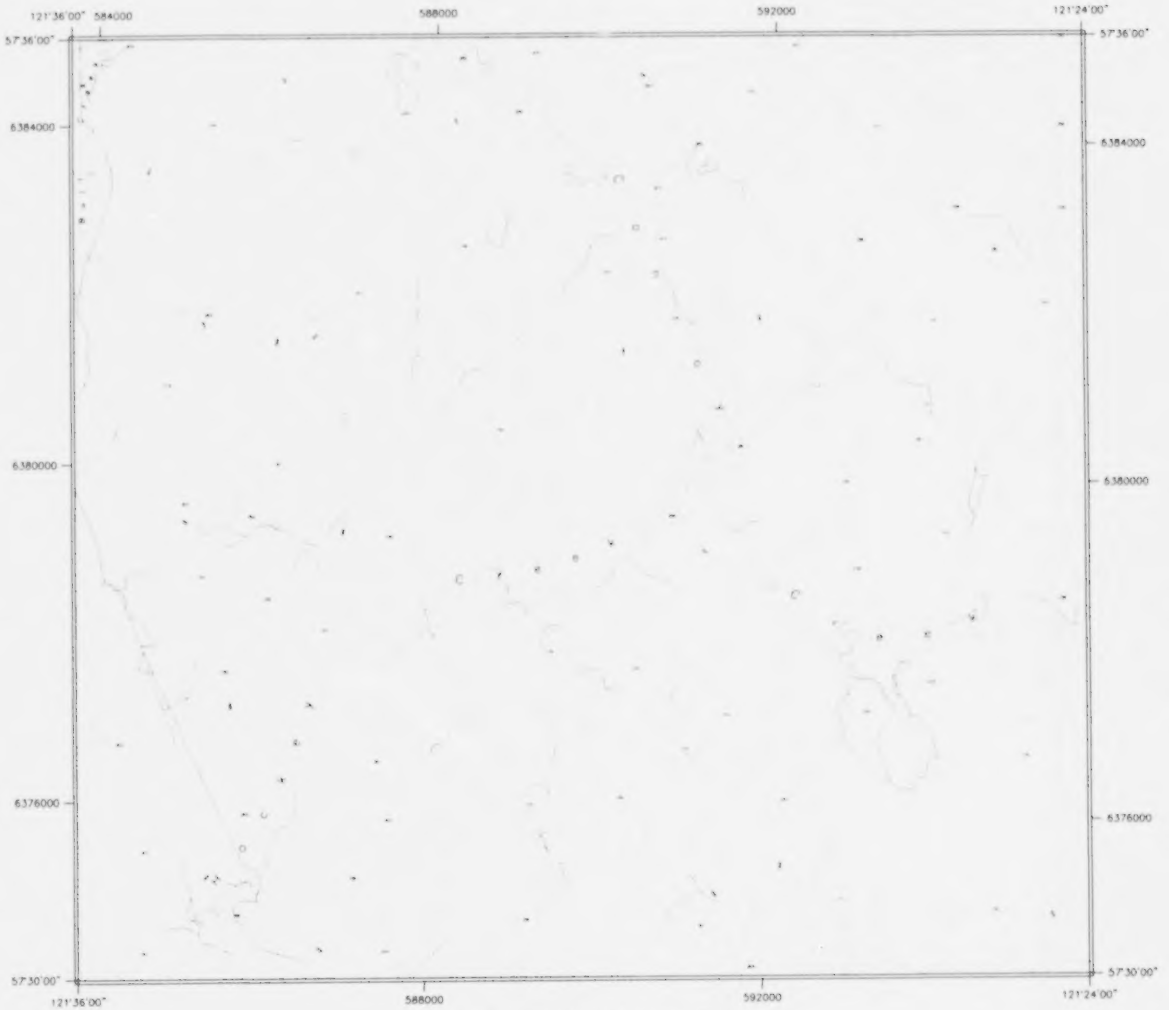

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

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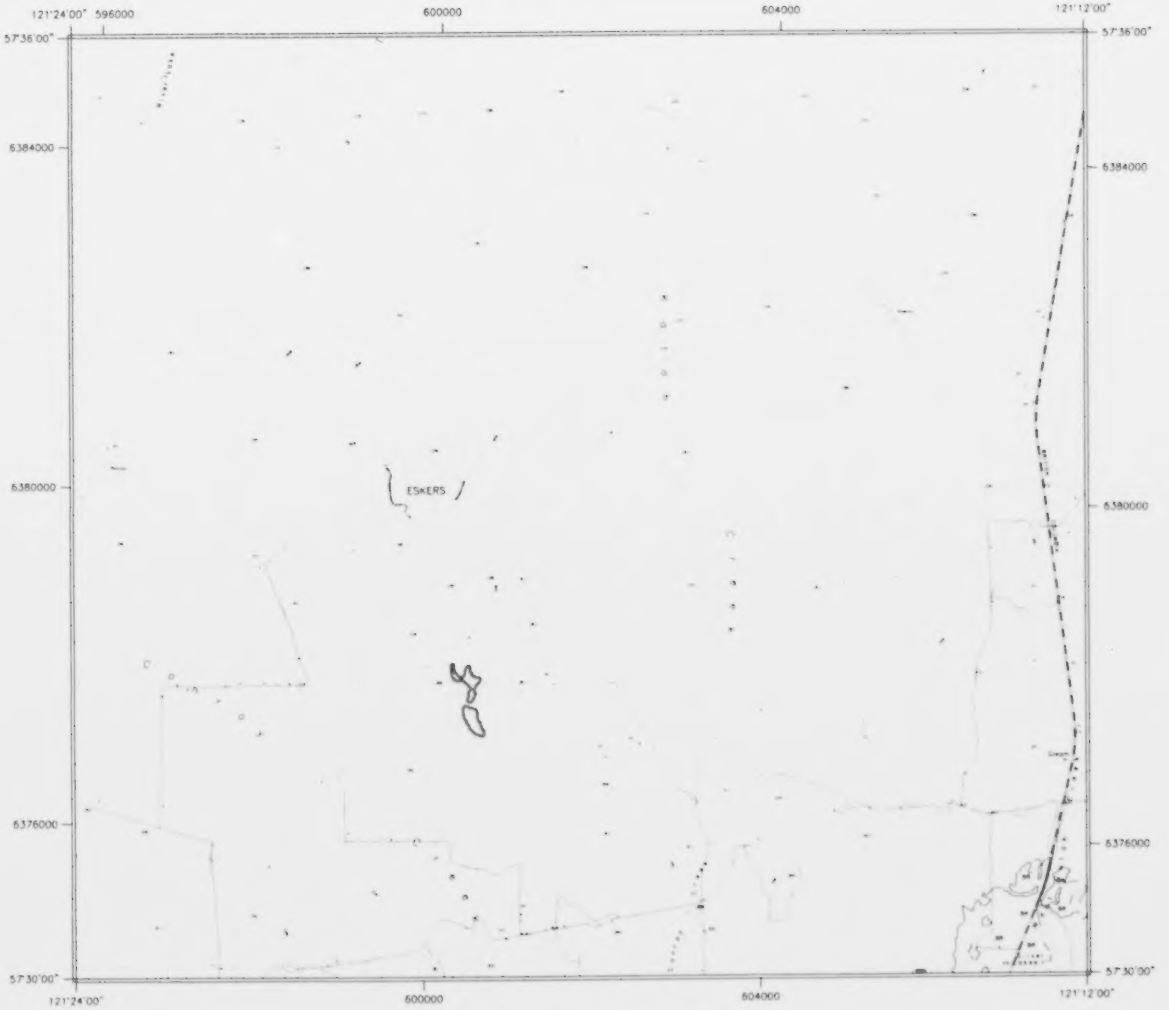

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94H.054

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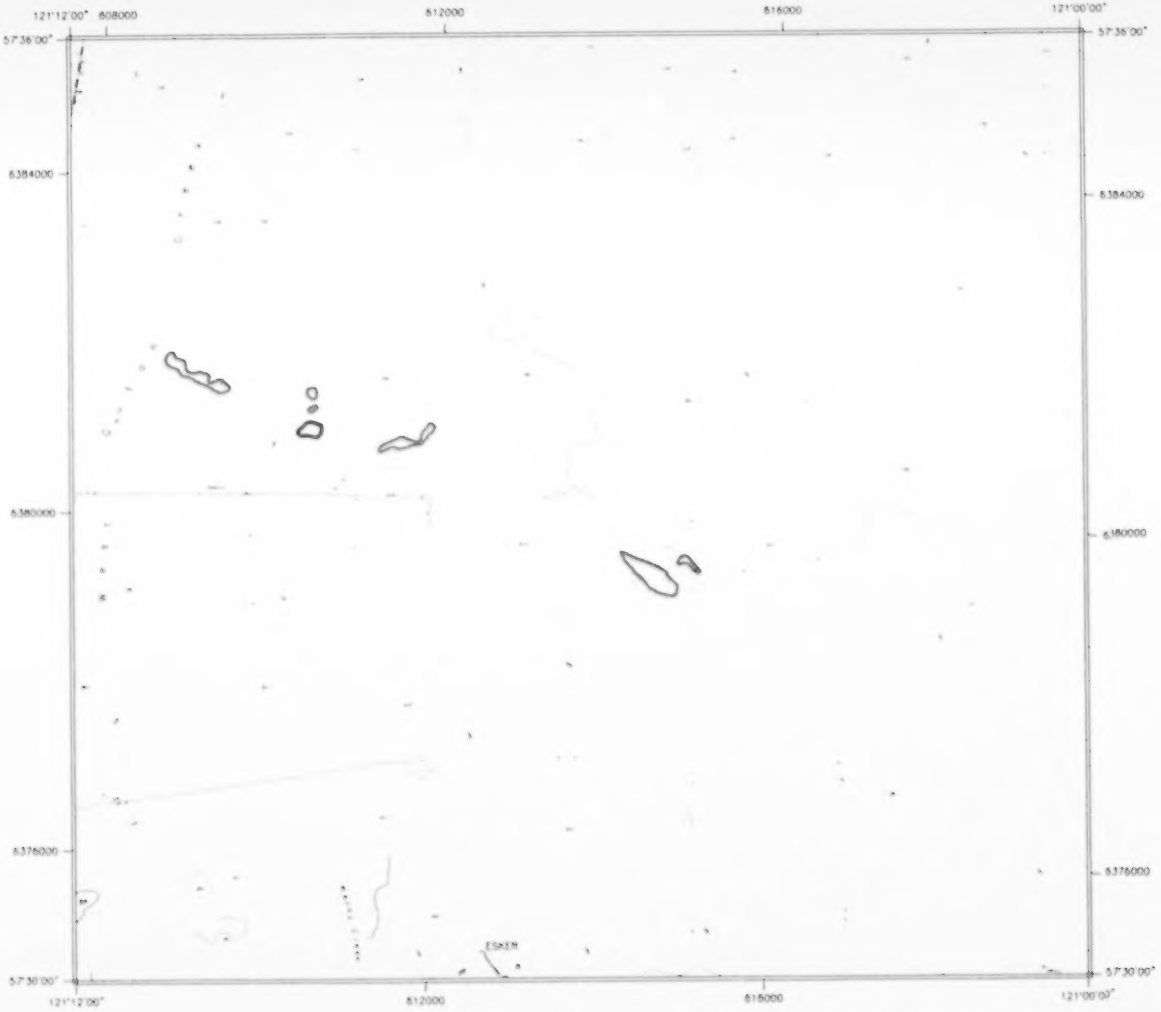

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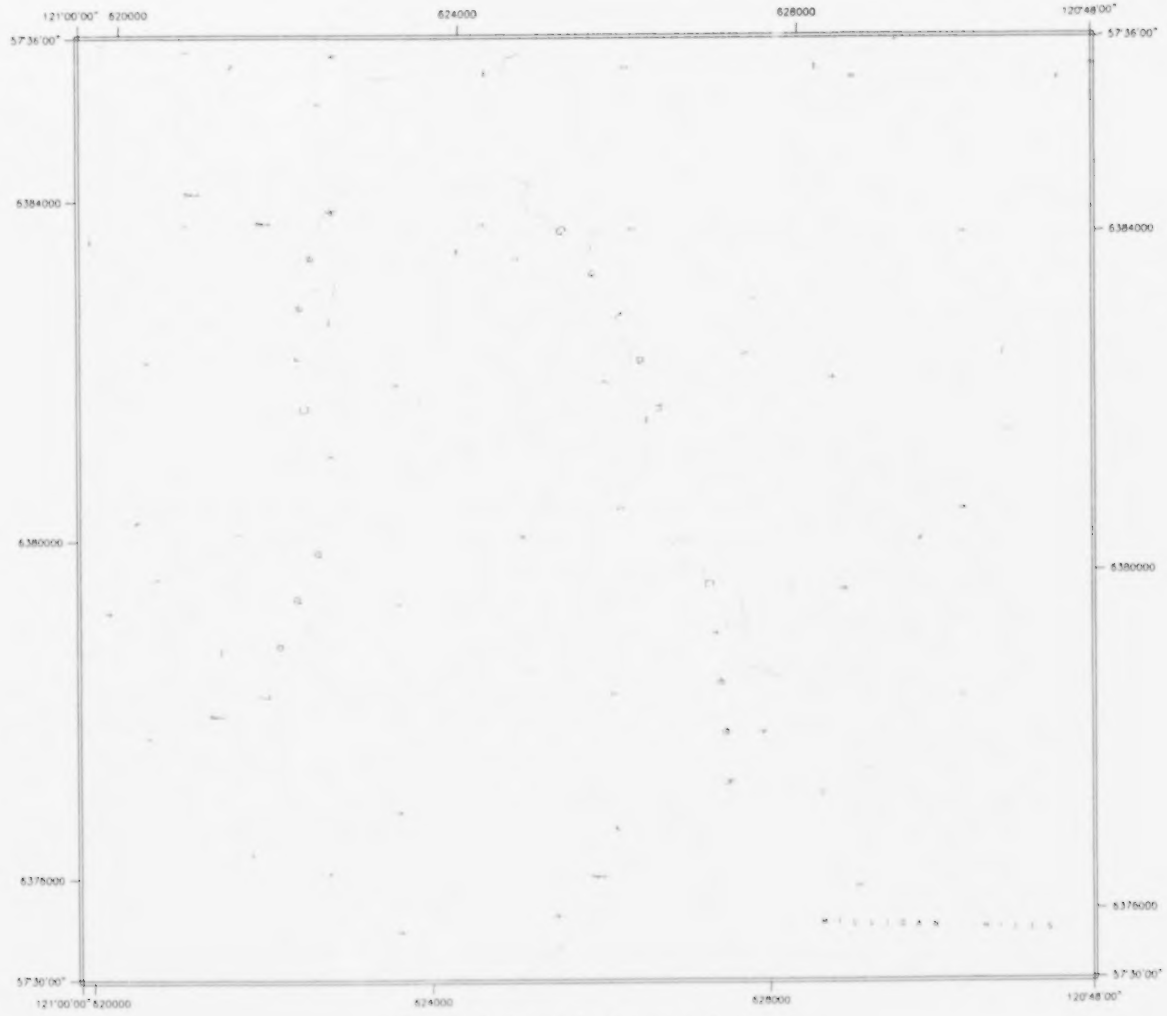

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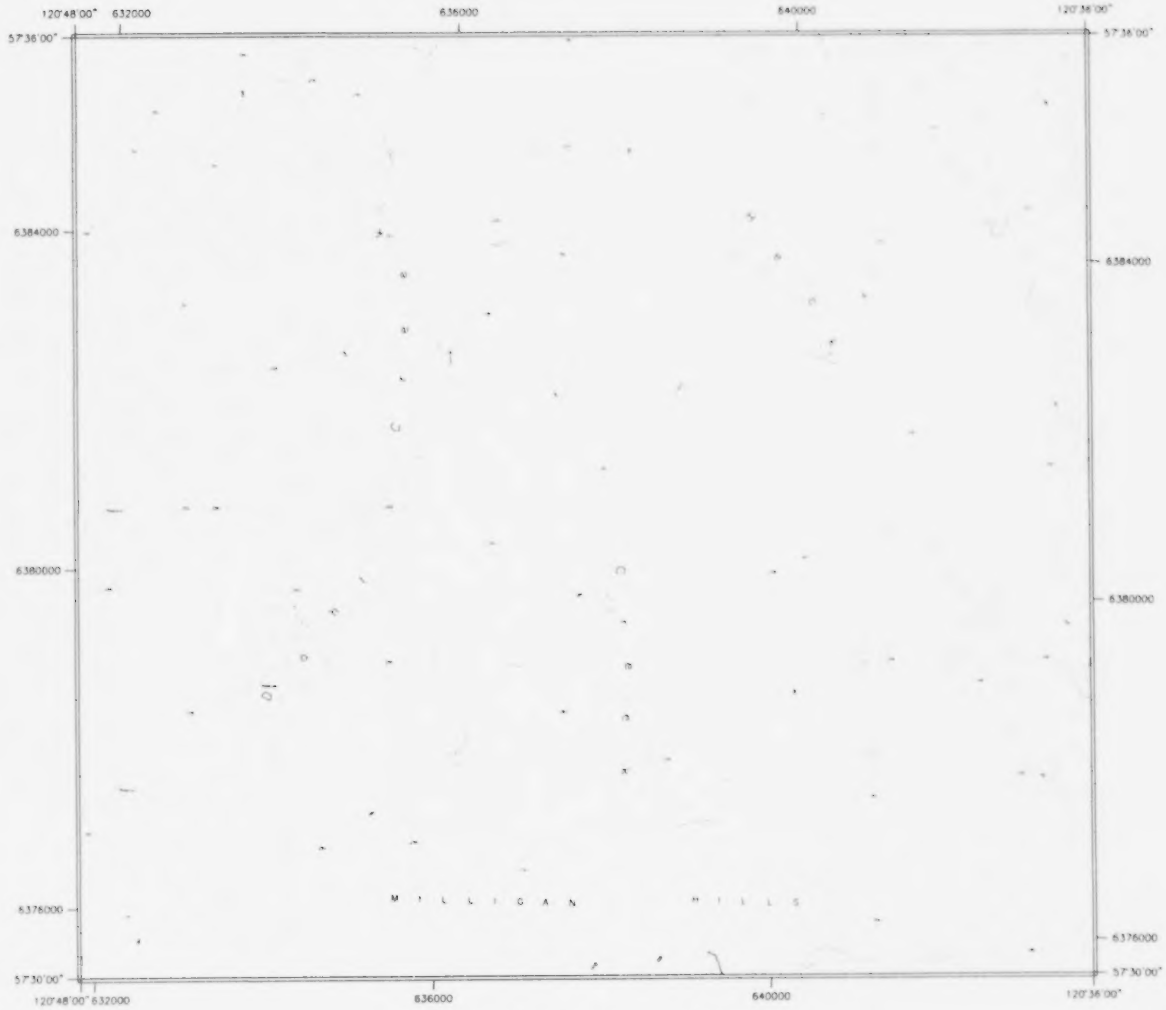

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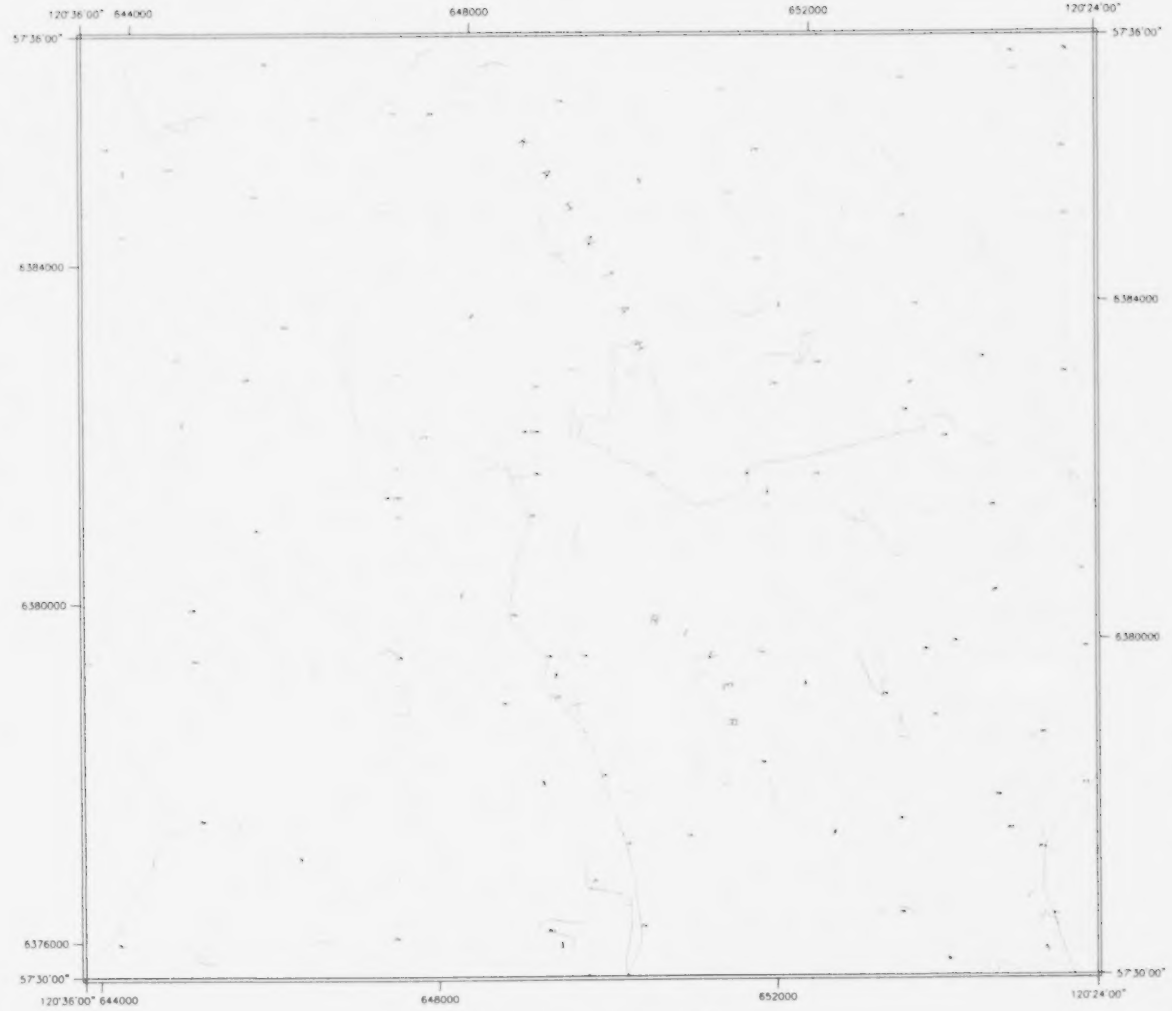

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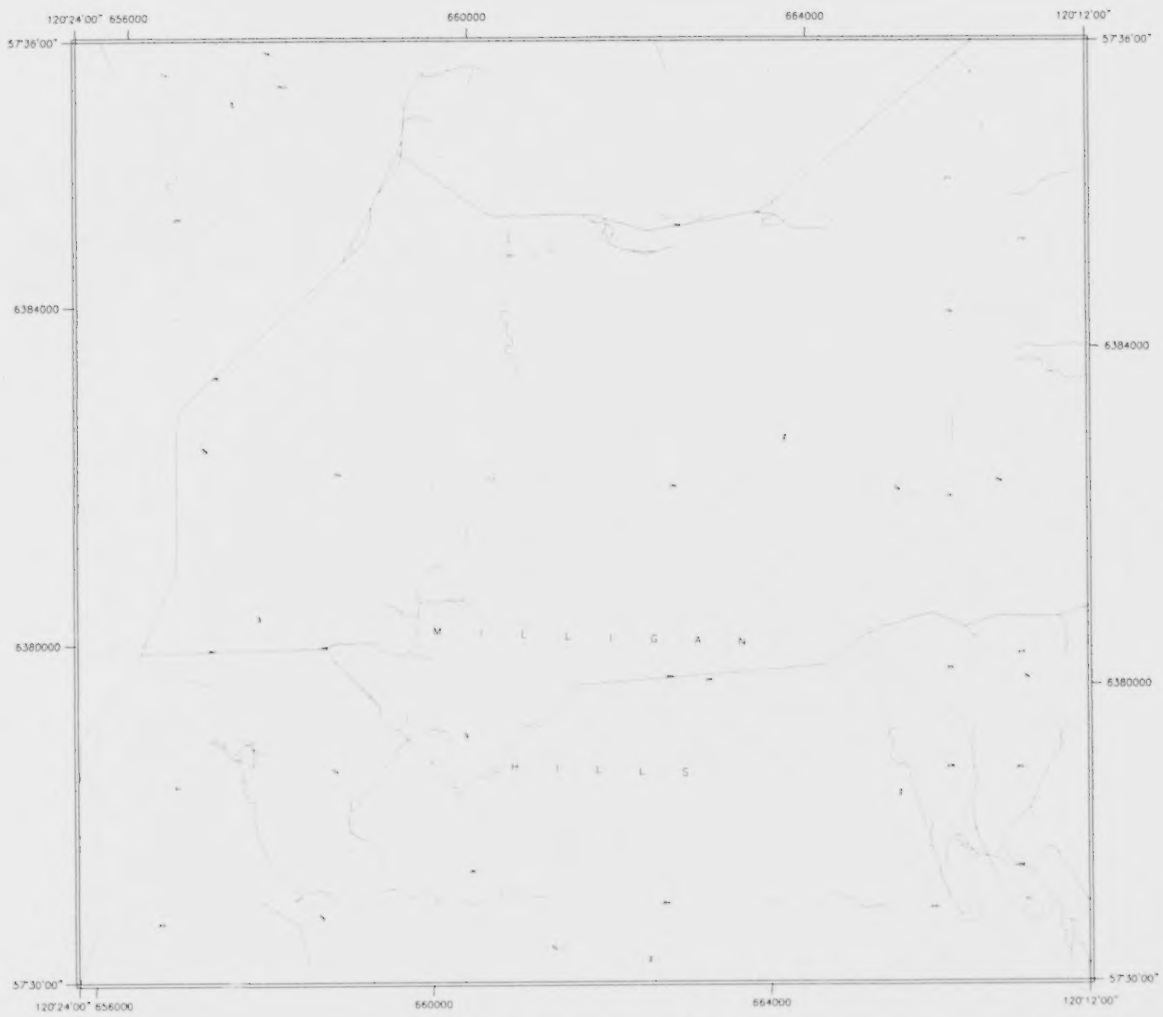

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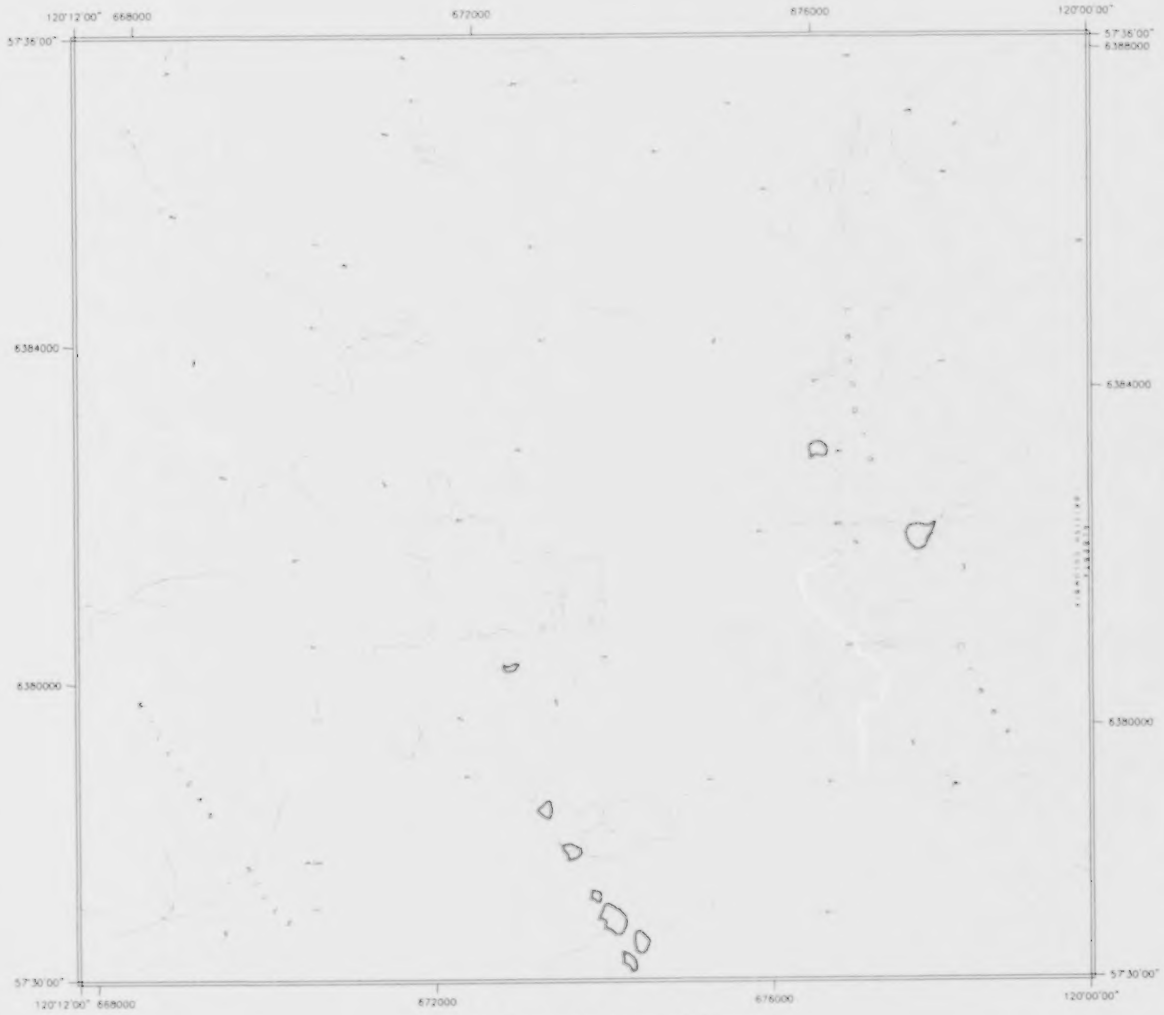

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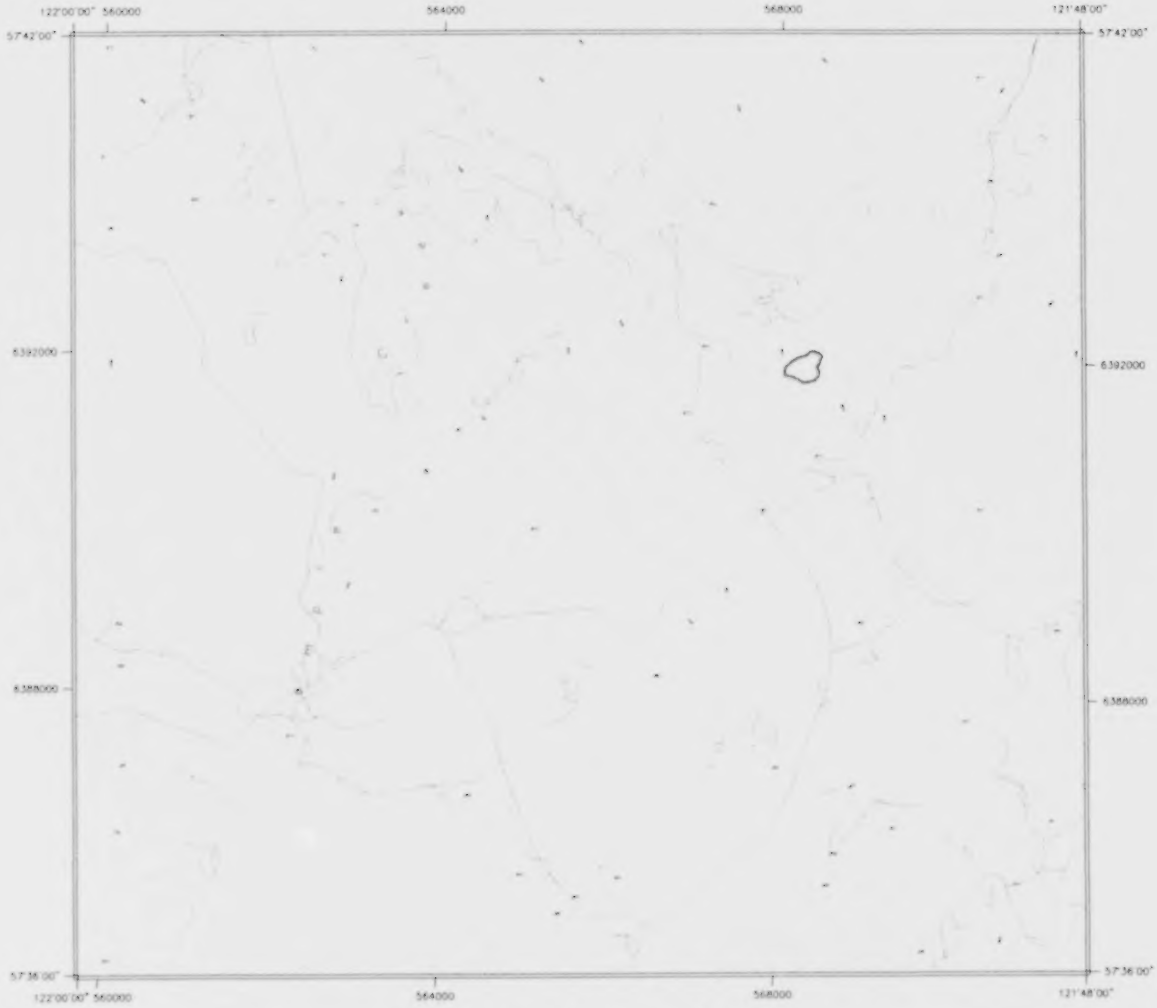

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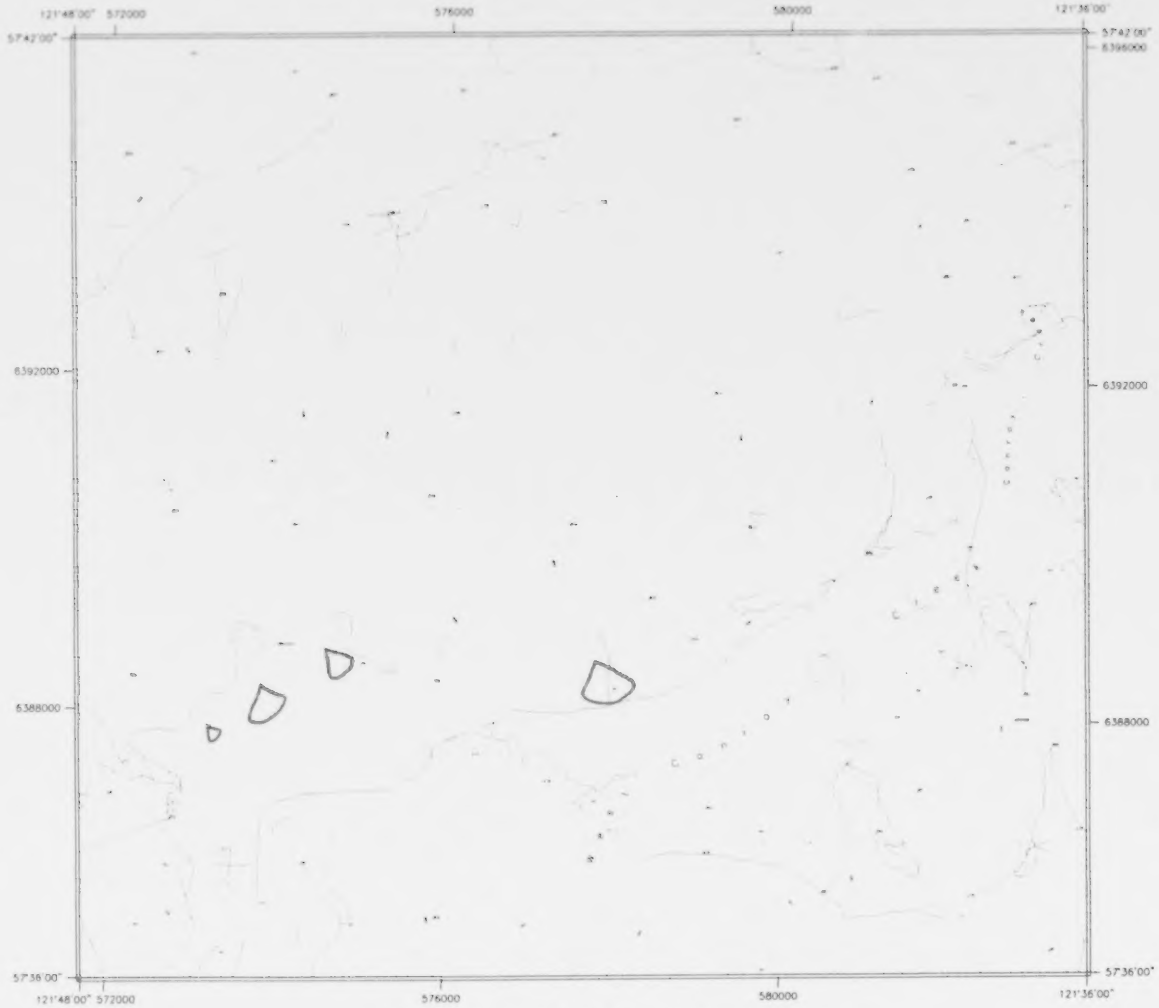

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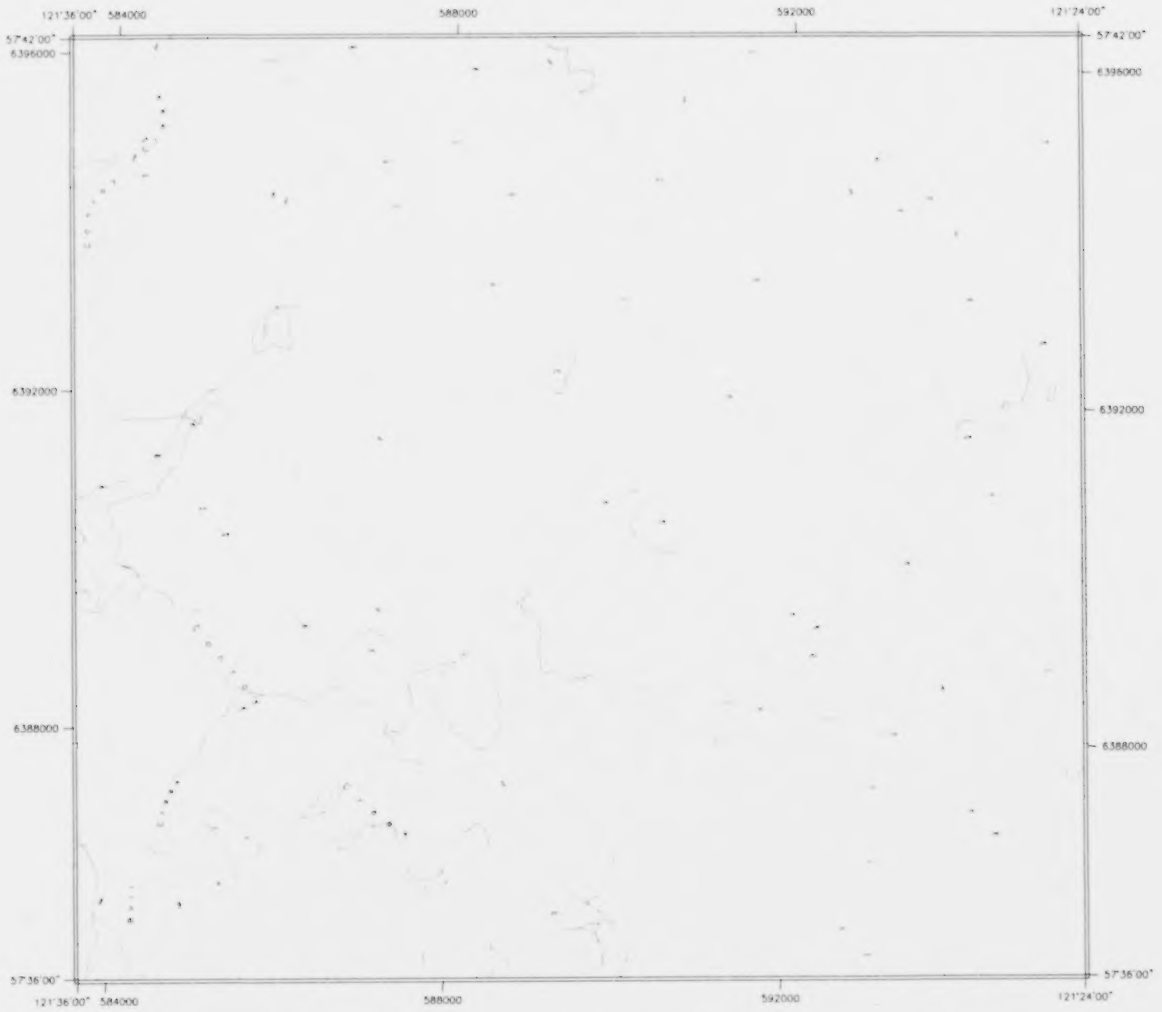

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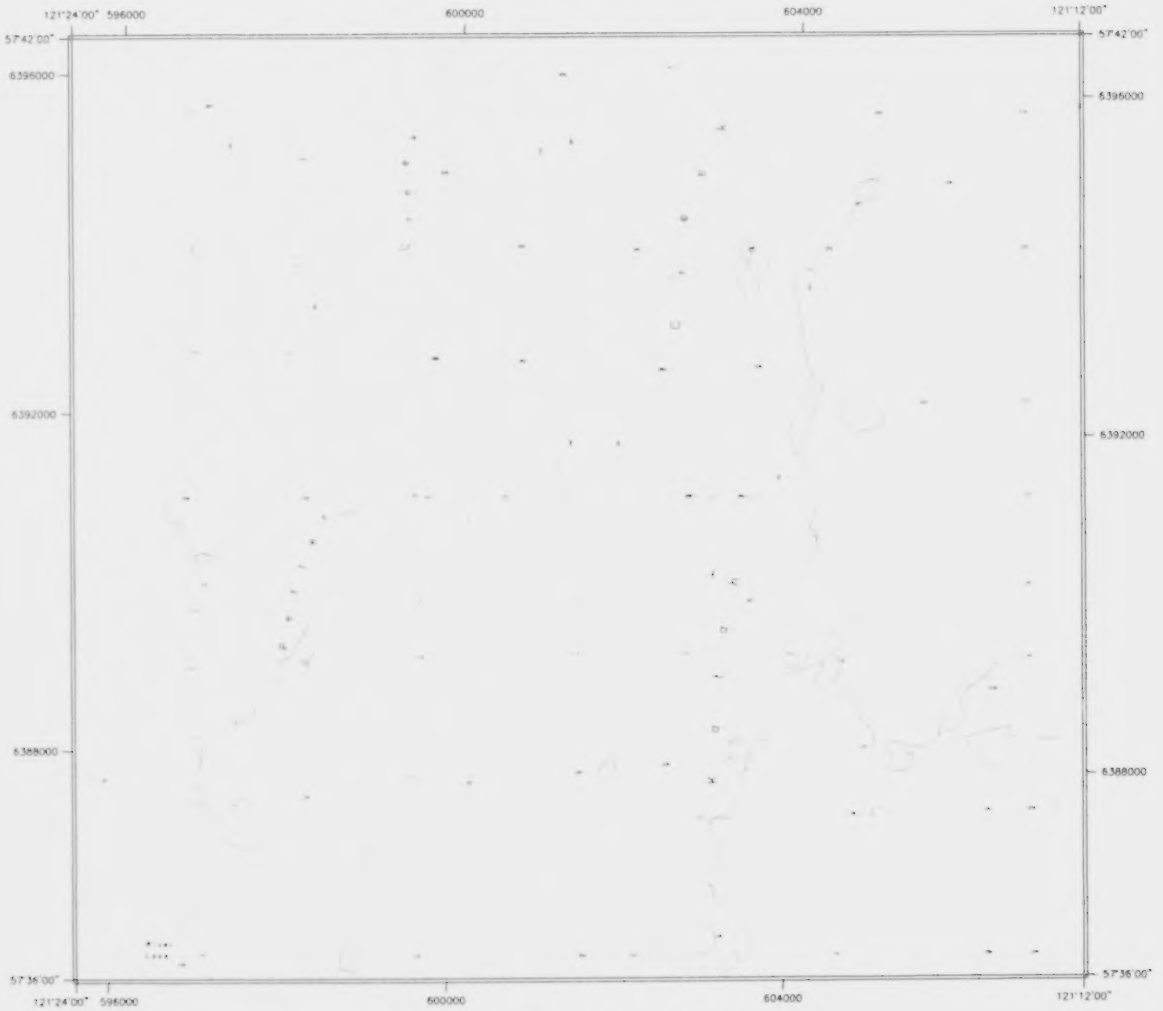

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LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

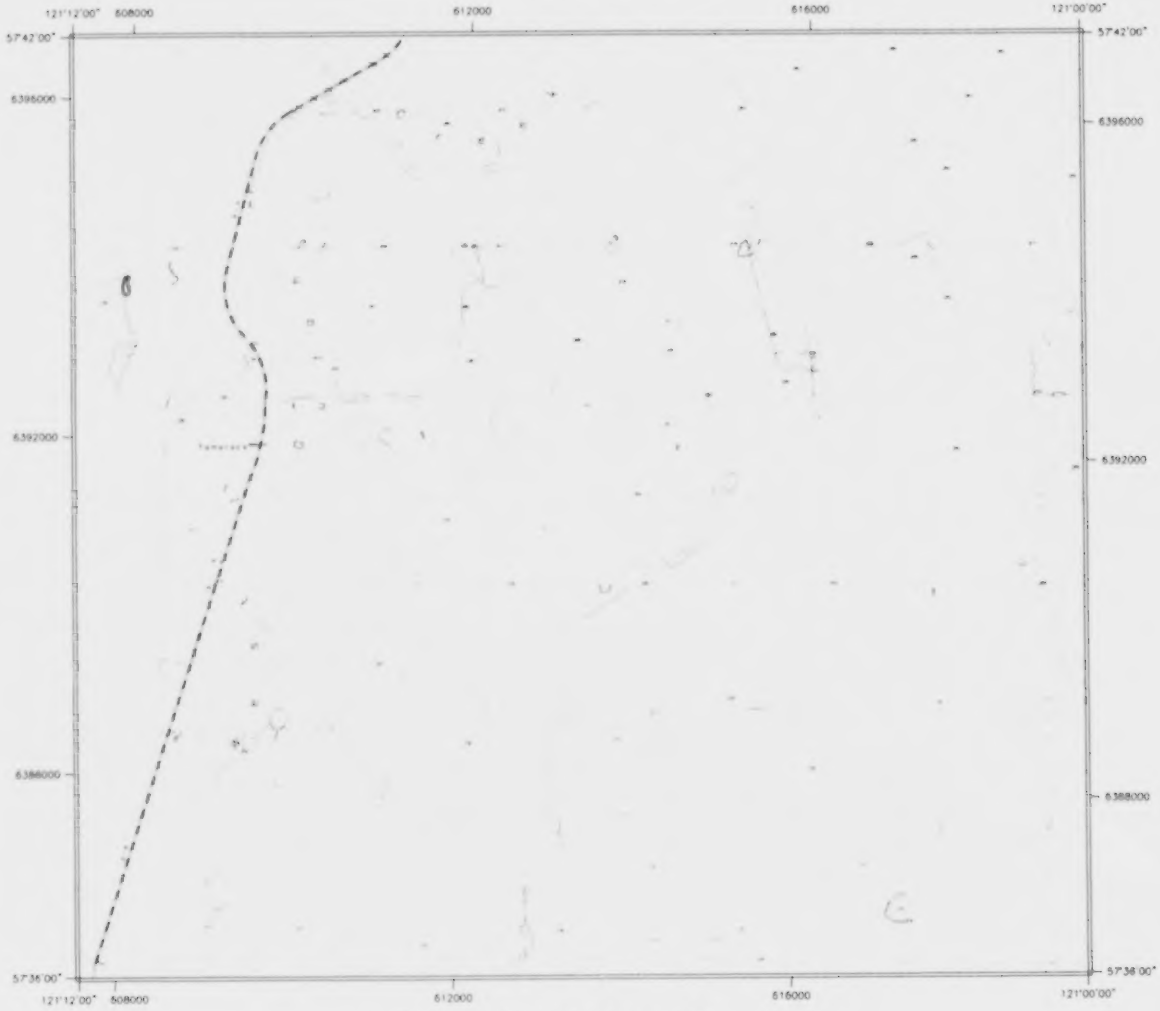
HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Sovinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.065

LEGEND

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LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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HIGHWAY 97

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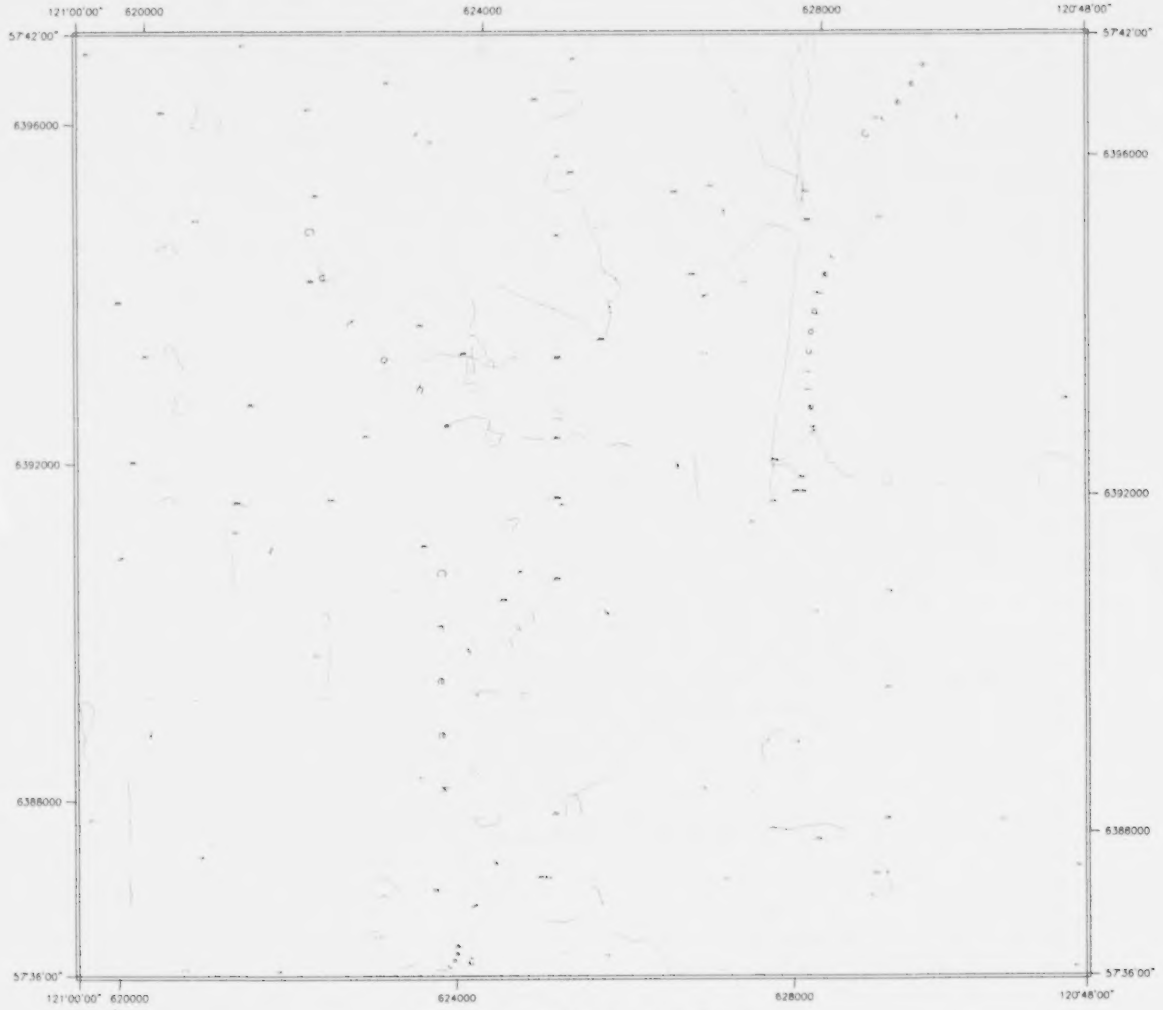

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SCALE 1:50,000

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Metres

94H.066

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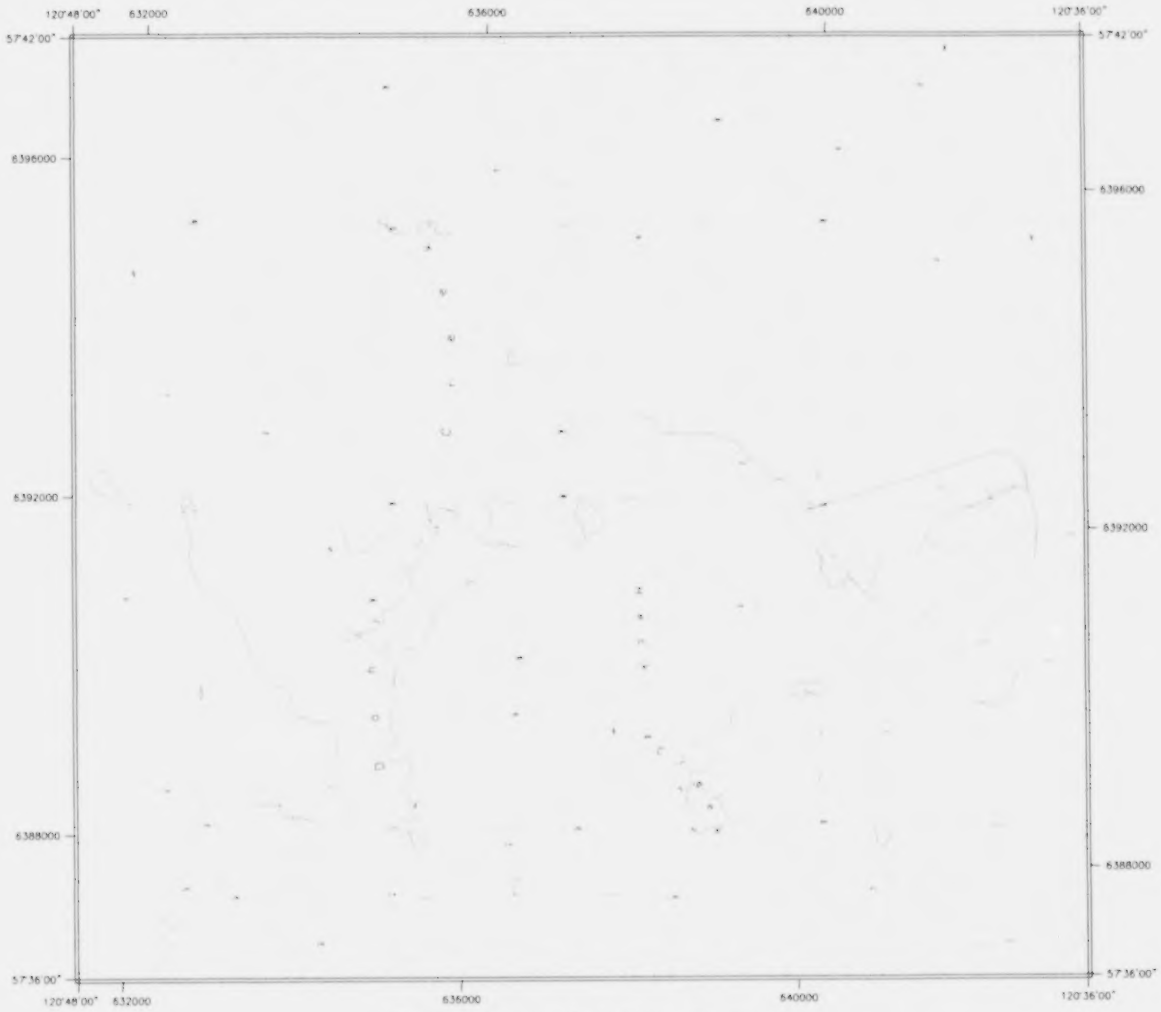

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Metres

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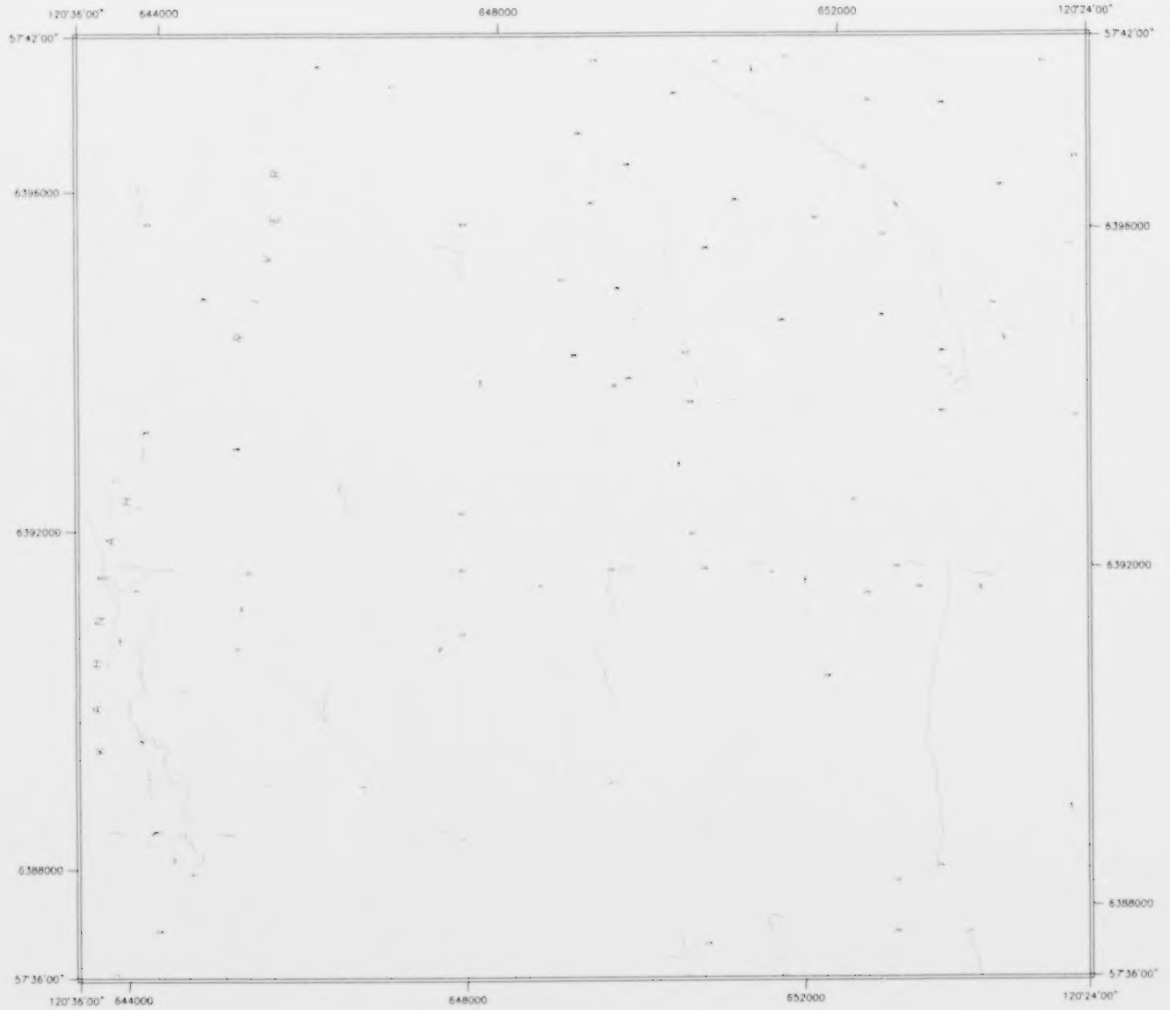

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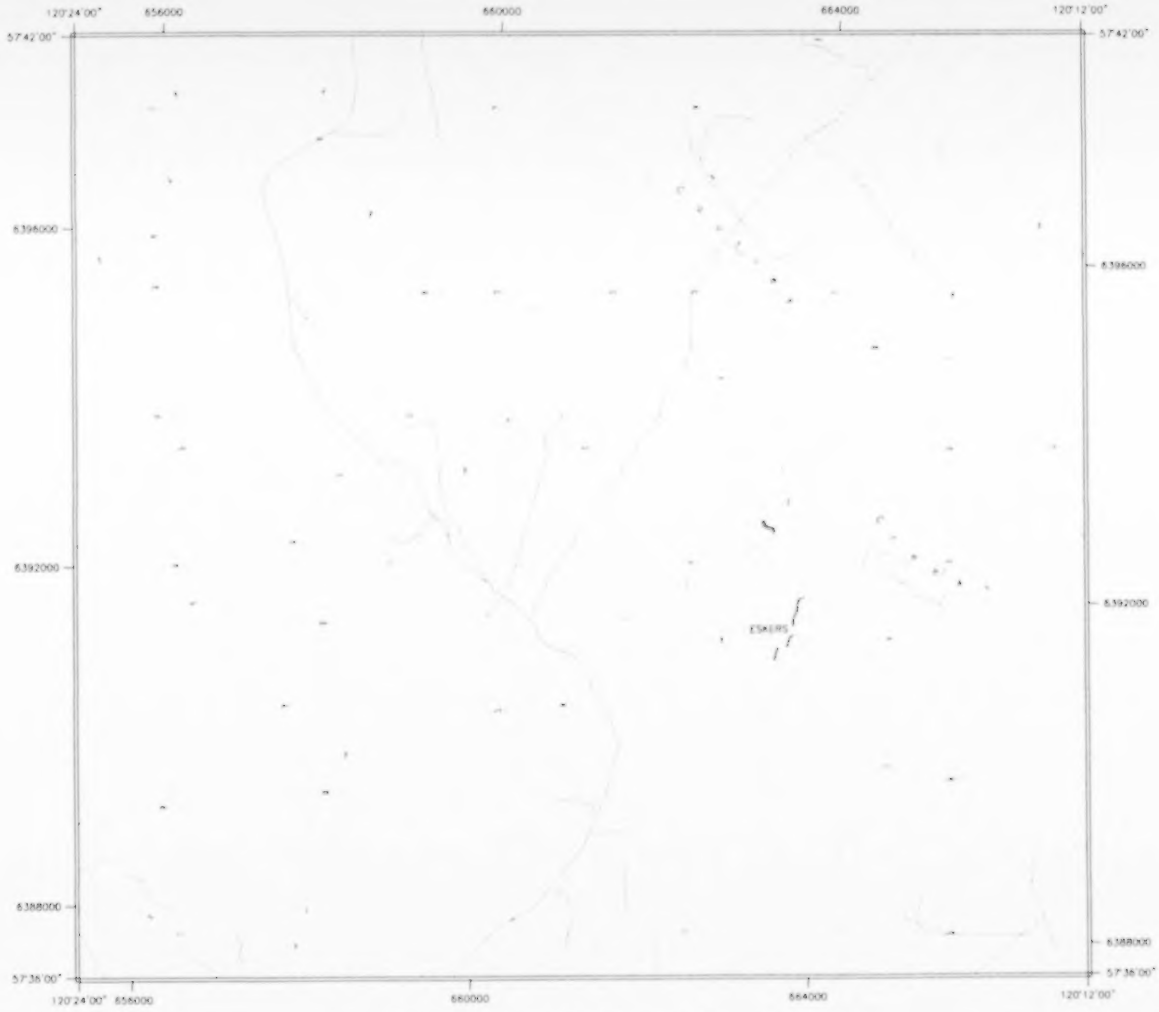

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200 0 1000 2000

Metres

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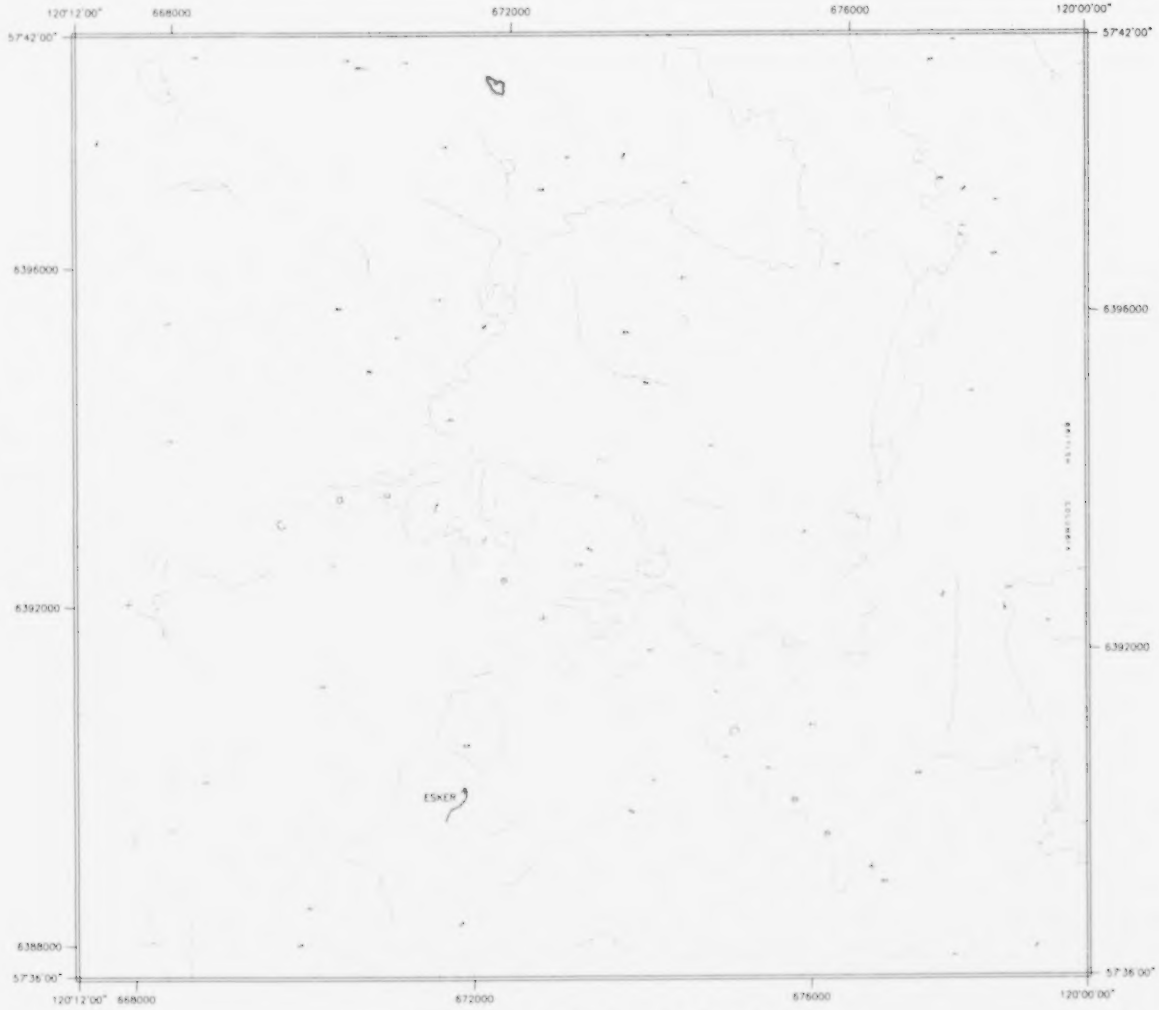

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Metres

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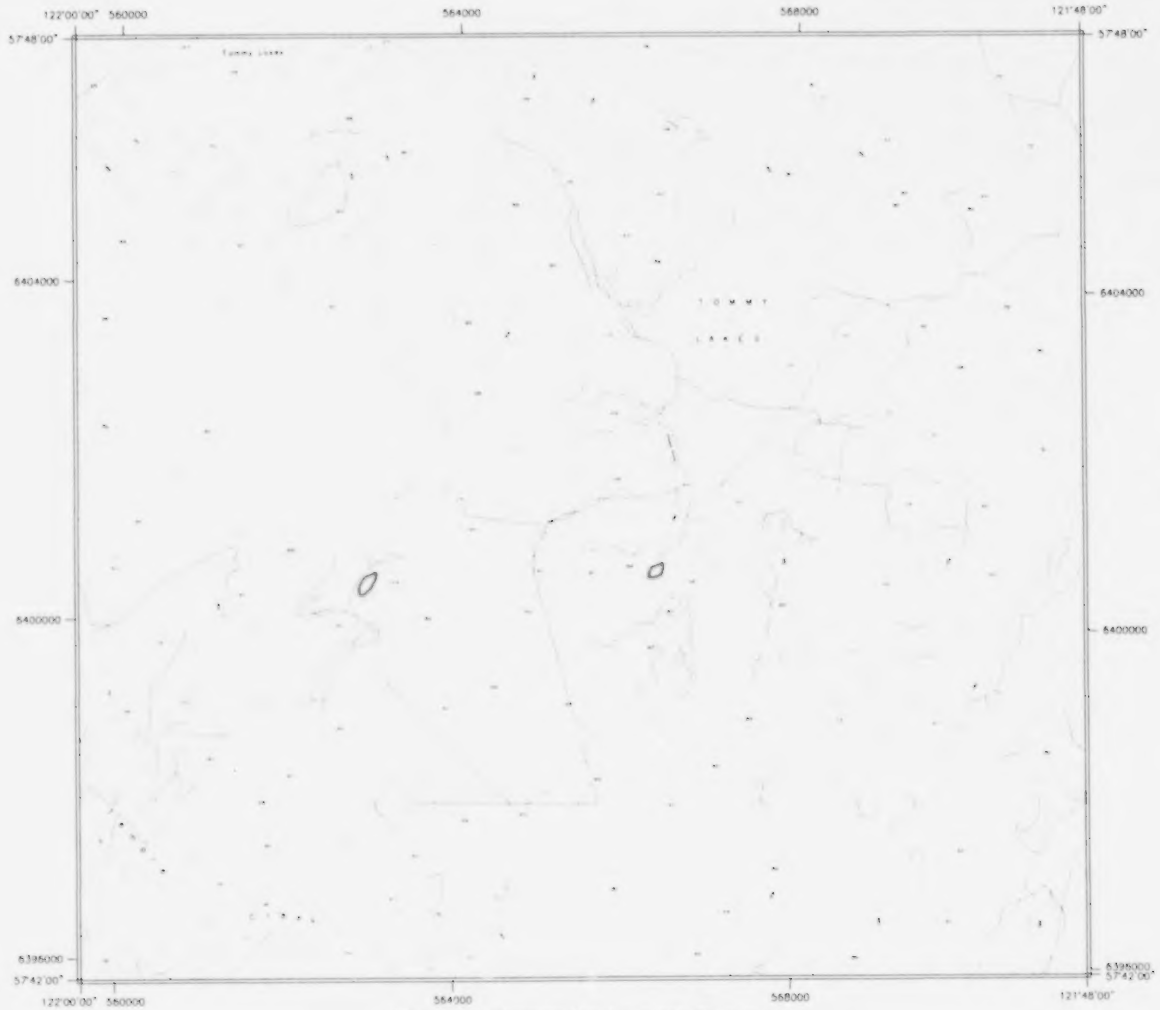

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94H.071

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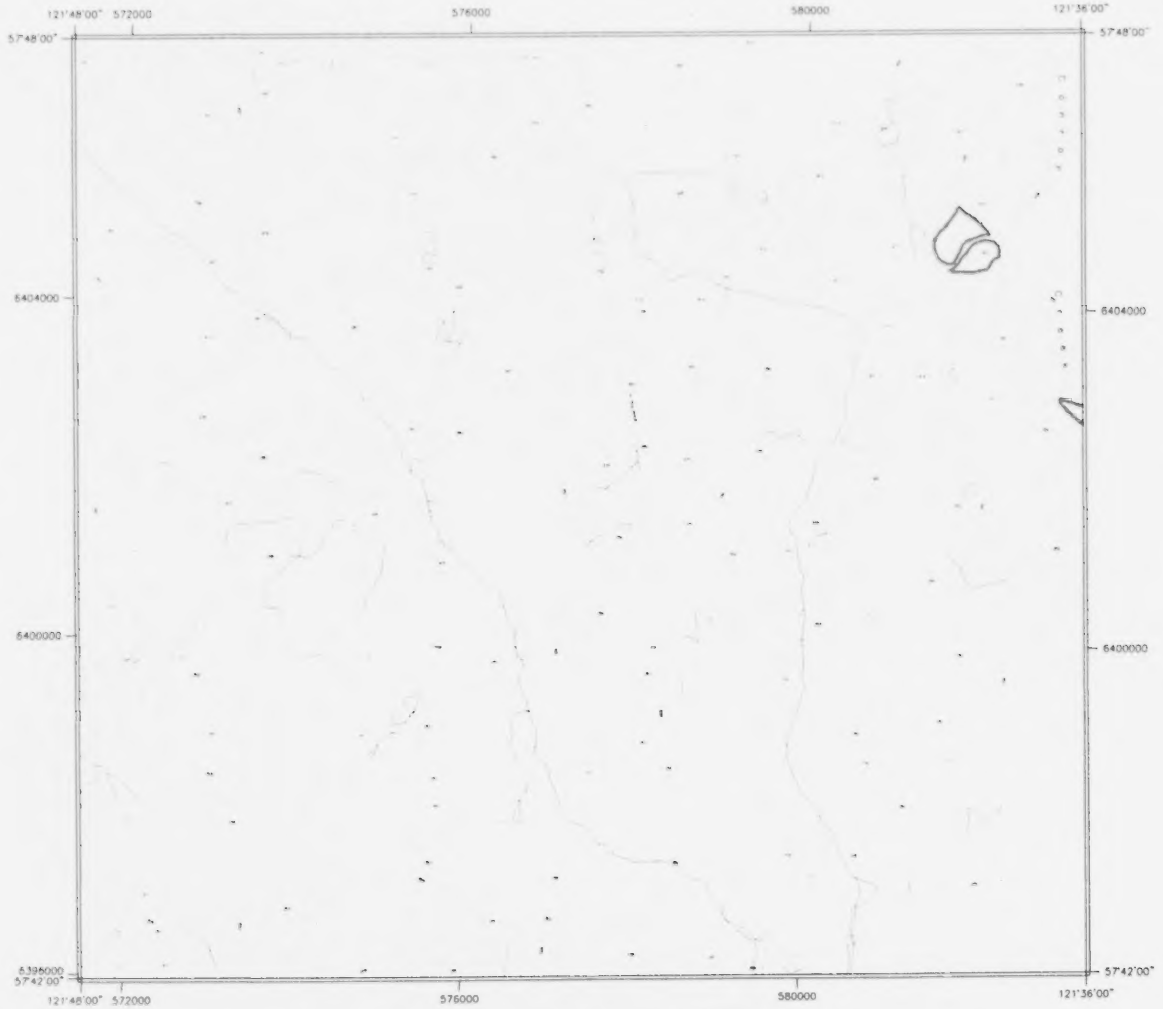

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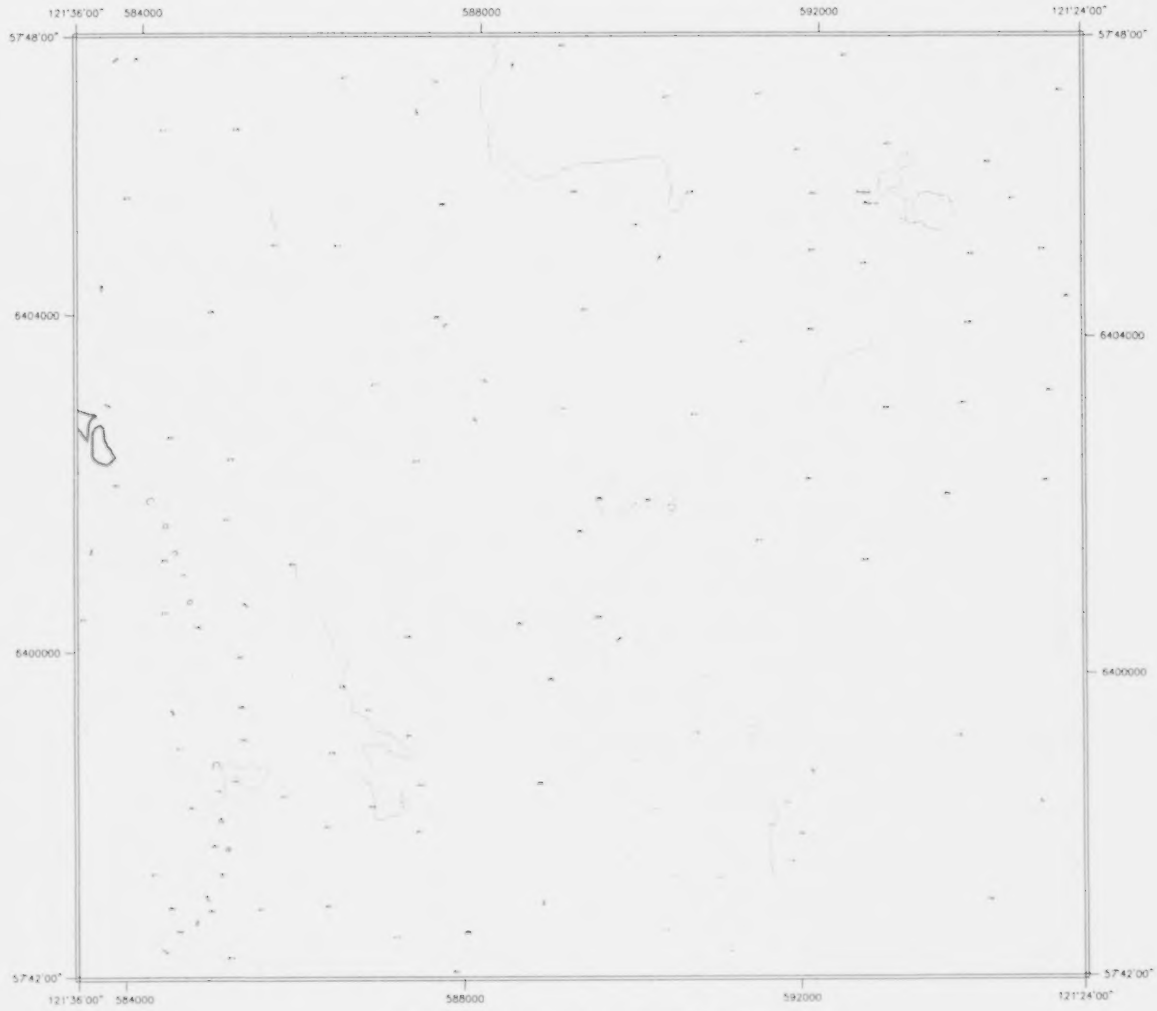

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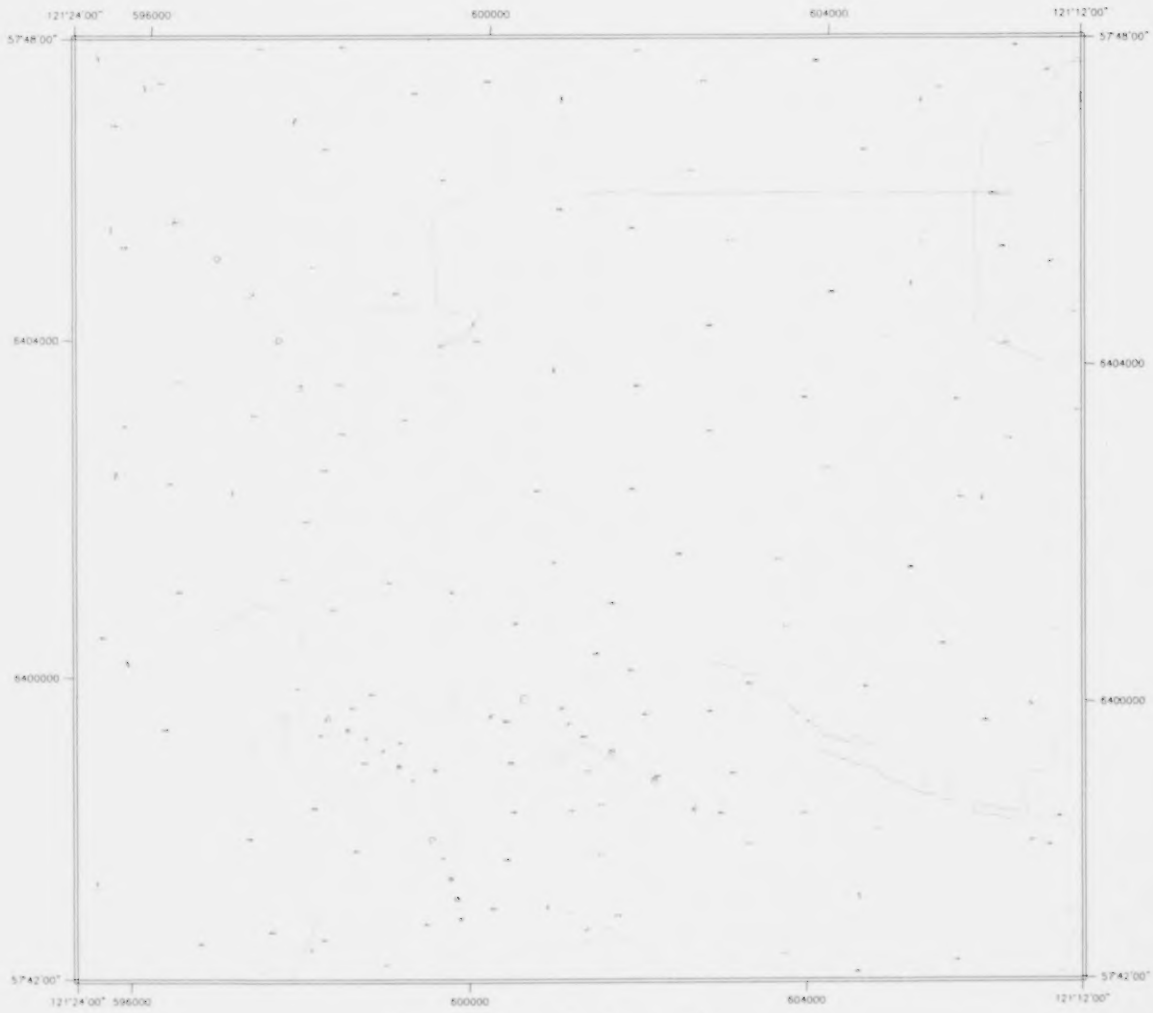

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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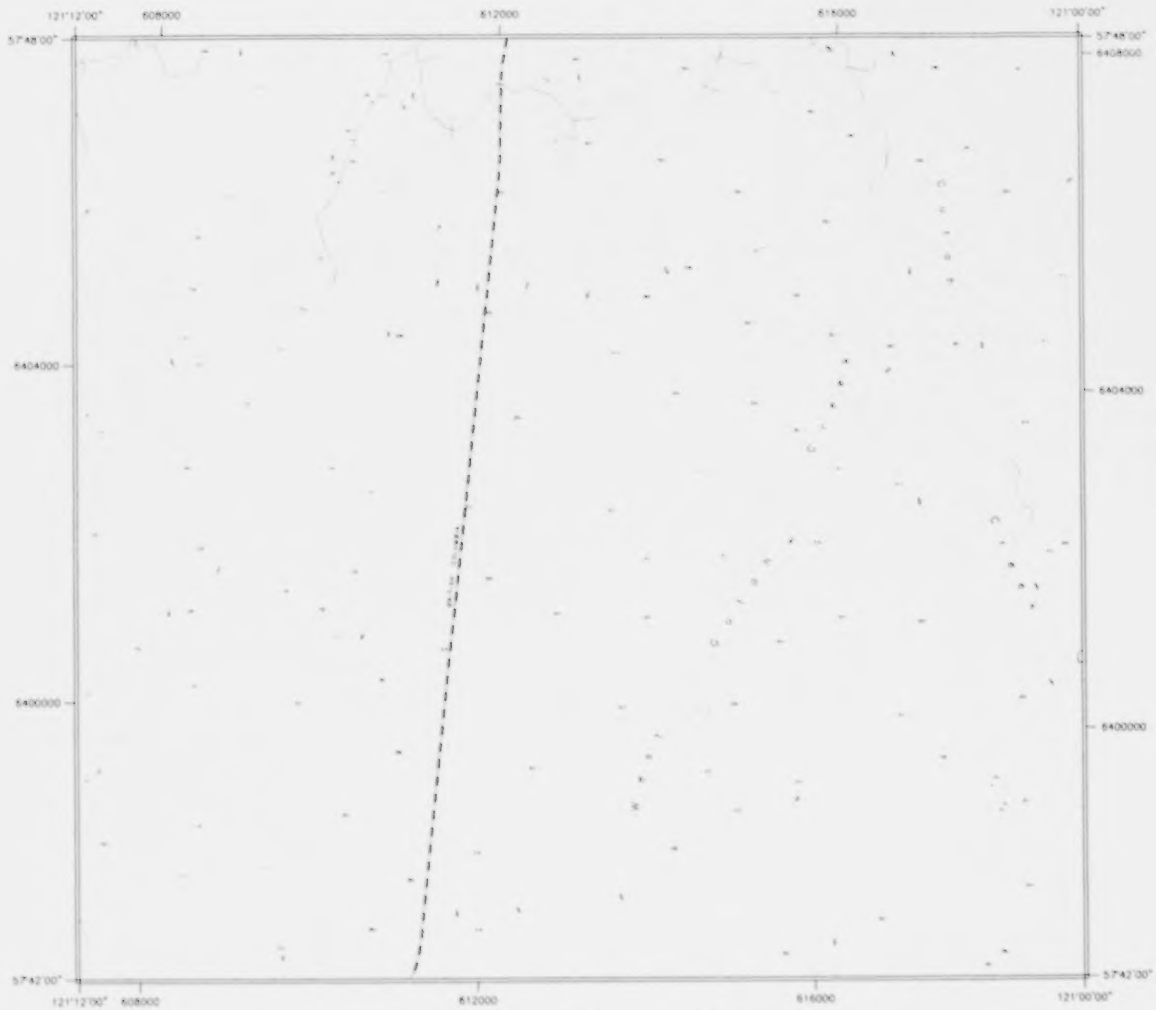

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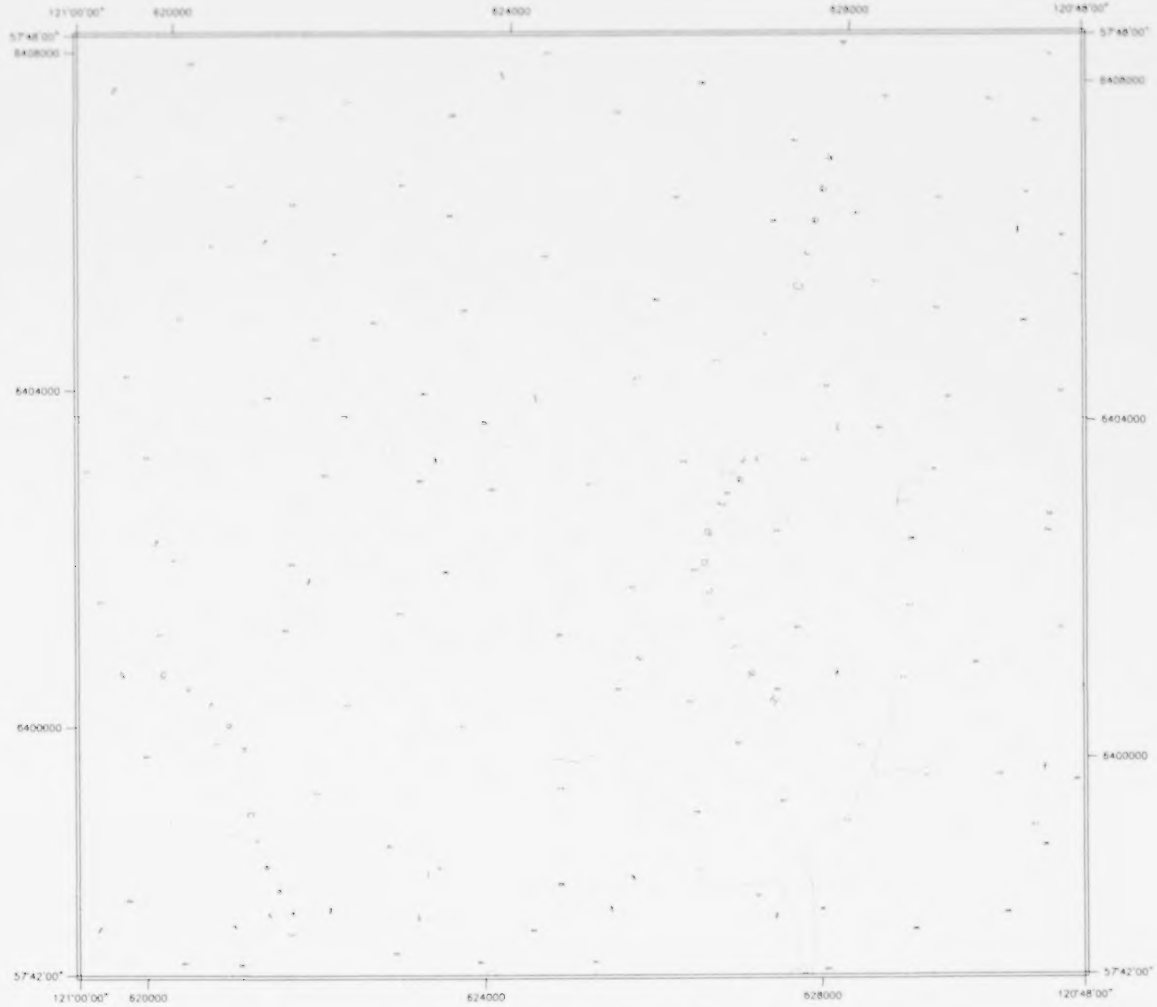

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Metres

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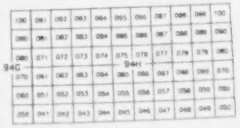

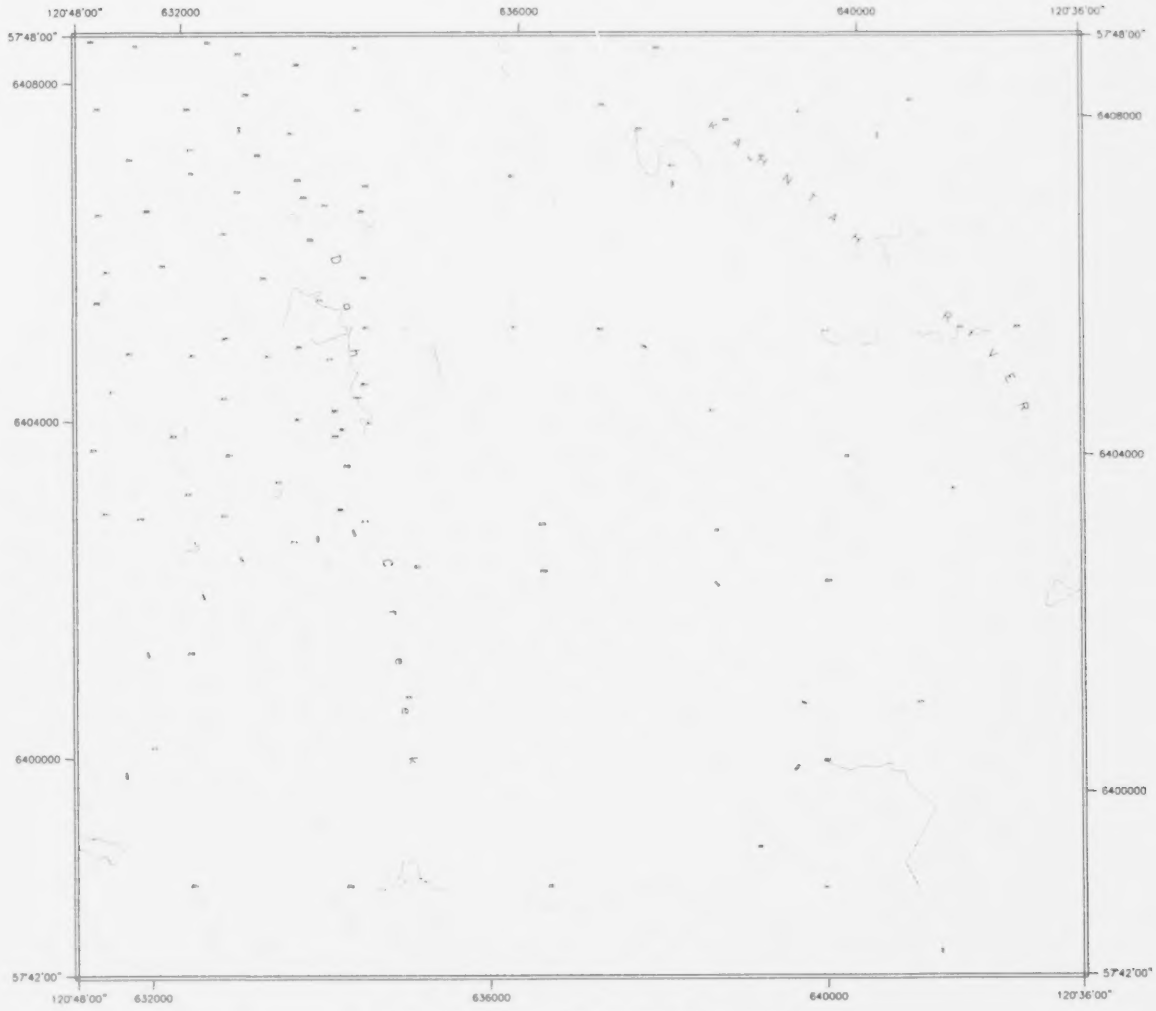

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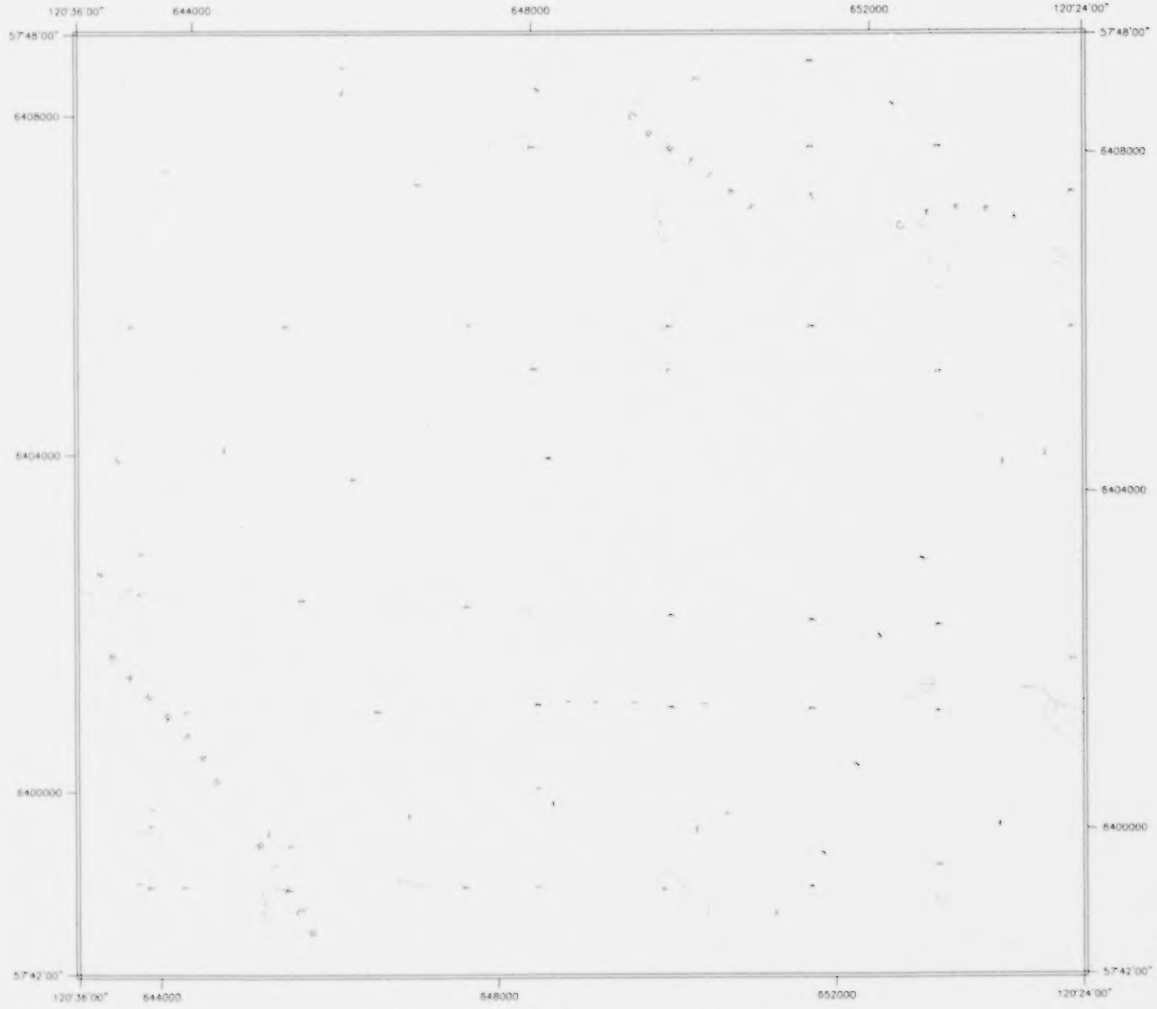
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.078

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

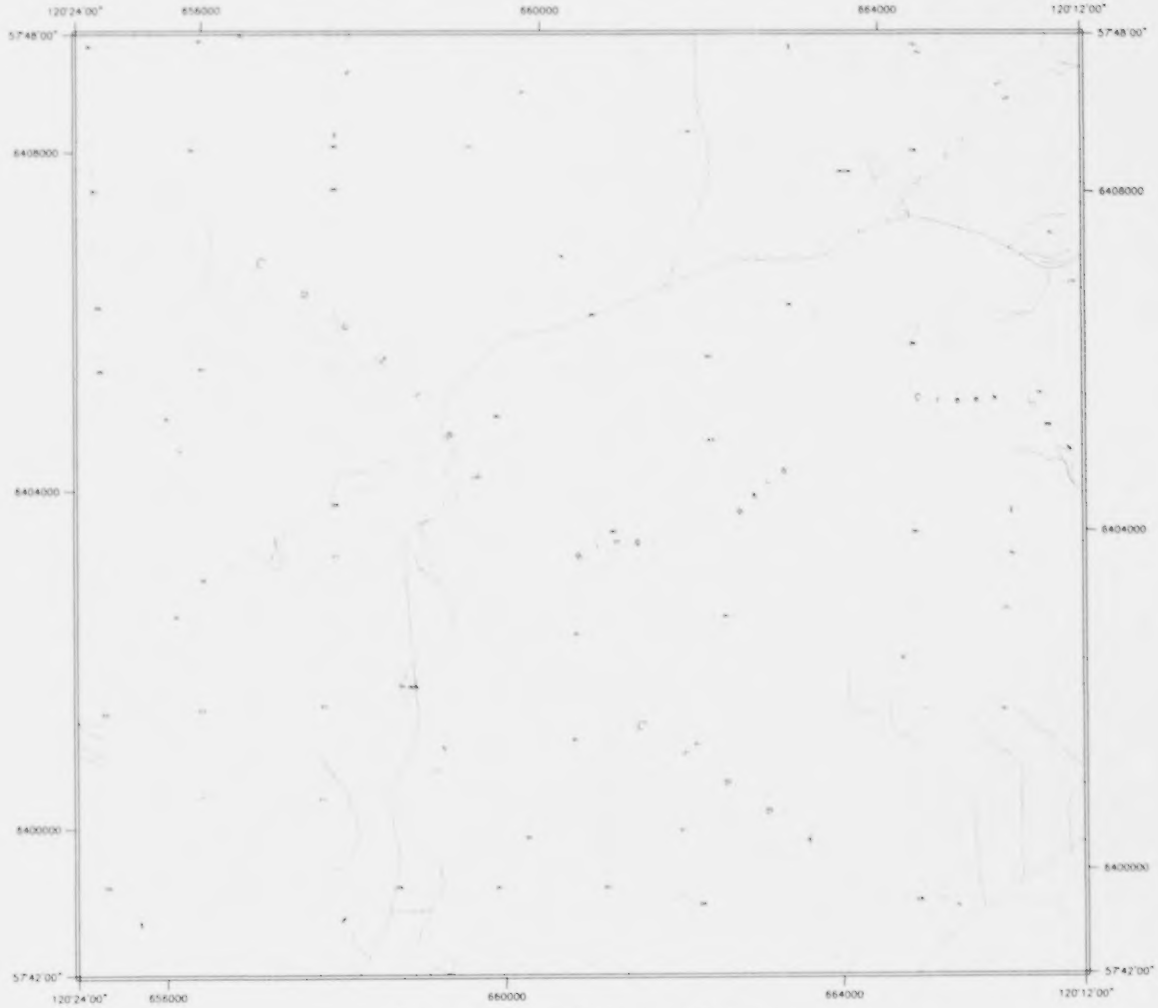
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.079

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

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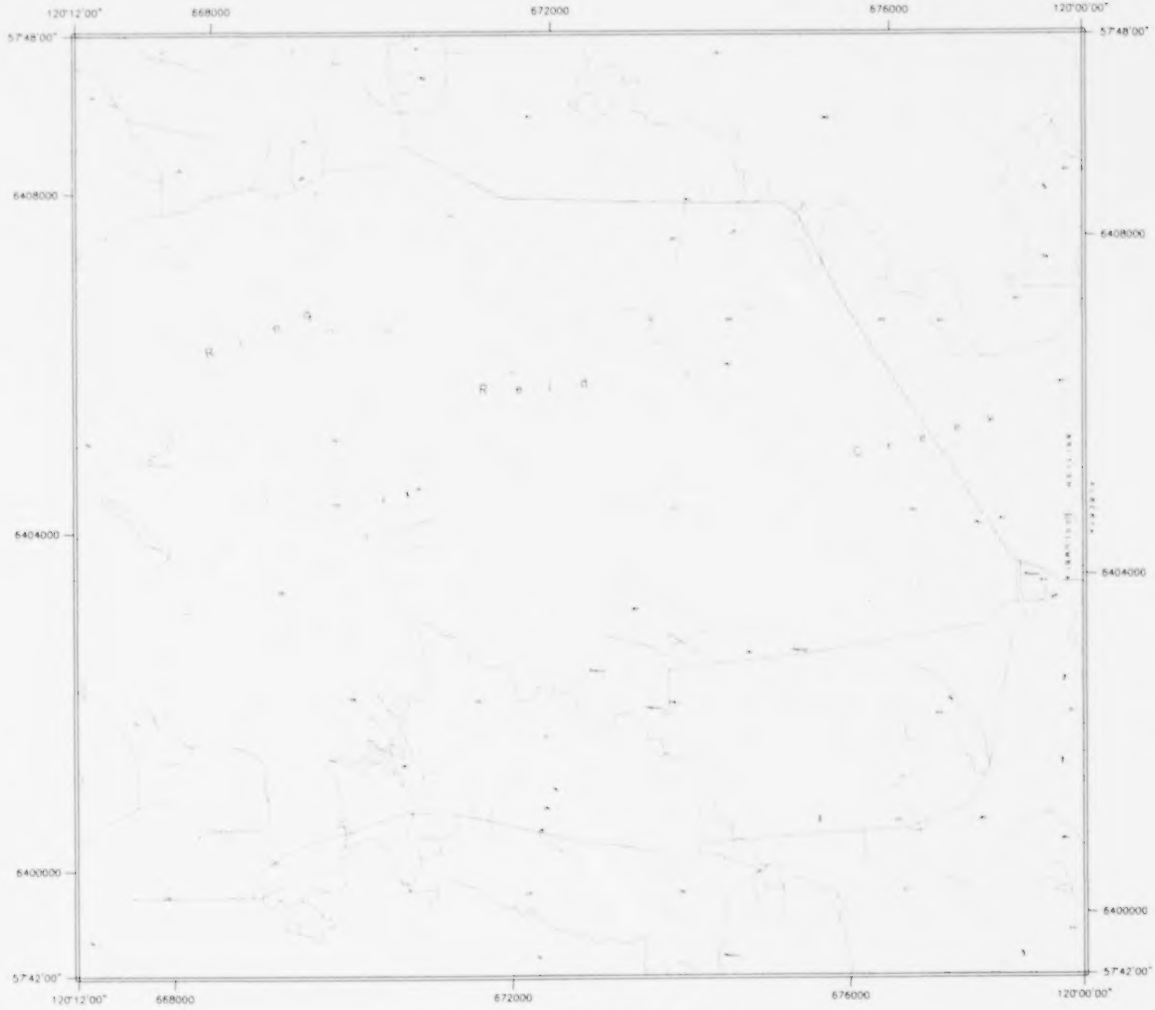

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 94 G East and 94 H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.080

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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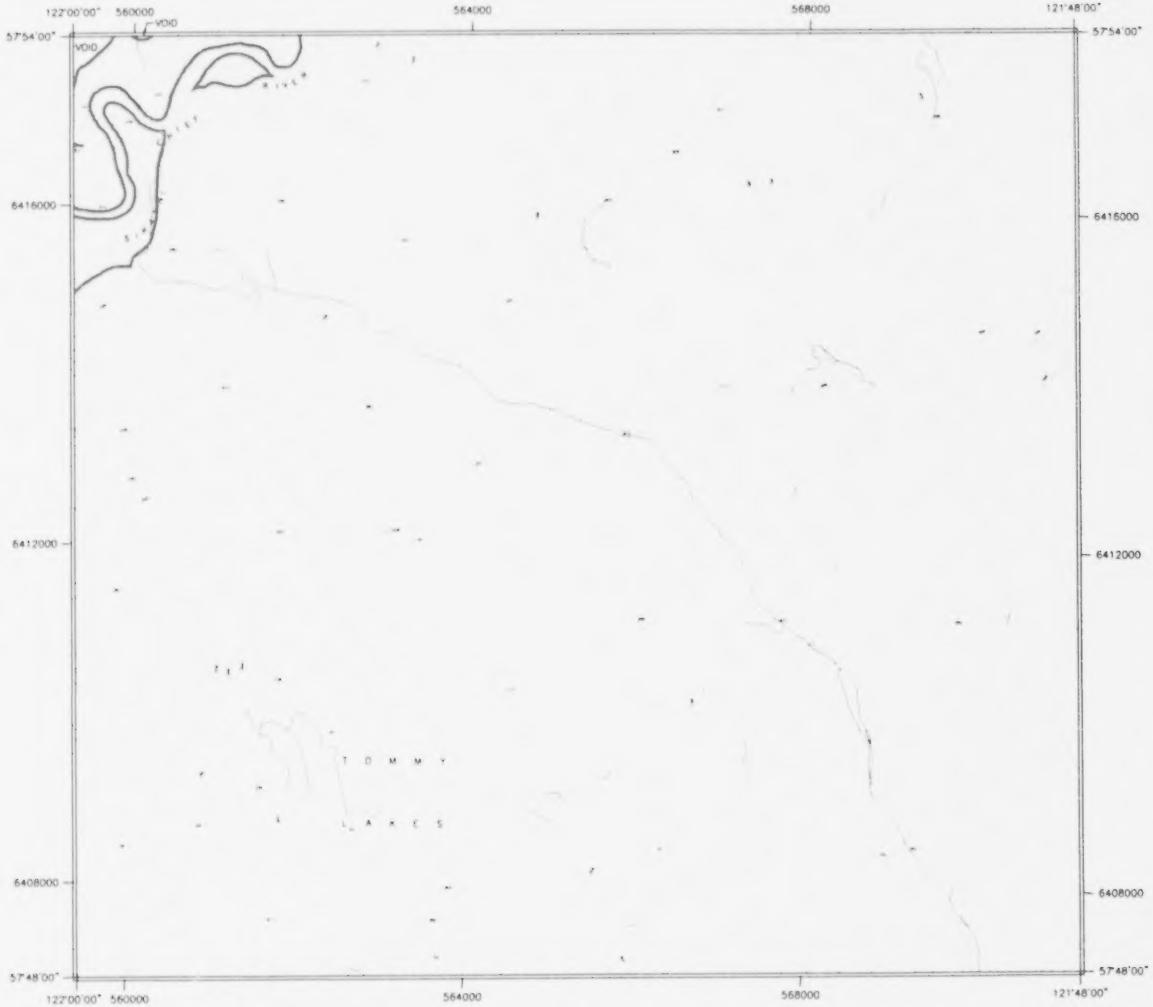

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.081

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice–contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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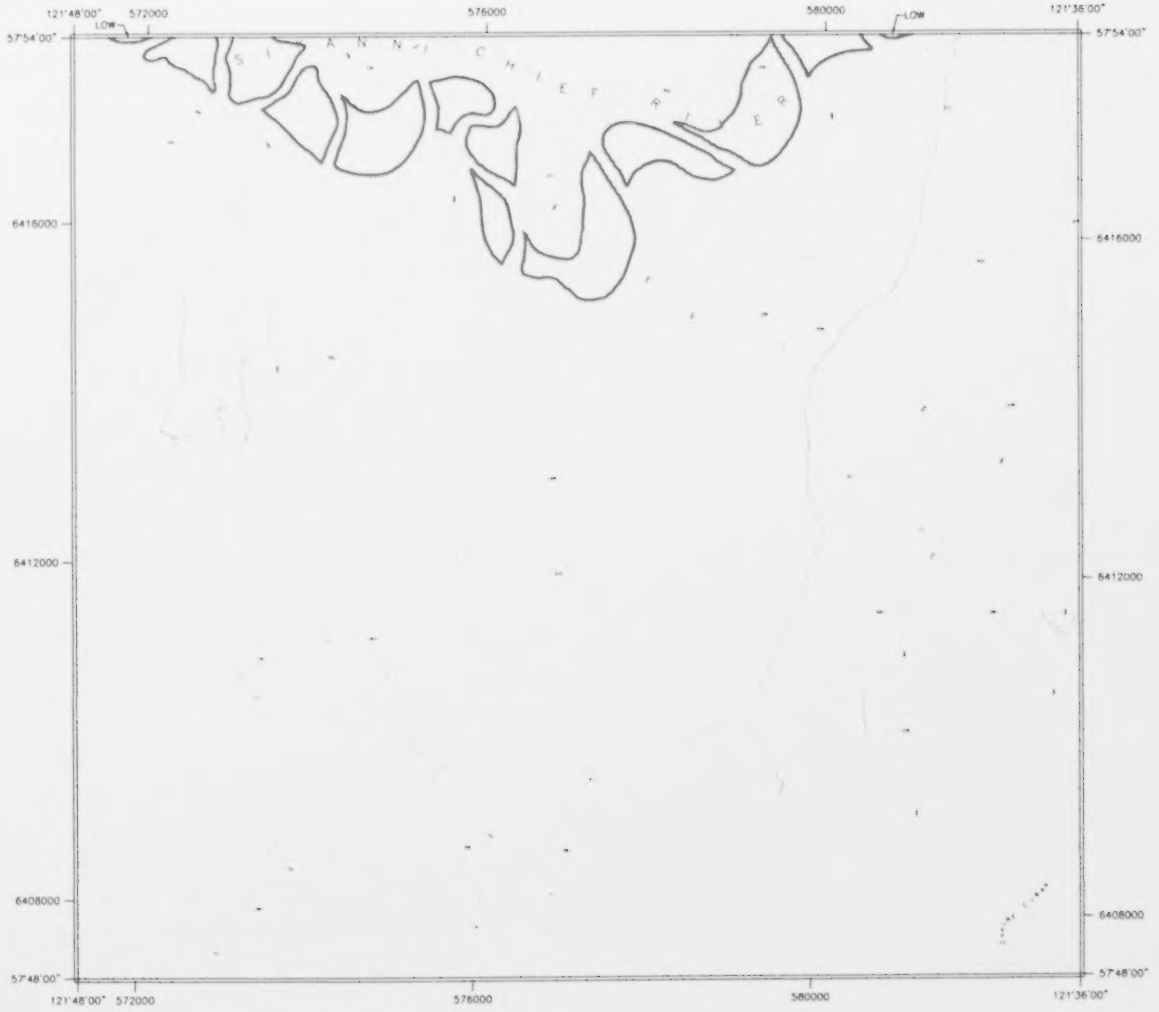

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.082

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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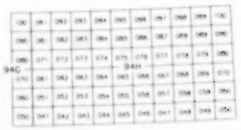
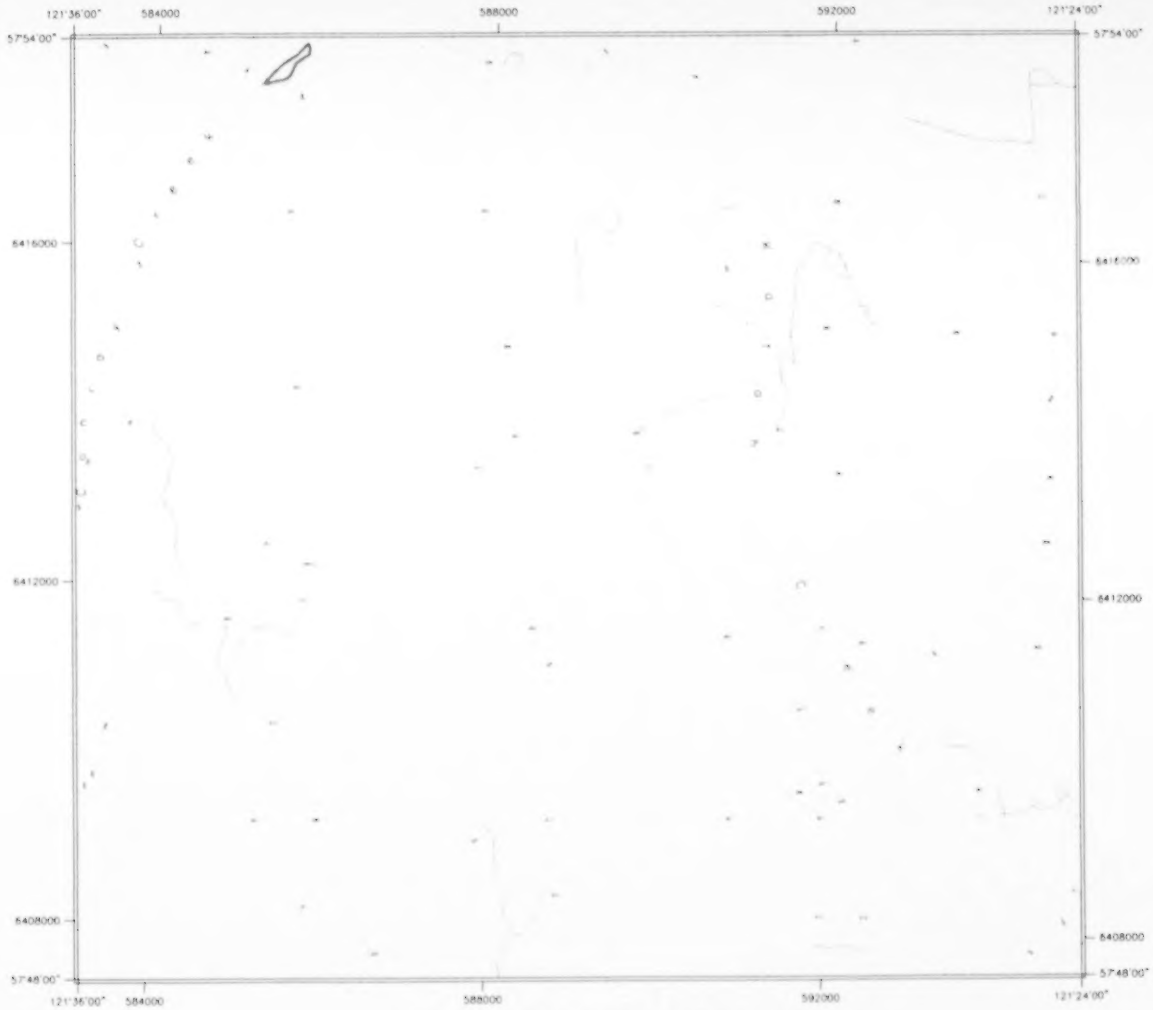
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.





Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.083

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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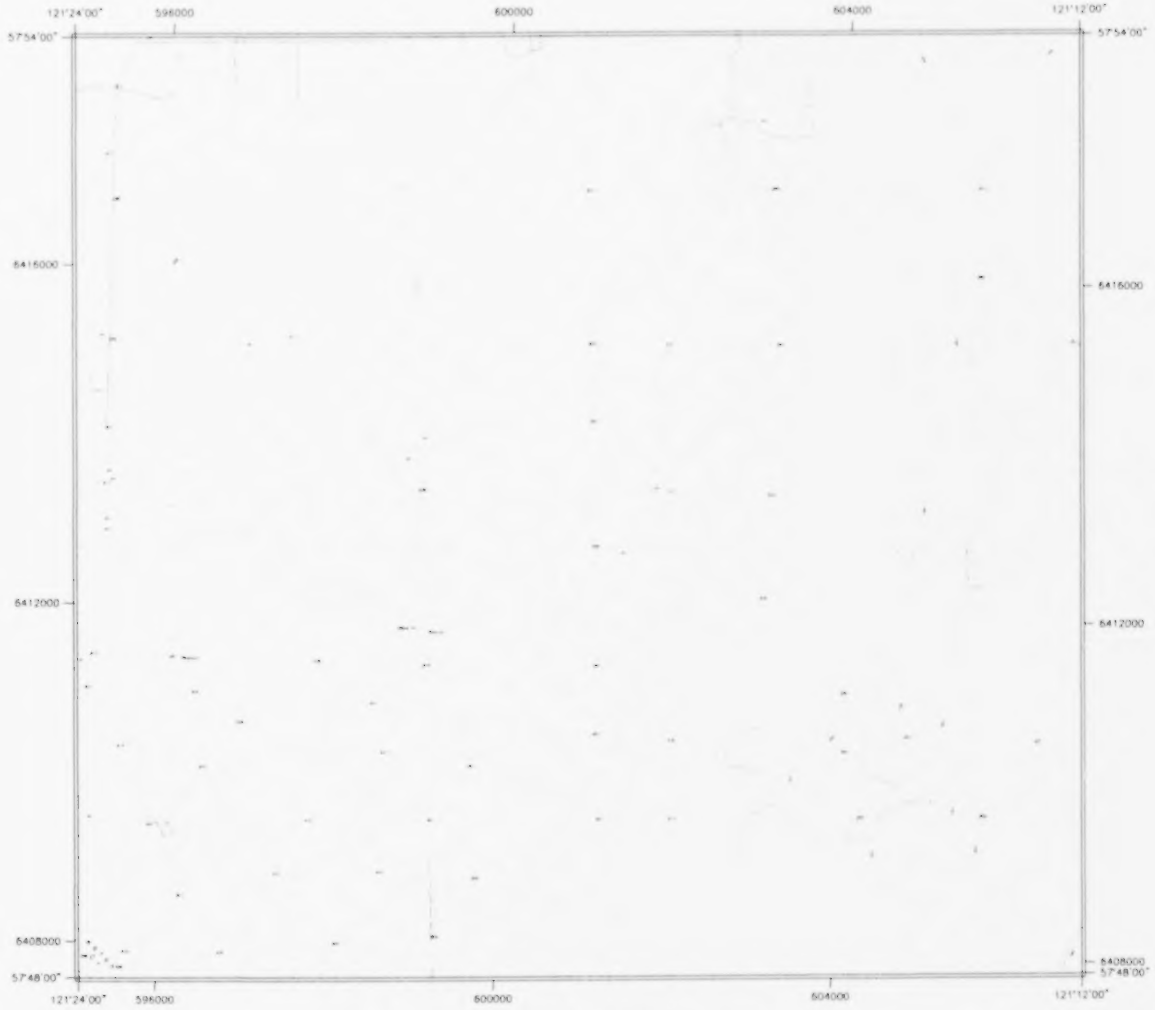
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.084

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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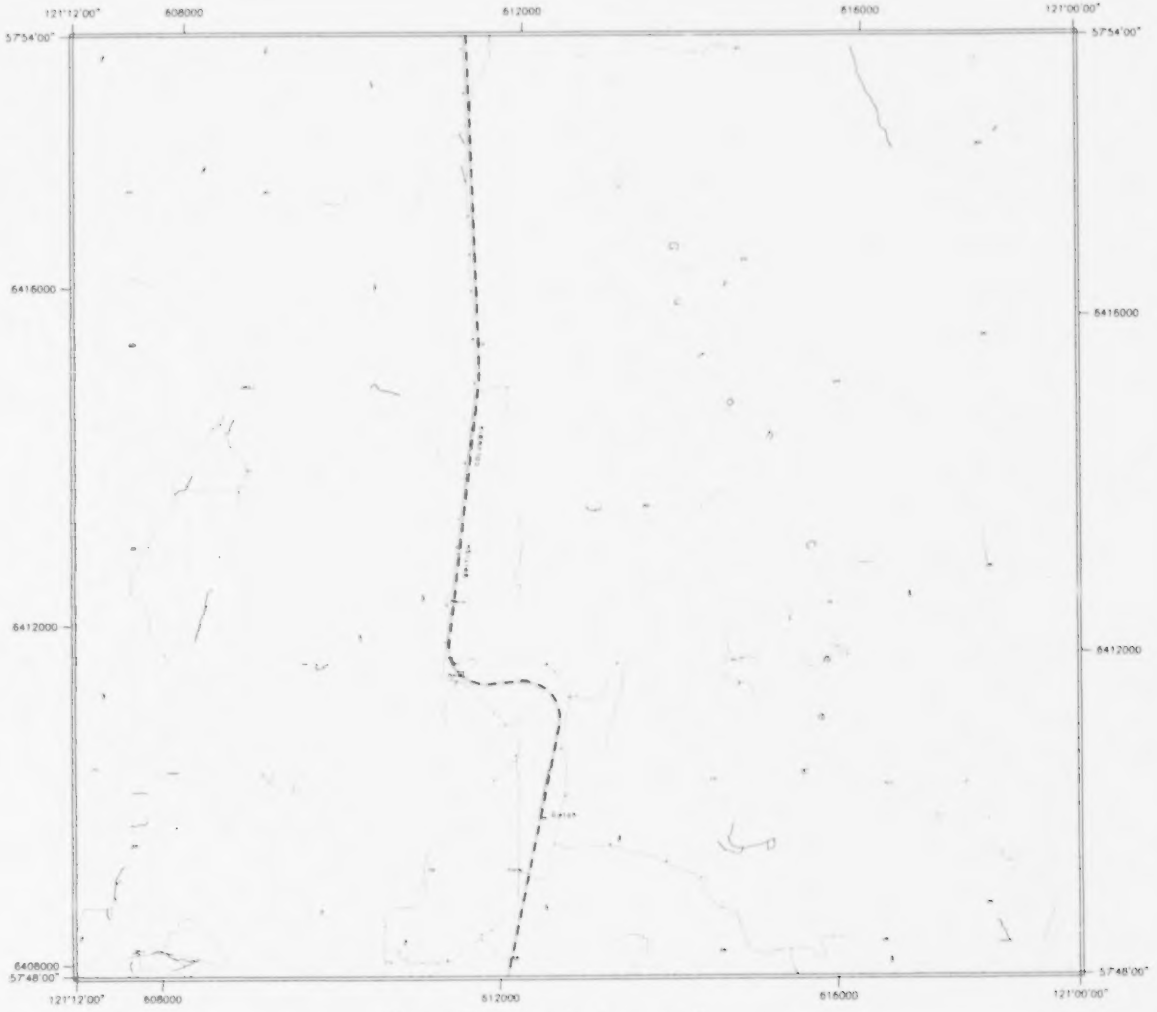
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.085

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

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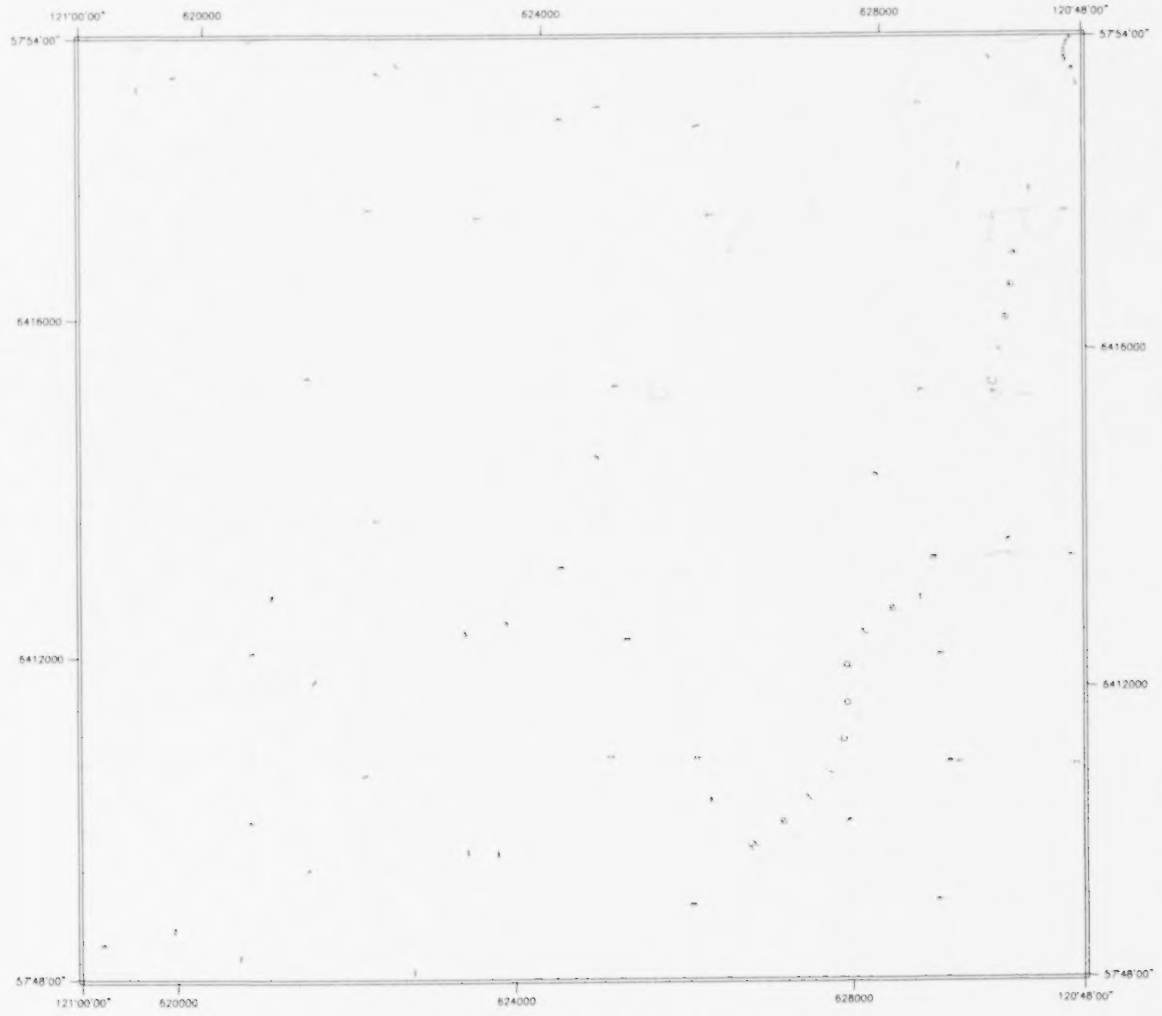

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 94 G East and 94 H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000

Metres

94H.086

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

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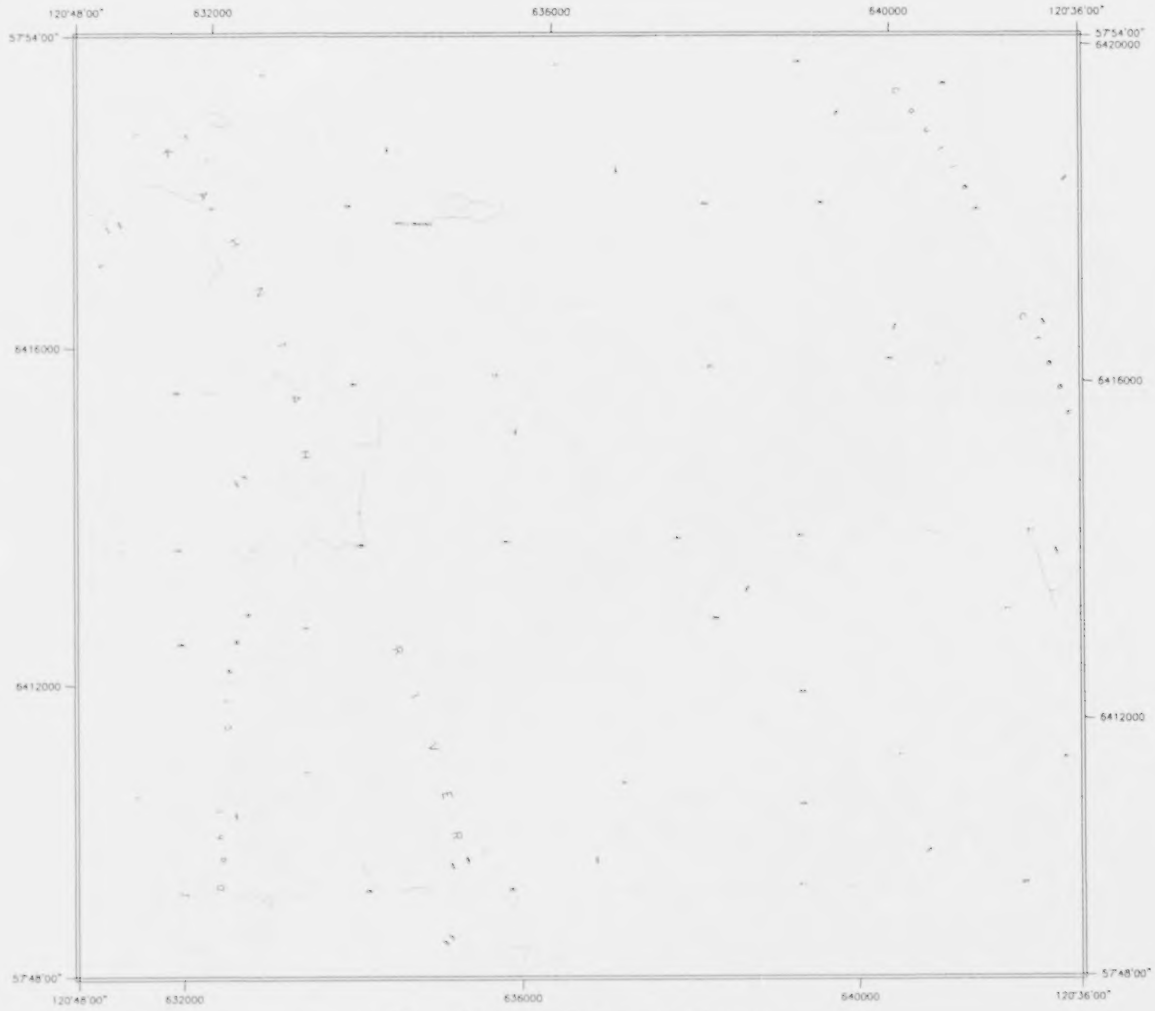

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 94 G East and 94 H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.087

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge–like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

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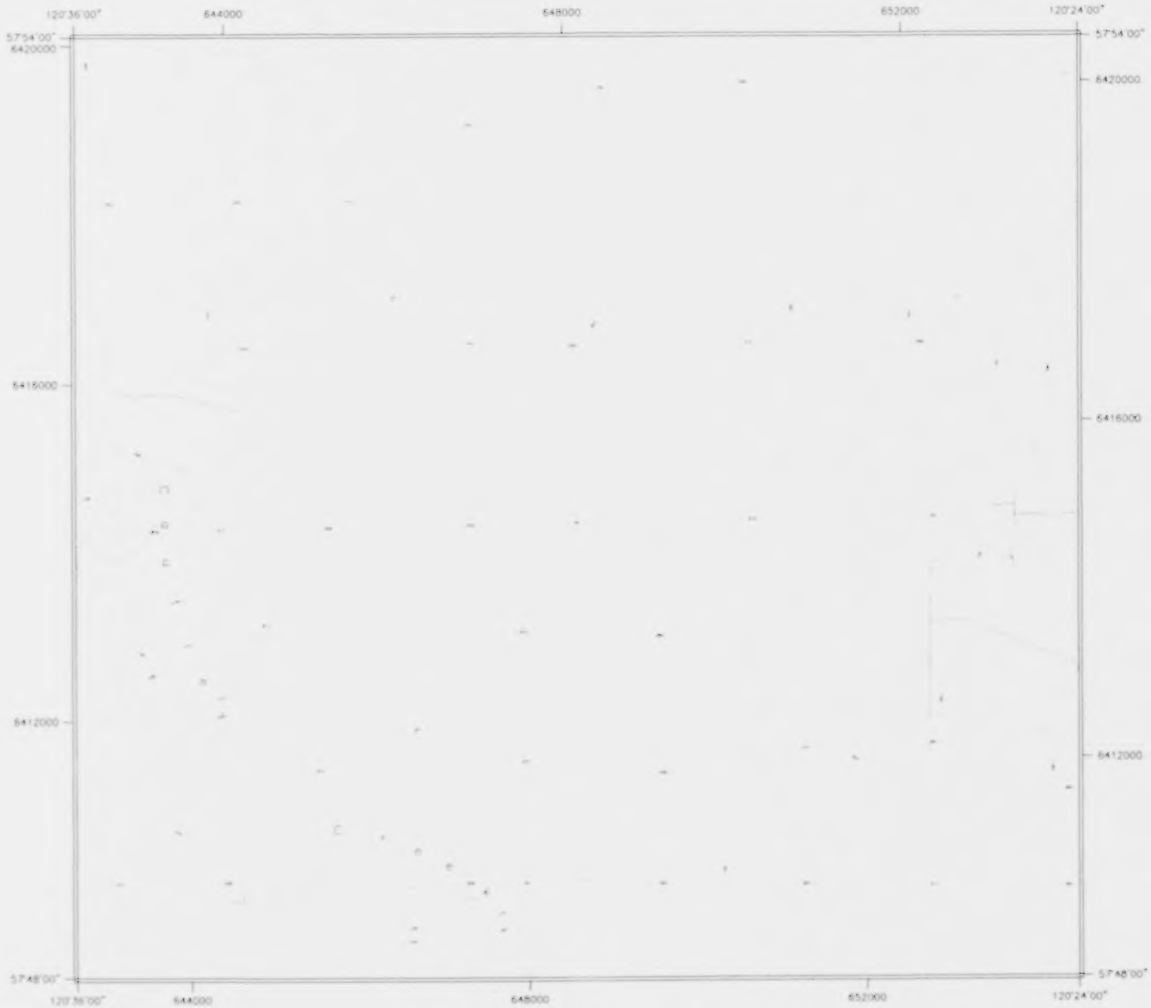
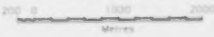


Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 94 G East and 94 H

SCALE 1:50,000



94H.088

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

5–10m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. 5–10m thick fluvial terraces, plains, and bars. Kames, eskers, and greater than 5m thick hummocky or ridge-like glaciofluvial deposits. Fluvial fan where it encroached upon a greater than 5m thick glaciofluvial feature. Landforms in this category are all anticipated to be 5–10m thick.

LOW POTENTIAL

Less than 5m thick glaciofluvial terraces, fans/deltas, and plains. Less than 5m thick ice-contact glaciofluvial deposits (e.g. kames and ridges). Less than 5m thick fluvial landforms such as fans/deltas, floodplains, terraces, and bars. Colluvium in the form of cones, fans, or combinations of colluvial cone and fluvial fan. Generally, all landforms in this category are anticipated to be less than 5m thick.

Mapped by Paul Sawinkoff GIT

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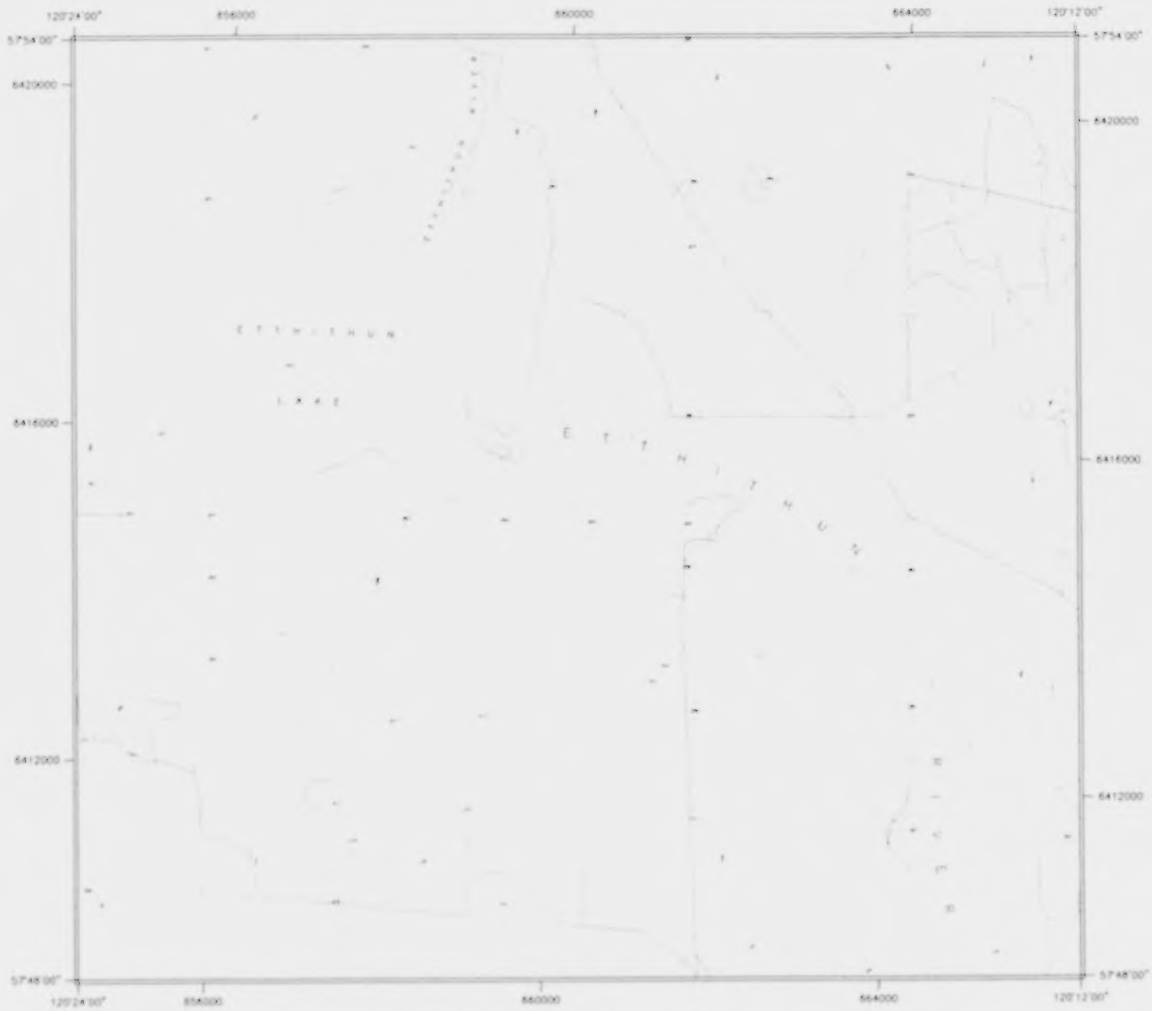
Contour interval is 20 metres
Elevation in metres above sea level



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 94 G East and 94 H

94H.089

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

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LOW POTENTIAL

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff, GIT

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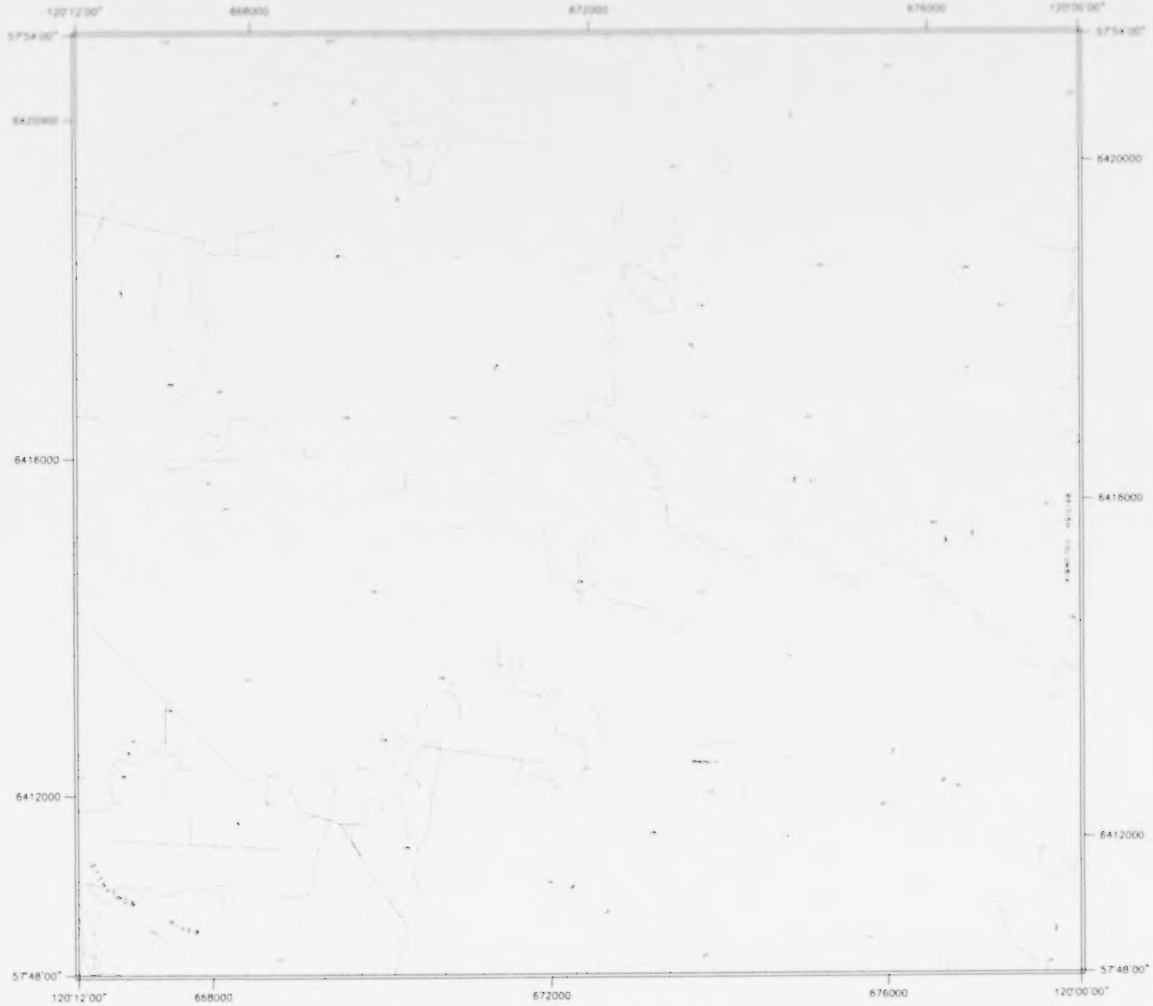

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.090

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

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LOW POTENTIAL

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

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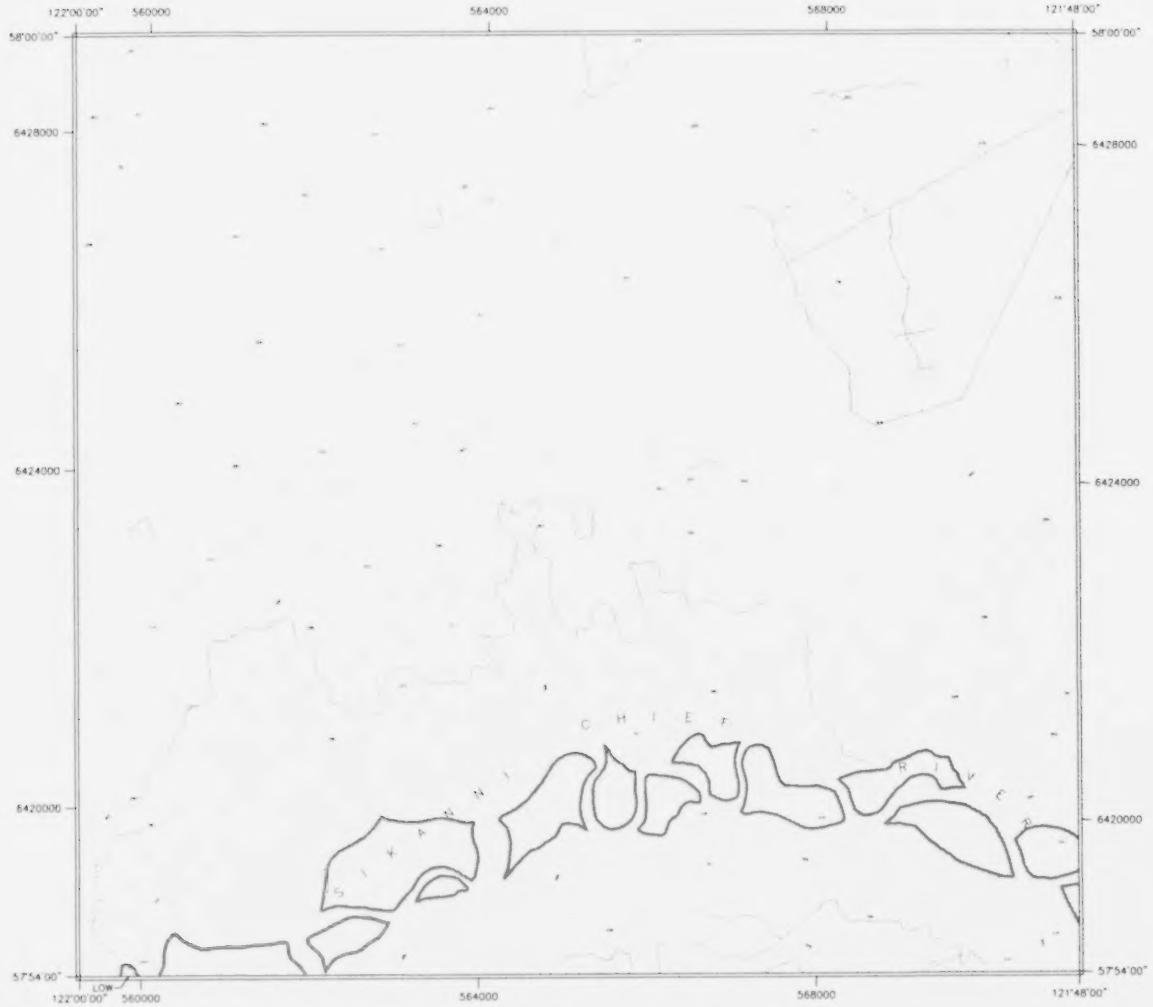

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.091

LEGEND

HIGH POTENTIAL

Those landforms of glaciofluvial and fluvial origin anticipated to be greater than 10m thick. This includes terraces, plains, and glaciofluvial fans/deltas.

MODERATE POTENTIAL

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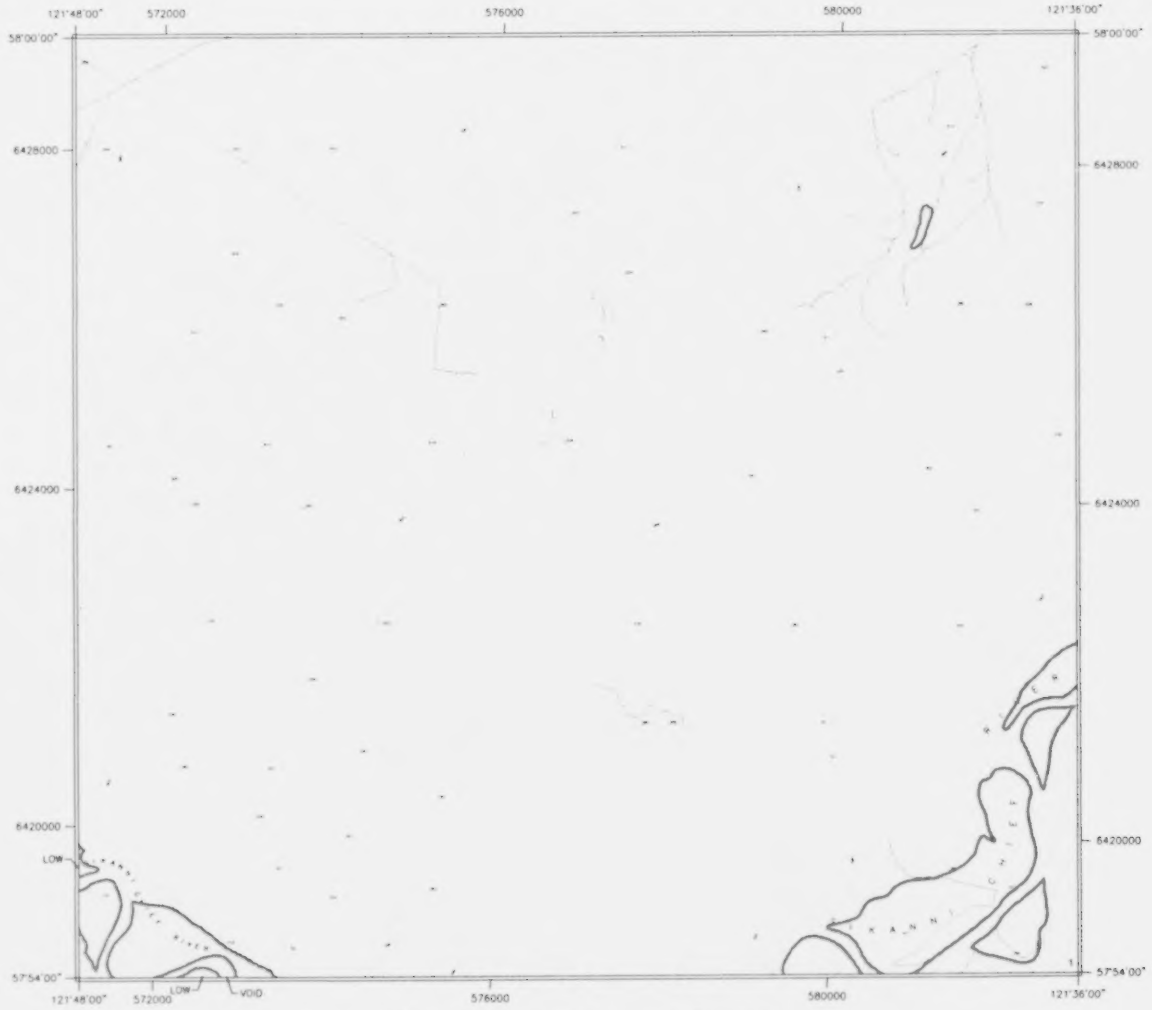
ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Energy and Mines, the Ministry of Transportation, and B.C. Land and Water Inc. for their support.

Maps are: TRIM II, NAD 83, UTM Zone 10
Contour interval is 20 metres.
Elevation in metres above sea level.



Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.092

LEGEND

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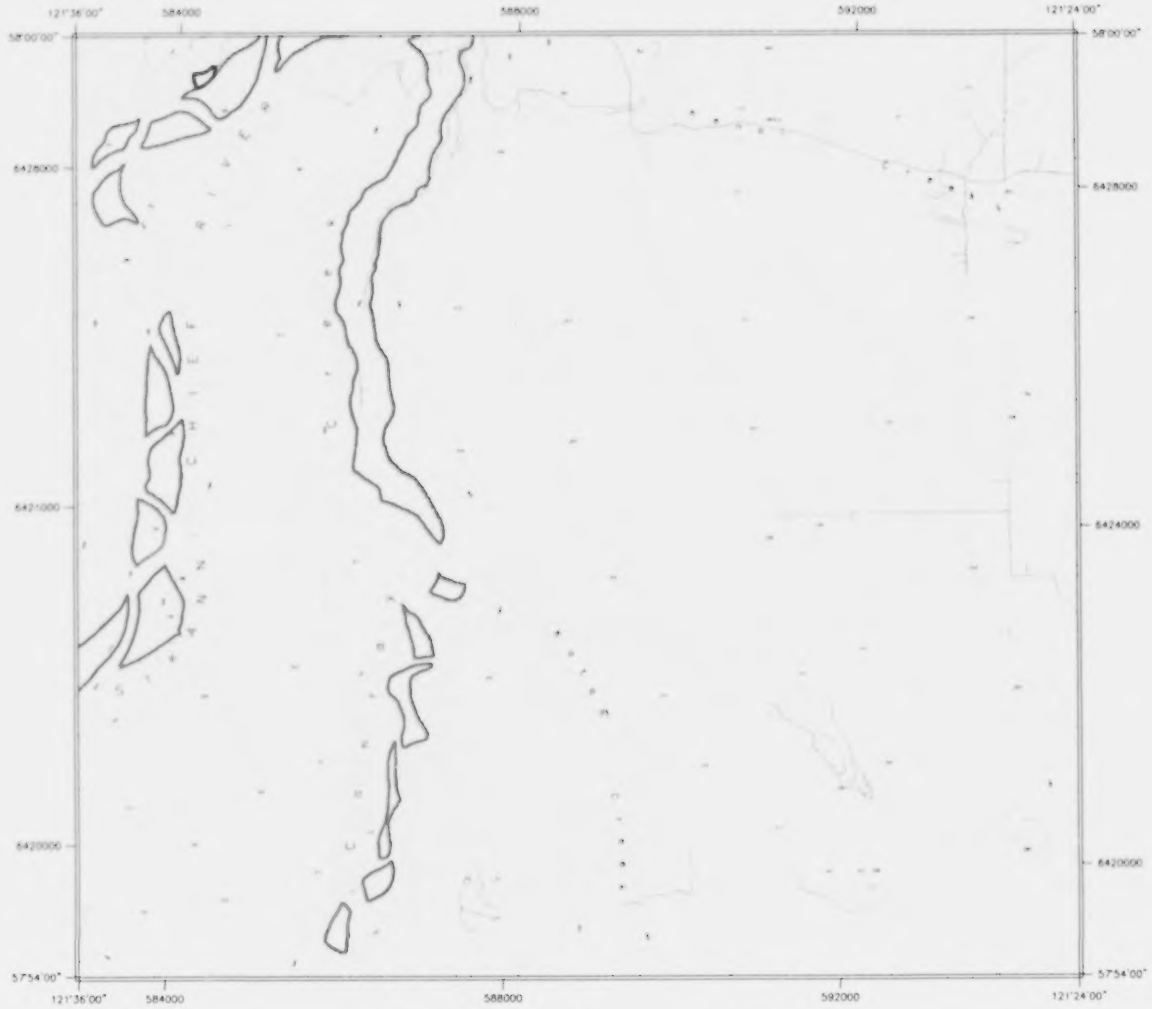

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ROADS

HIGHWAY 97

RAILWAY LINES

Mapped by Paul Savinkoff GIT

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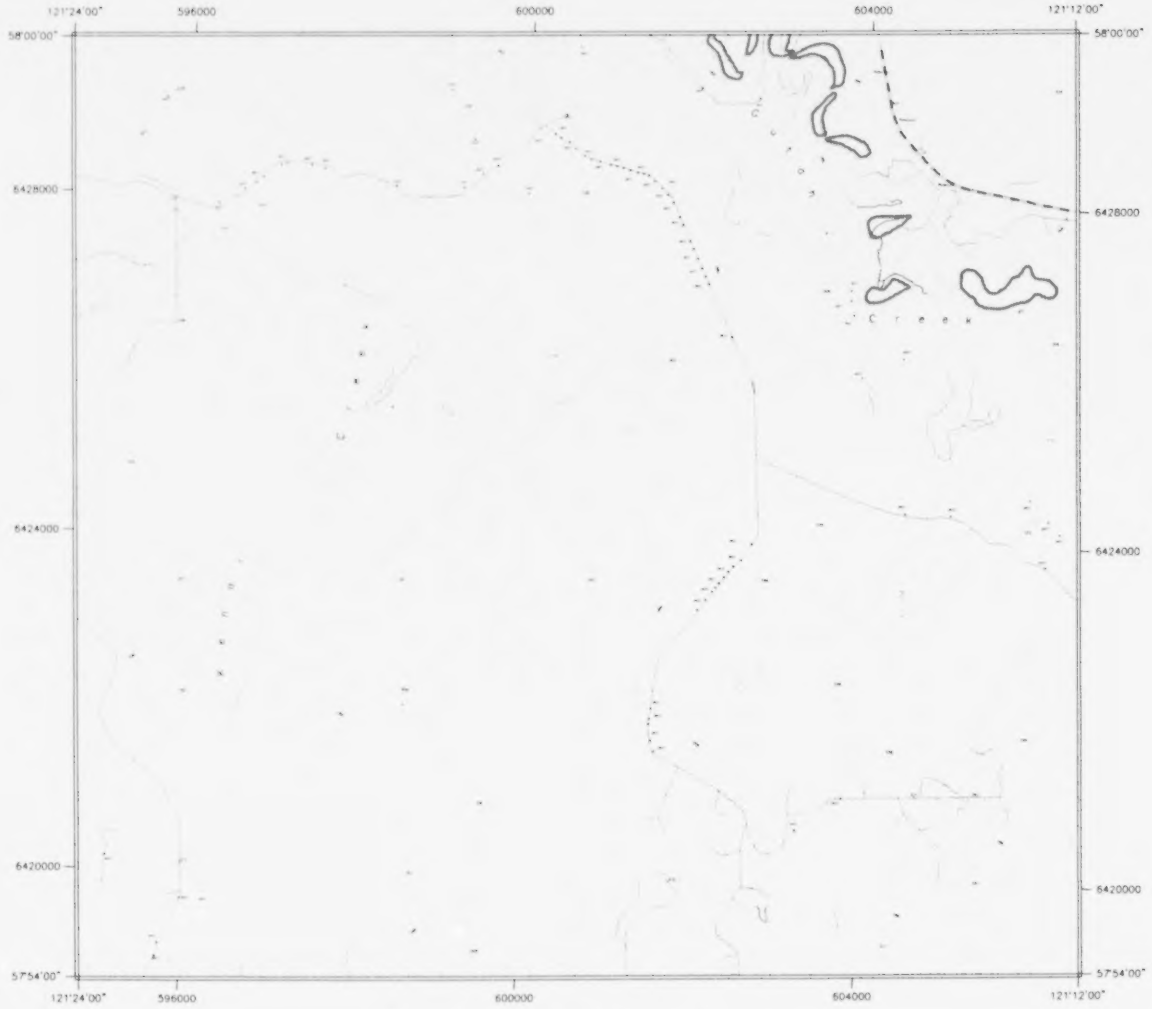

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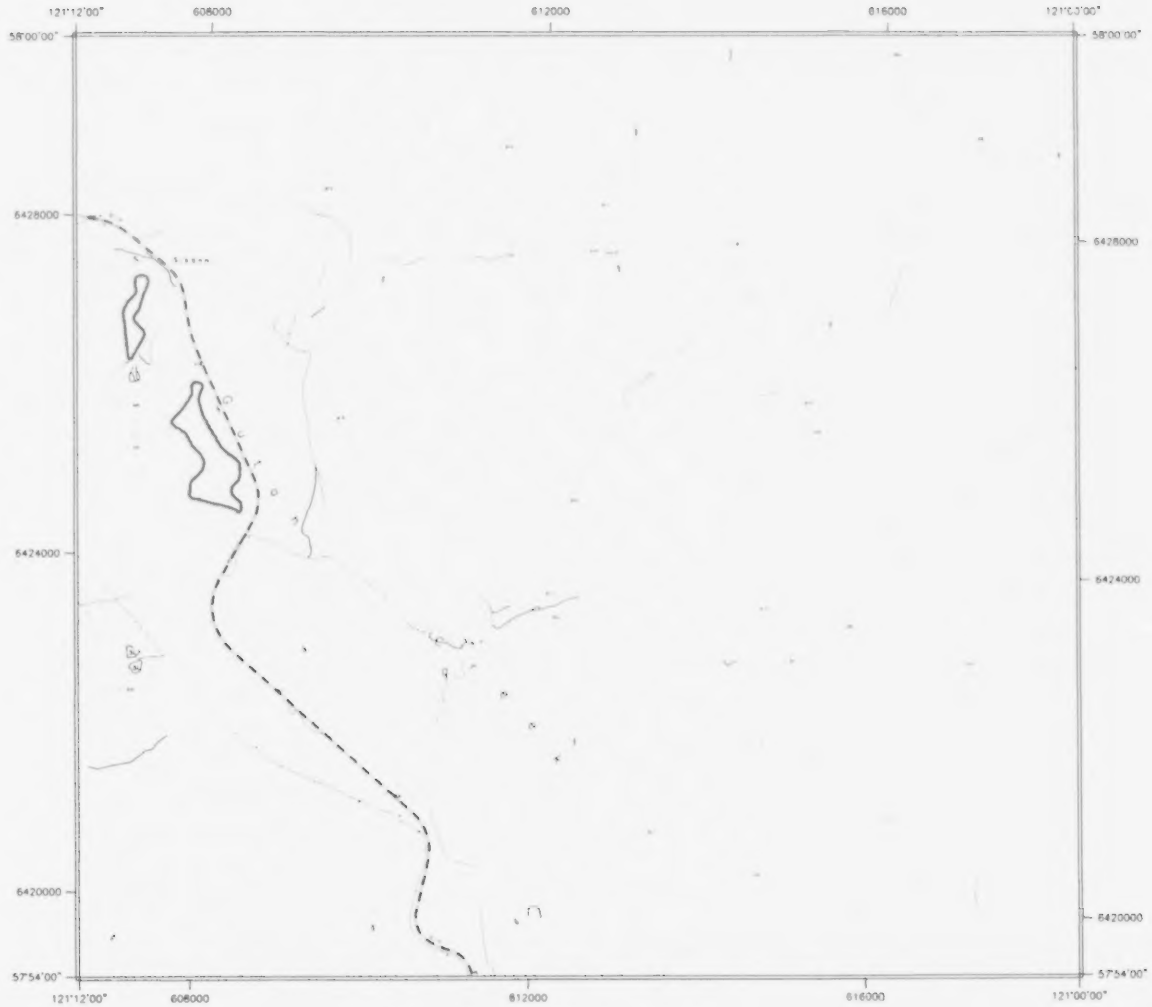

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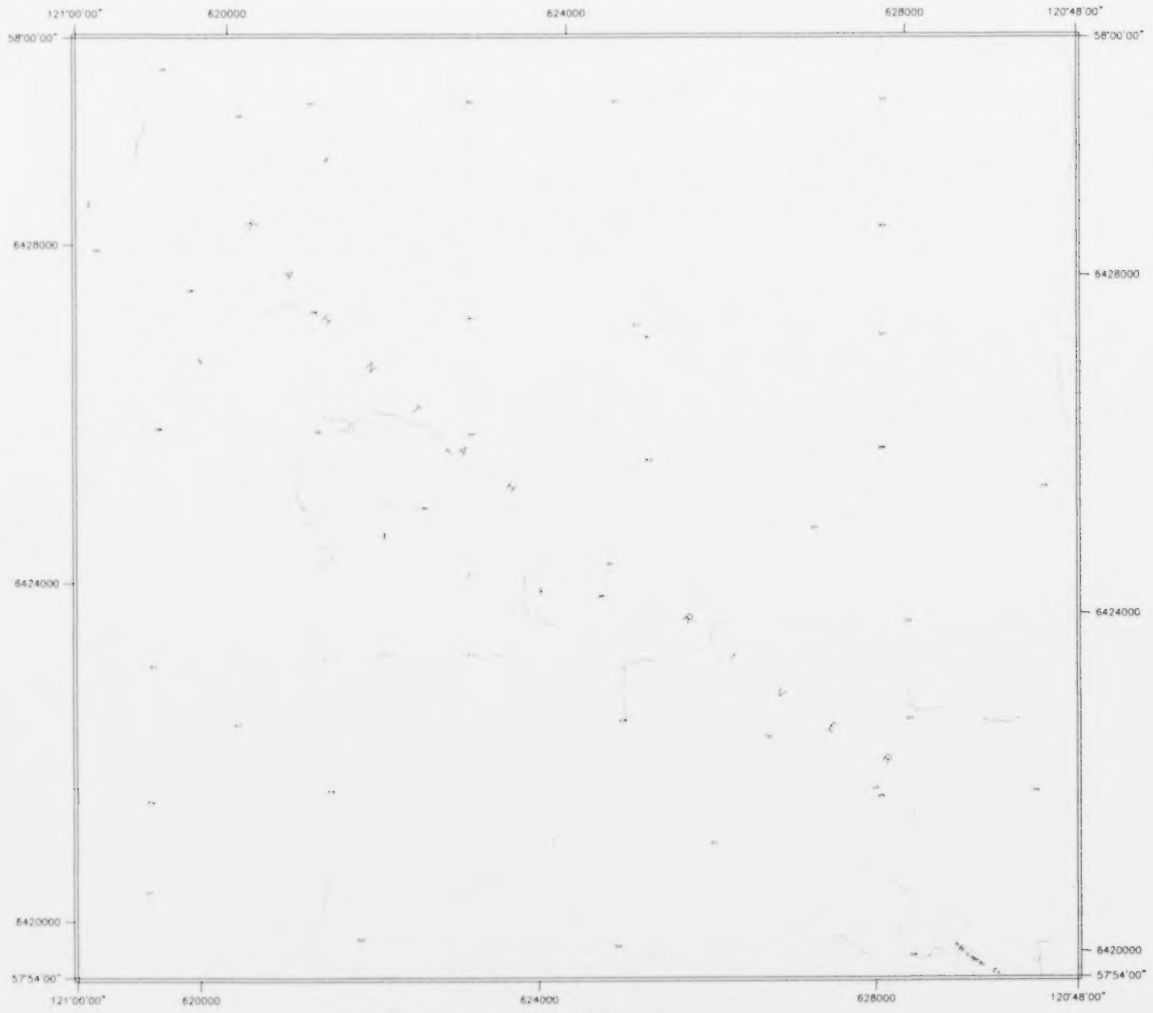

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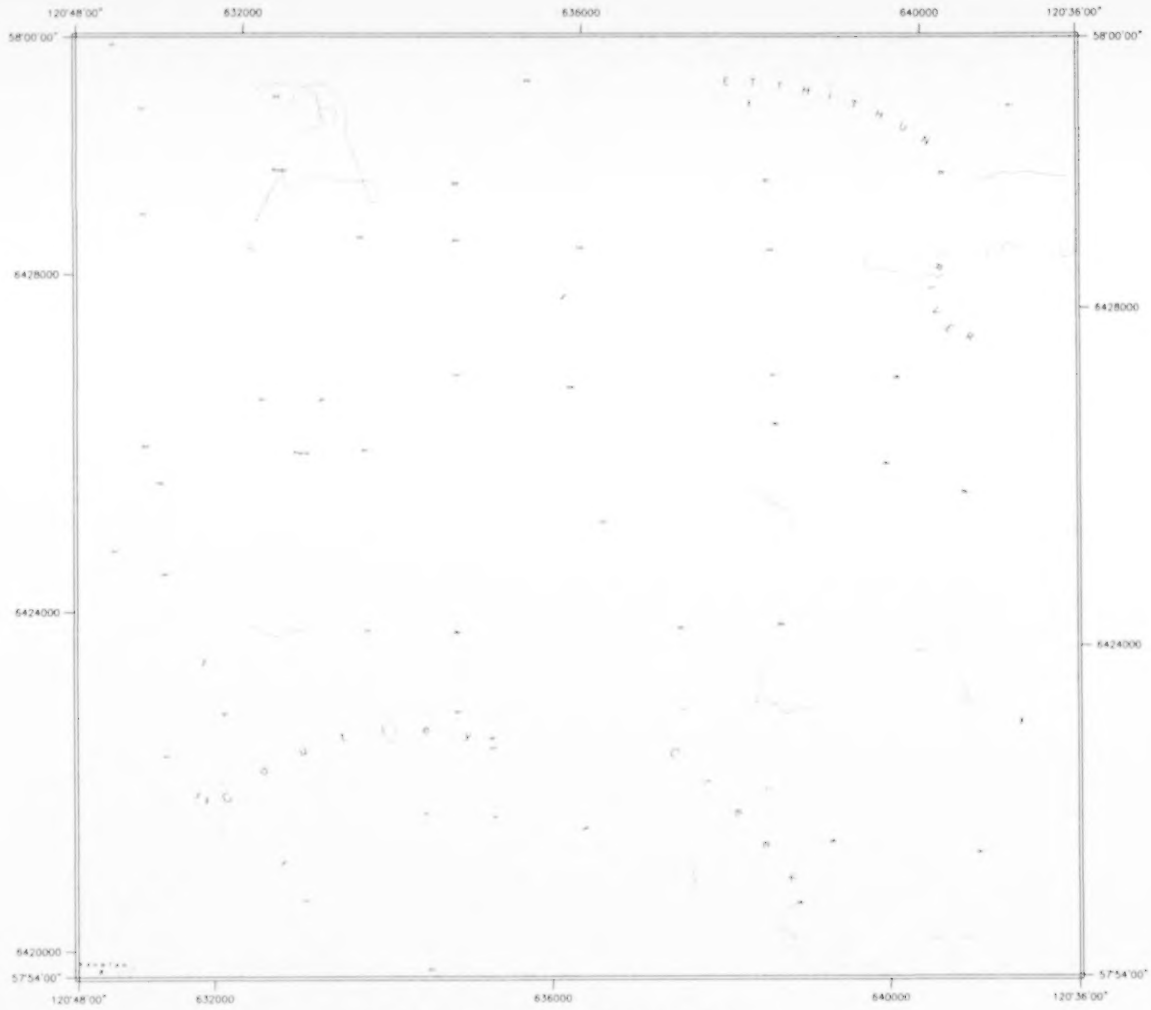

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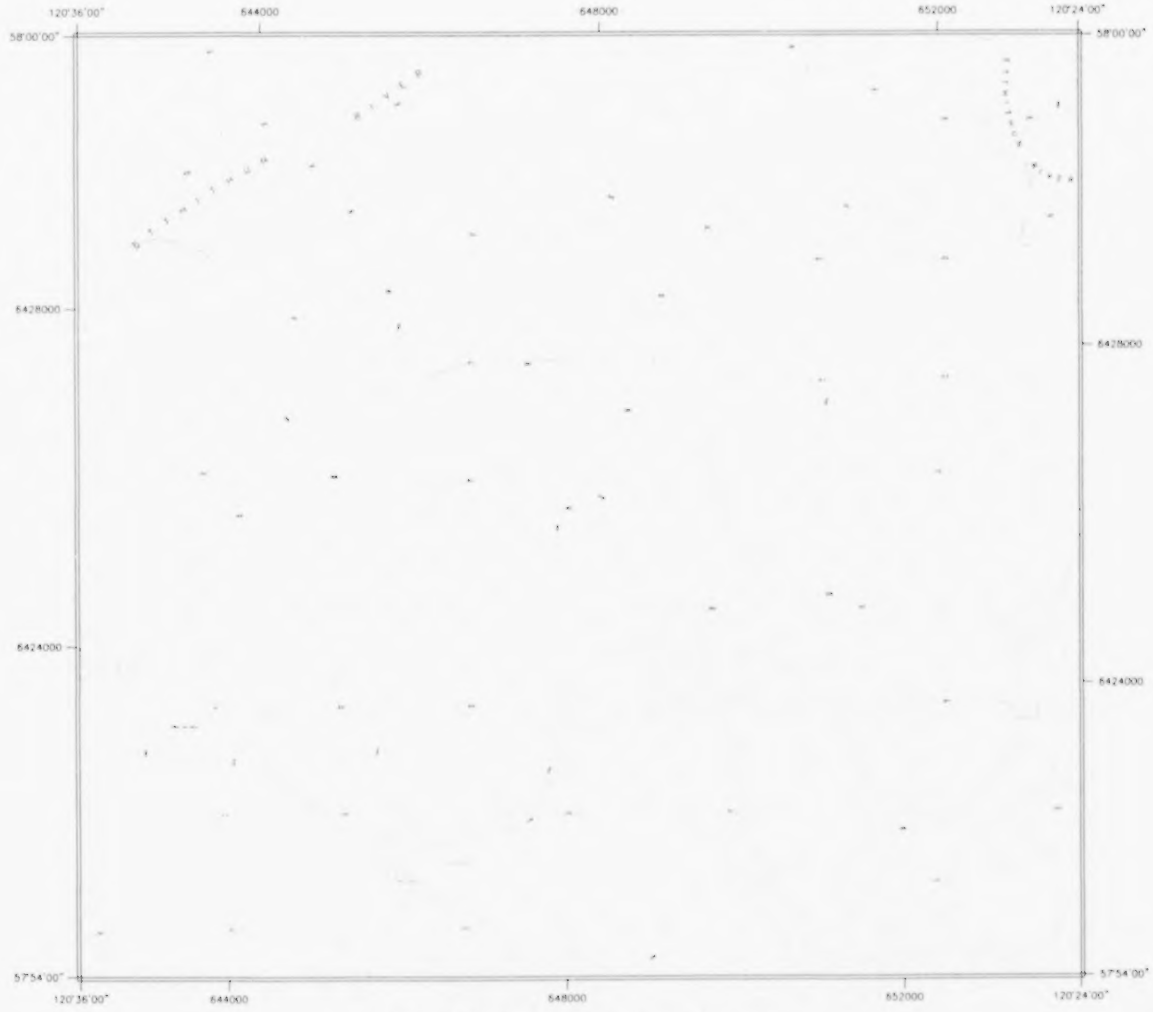

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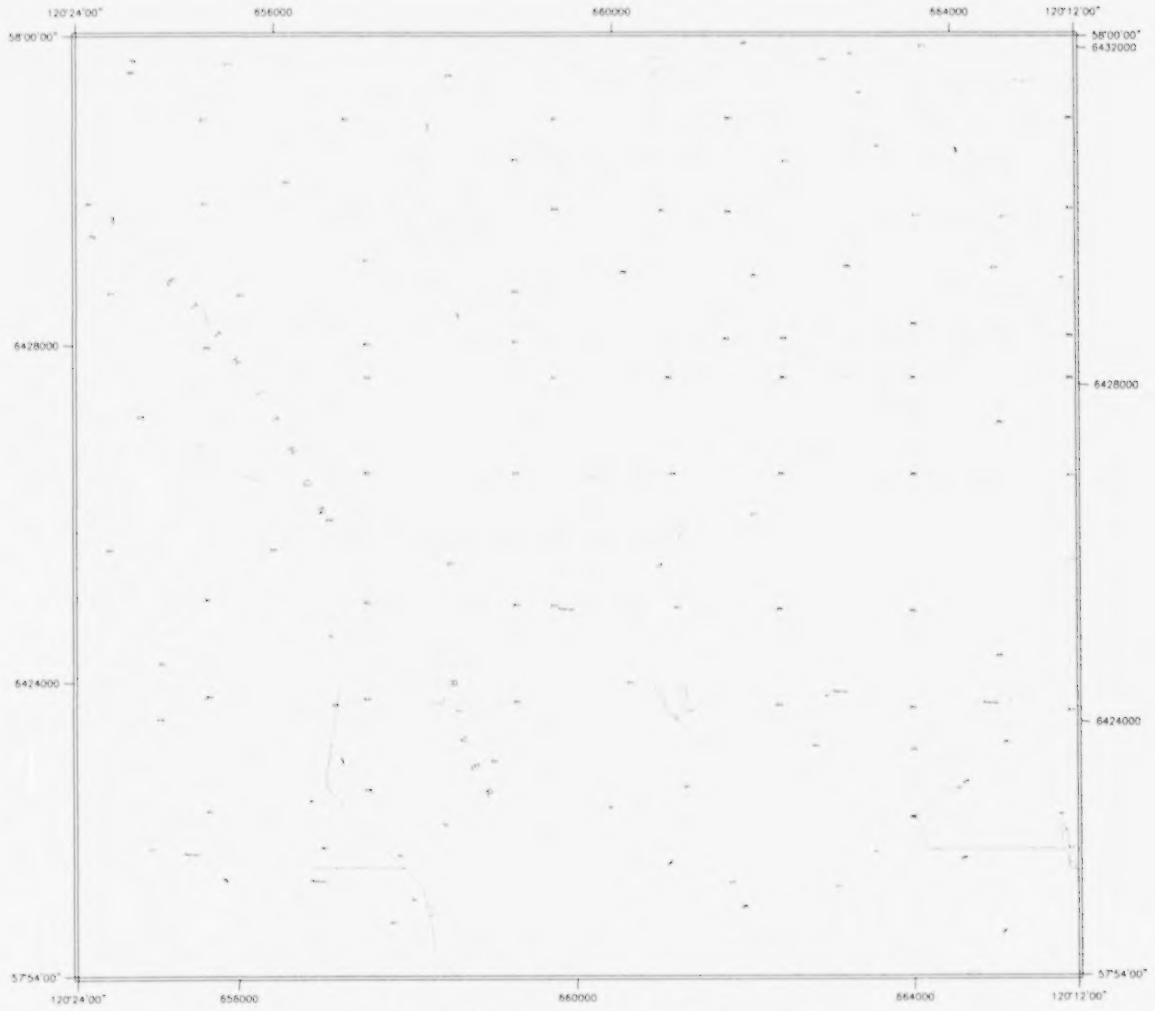

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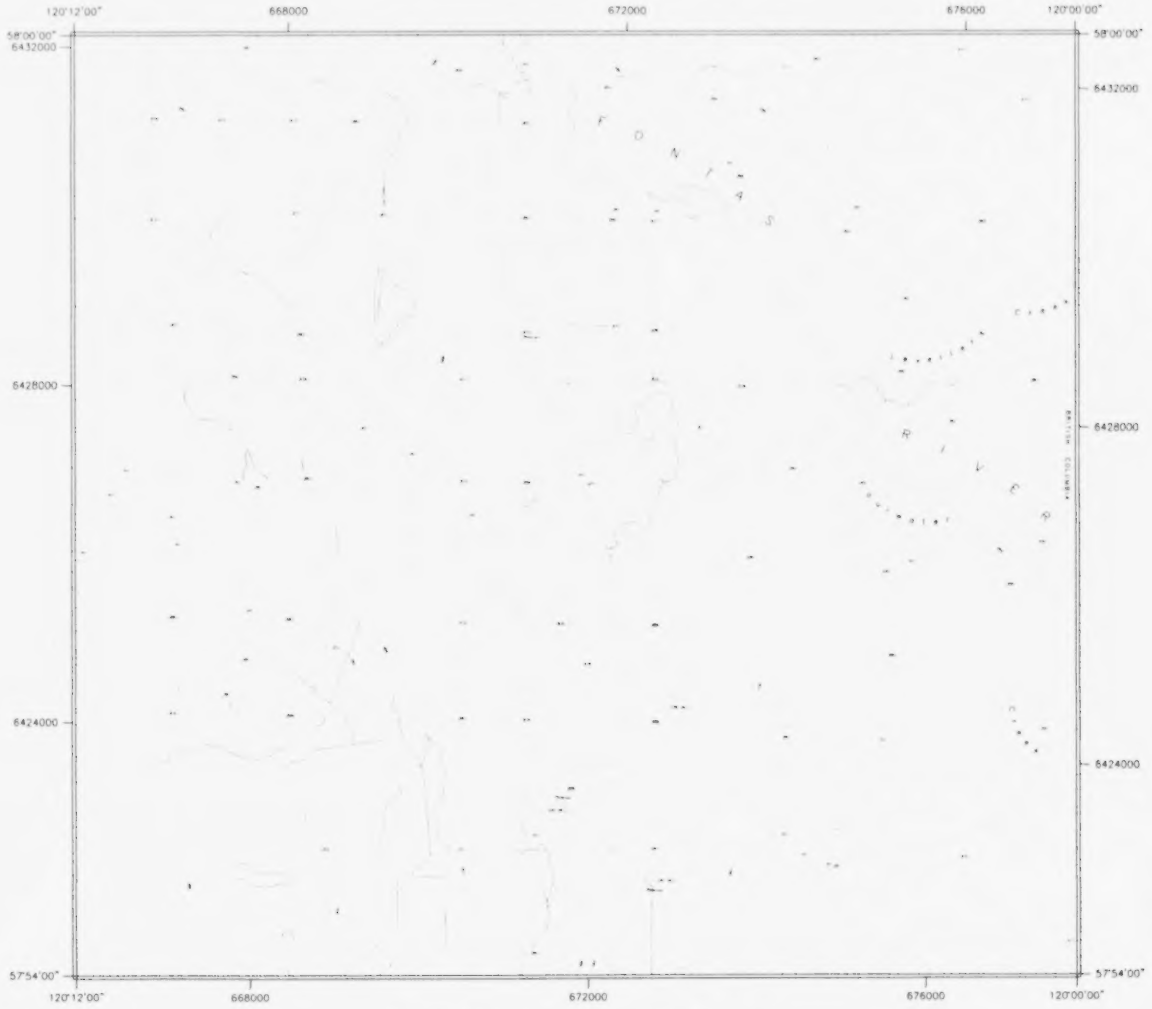

Terrain Evaluation for Aggregate Resources
east of Highway 97 in NTS Sections 094G (east-half) and 094H

SCALE 1:50,000

200 0 1000 2000
Metres

94H.100

APPENDICES
B AND C

APPENDICES

APPENDIX B

Table 1: Aggregate Resource Potential Maps in Canada

LEVEL	I	II	III	IV	V
Typical Scale	1:1,000 to 1:20,000	1:10,000 to 1:100,000	1:50,000 to 1:250,000	1:100,000 to 1:500,000	1:250,000 to 1:1,000,000
Reliability	Very High	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low
Existing Inventory Data Used	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No
Existing Inventory Data Verified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	No
New Inventory Data Collected	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No	No	No
Existing Surficial Geology Data Verified	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No
Existing Surficial Data Verified	Yes	Yes/No	No	No	No
New Surficial Data Collected	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No	No	No
Existing Geotechnical Data Used	Yes	Yes/No	No	No	No
New Geotechnical Data Collected	Yes	Yes/No	No	No	No
Water Well Records Used	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Other Data Used	Yes	Yes	Yes/No	Yes/No	No
Other Data Collected	Yes	Yes/No	No	No	No
Classified Polygons Field Verified	Yes	Yes/No	No	No	No
"Possible" Time Involved**	12-24 person months	6-12 person months	1-3 person months	.25-1.5 person months	.1-.5 person months
"Possible" Costs**	>$1,000,000	$100,000 – $1,000,000	$10,000 – $100,000	$1,000 – $10,000	$100 - $1,000

**These estimates are purely hypothetical. Time and costs for travel, salary, sampling, storage, laboratory analysis, and so on are variables which cannot be generalized and reliably estimated. They vary considerably in time and space. These numbers are provided as a guide only.

APPENDIX C

RECONNAISSANCE MAPS REFERENCE LIST

Bednarski, J.M. 2000. Surficial geology, Trutch, British Columbia (NTS 094G), Geological 1:250,000 scale.

Buchanan, R.G. and D. Hora. 1992. Sand and Gravel Resource Mapping for B.C. Julienne Creek, British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways. 1:50,000 scale. NTS Map 094G/1.

Buchanan, R.G. and D. Hora. 1992. Sand and Gravel Resource Mapping for B.C. Pink Mountain, British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways. 1:50,000 scale. NTS Map 094G/2.

Buchanan, R.G. and D. Hora. 1992. Sand and Gravel Resource Mapping for B.C. Caribou Creek, British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways. 1:50,000 scale. NTS Map 094G/7.

Buchanan, R.G. and D. Hora. 1992. Sand and Gravel Resource Mapping for B.C. Trutch, B.C. British Columbia. Ministry of Transportation and Highways. 1:50,000 scale. NTS Map 094G/10.

Buchanan, R.G. and D. Hora. 1992. Sand and Gravel Resource Mapping for B.C. Bougie Creek, British Columbia. B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways. 1:50,000 scale. NTS Map 094G/15.

Mathews, W.H. 1980. Figure 2. Glacial map of Beatton River, area, British Columbia. In Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 331. 1:1,000,000 scale.

Pelletier, B.R. and D.F. Stott. 1963. Geology, Trutch, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Map 12-1963. 1:253,440 scale.

Thompson, R.I. 1977. Geology, Beatton River, British Columbia. Geological Survey of Canada Map 1446A. 1:250,000 scale.